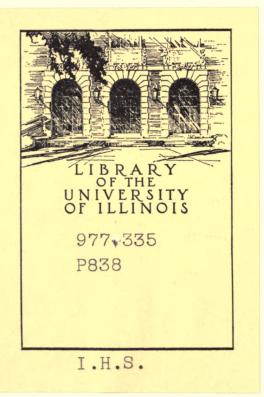
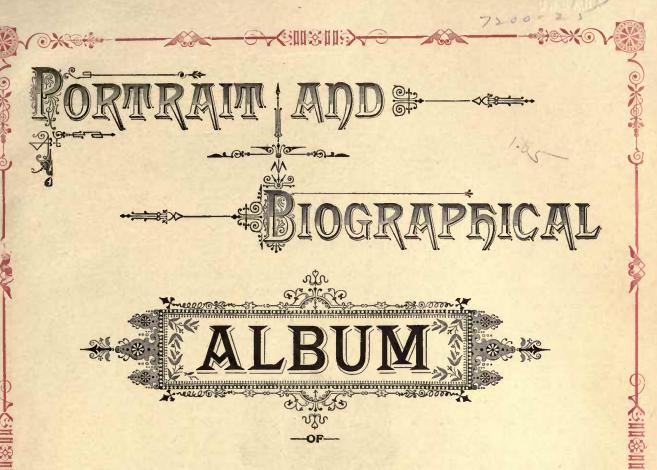
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WHITESIDE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

CONTAINING

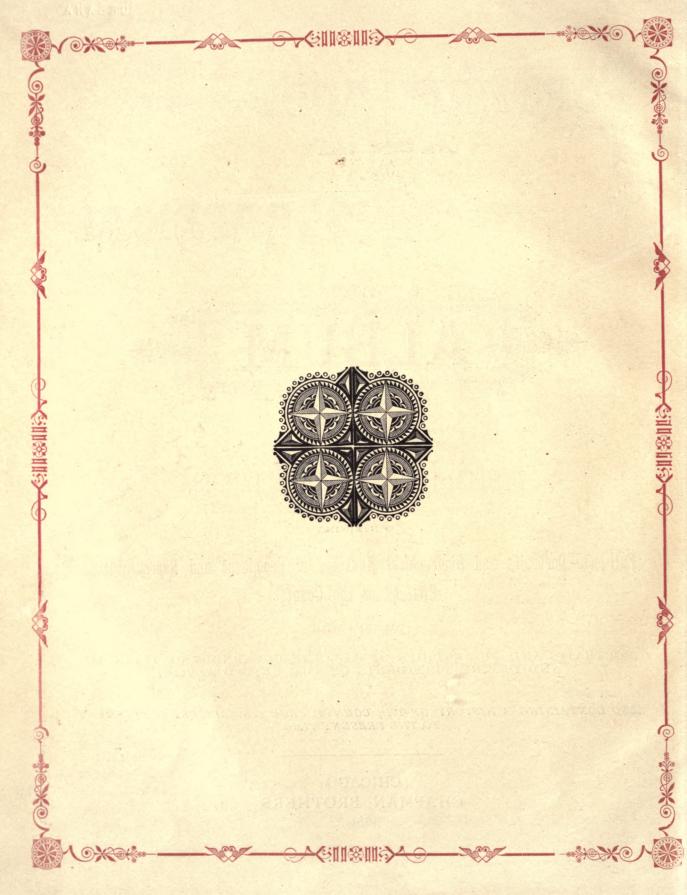
Full-page Portraits and Biographical Sketches of Prominent and Representative Citizens of the County.

TOGETHER WITH

PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES OF ALL THE GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS, AND OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

ALSO CONTAINING A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY, FROM ITS EARLIEST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME.

> CHICAGO: CHAPMAN BROTHERS. 1883.





E HAVE completed our labors in writing and compiling the PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPH-ICAL ALBUM OF WHITESIDE COUNTY, and wish, in presenting it to our patrons, to speak briefly of the importance of local works of this nature. It is certainly the duty of the present to commemorate the past, to perpetuate the names of the pioneers, to furnish a record of their early settlement, and to relate the story of their progress. The civilization of our day, the enlightenment of the age, and this solemn duty which

demand that a record of their lives and deeds should be made. In local history is found a power to instruct man by precedent, to enliven the mental faculties, and to waft down the river of time a safe vessel in which the names and actions of the people who contributed to raise this region from its primitive state may be preserved. Surely and rapidly the noble men, who in their vigor and prime came to Whiteside County and claimed the virgin soil as their heritage, are passing to their graves. The number remaining who can relate the history of the first days of settlement is becoming small indeed, so that an actual necessity exists for the collection and preservation of historical matter without delay, before the settlers of the wilderness are cut down by time. Not only is it of the greatest importance to render history of pioneer times full and accurate, but it is also essen-

tial that the history of the county, from its settlement to the present day, should be treated through its various phases, so that a record, complete and impartial, may be handed down to the future. The present the age of progress, is reviewed, standing out in bold relief over the quiet, unostentatious olden times; it is a brilliant record, which is destined to live in the future; the good works of men, their magnificent enterprises, their lives, whether commercial or military, do not sink into oblivion, but, on the contrary, grow brighter with age, and contribute to build up a record which carries with it precedents and principles that will be advanced and observed when the acts of soulless men will be forgotten, and their very names hidden in obscurity.

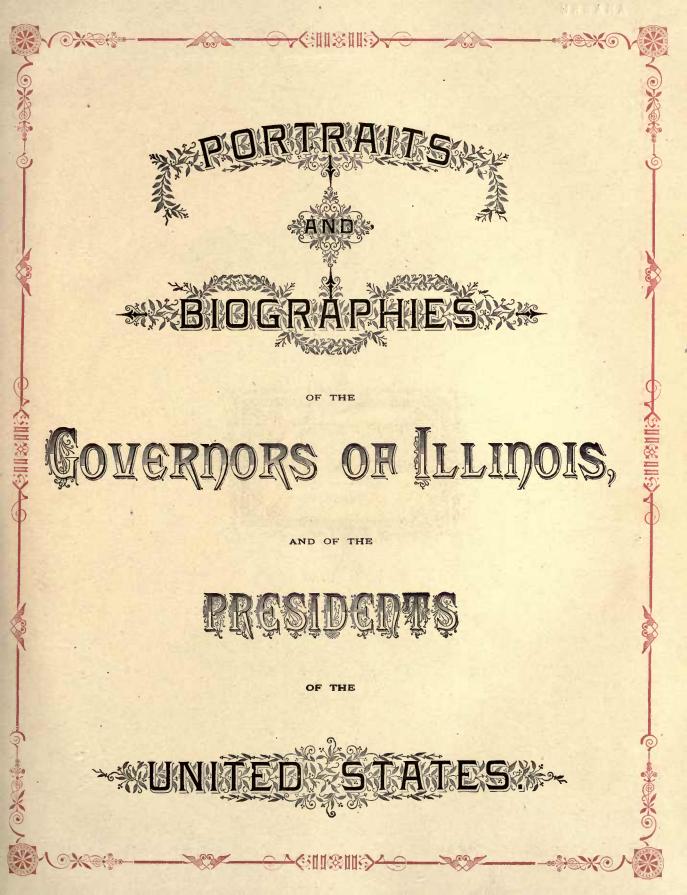
In the preparation of the personal sketches contained in this volume, unusual care and pains were taken to have them accurate, even in the smallest detail. Indeed, nothing was passed lightly over or treated indifferently, and we flatter ourselves that it is one of the most accurate works of its nature ever published.

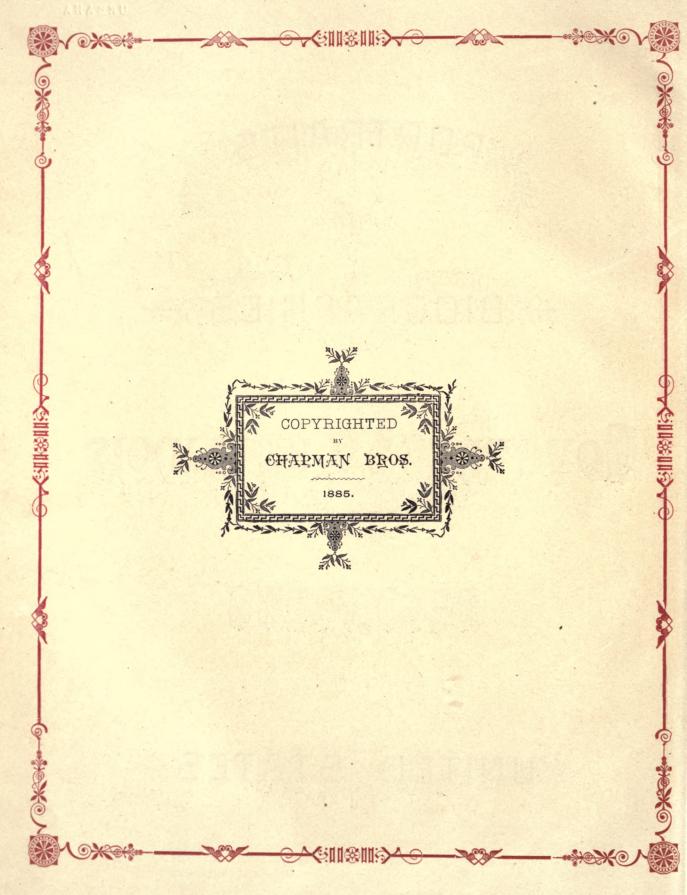
As one of the most interesting features of this work, we present the portraits of numerous representative citizens. It has been our aim to have the prominent men of to-day, as well as the pioneers, represented in this department; and we congratulate ourselves on the uniformly high character of the gentlemen whose portraits we present. They are in the strictest sense representative men, and are selected from all the callings and professions worthy to be represented. There are others, it is true, who claim equal prominence with those presented, but of course it was impossible for us to give portraits of all the leading men and pioneers of the county. We are under great obligation to many of the noble and generous people of Whiteside County for kindly and material assistance in the preparation of this ALBUM.

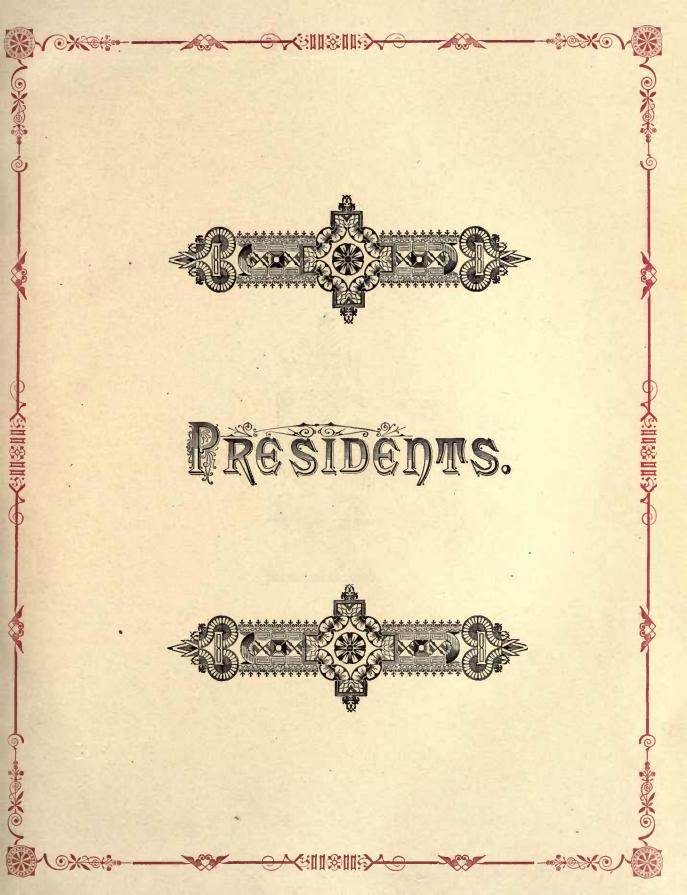
CHAPMAN BROTHERS.

CHICAGO, August, 1885.

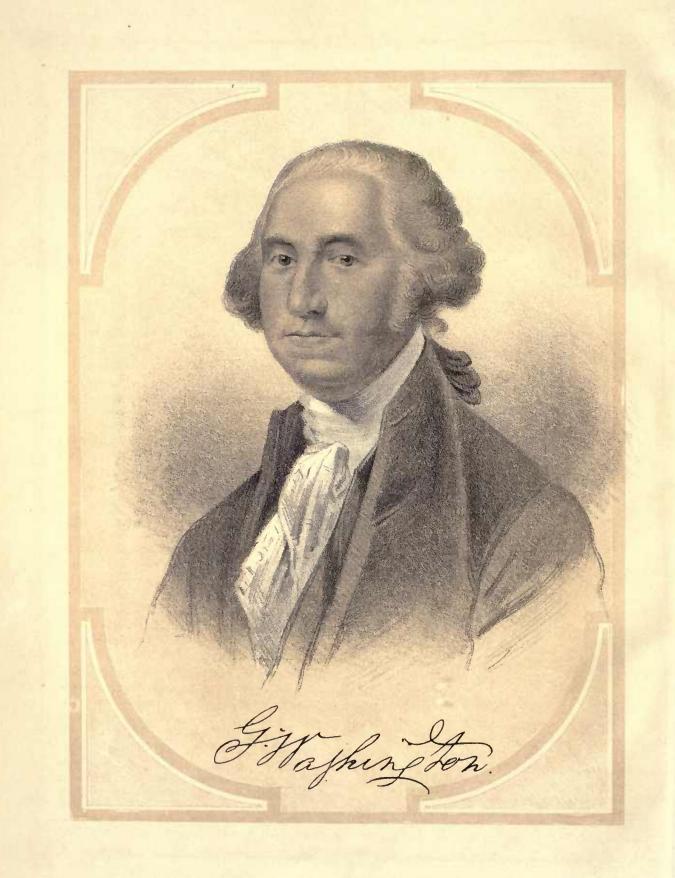












FIRST PRESIDENT.

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born in Westmorland Co., Va., Feb. 22, 1732. His parents were Augustine and Mary (Ball) Washington. The family to which he belonged has not been satisfactorily traced vin England. His great-grandfather, John Washington, emigrated to Virginia about 1657, and became a prosperous planter. He had two sons. Lawrence and John. The former married Mildred Warner and had three children, John, Augustine and Mildred. Augustine, the father of George, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, two of whom, Lawrence and Augustine, reached maturity. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest, the others being Betty, Samuel, John Augustine, Charles and Mildred.

read

HE Father of our Country was

Augustine Washington, the father of George, died in 1743, leaving a large landed property. To his eldest son, Lawrence, he bequeathed an estate on the Patomac, afterwards known as Mount Vernon, and to George he left the parental residence. George received only such education as the neighborhood schools afforded, save for a short time after he left school when he received private instruction in mathematics. His spelling was rather defective.

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Remarkable stories are told of his great physical strength and development at an early age. He was an acknowledged leader among his companions, and was early noted for that nobleness of character, fairness and veracity which characterized his whole life.

When George was 14 years old he had a desire to go to sea, and a midshipman's warrant was secured for him, but through the opposition of his mother the idea was abandoned. Two years later he was appointed surveyor to the immense estate of Lord Fairfax. In this business he spent three years in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterwards proved very essential to him. In 1751, though only 19 years of age, he was appointed adjutant with the rank of major in the Virginia militia, then being trained for active service against the French and Indians. Soon after this he sailed to the West Indies with his brother Lawrence, who went there to restore his health. They soon returned, and in the summer of 1752 Lawrence died, leaving a large fortune to an infant daughter who did not long survive him. On her demise the estate of Mount Vernon was given to George.

Upon the arrival of Robert Dinwiddie, as Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, in 1752, the militia was reorganized, and the province divided into four military districts, of which the northern was assigned to Washington as adjutant general. Shortly after this a very perilous mission was assigned him and accepted, which others had refused. This was to proceed to the French post near Lake Erie in Northwestern Pennsylvania. The distance to be traversed was between 500 and 600 miles. Winter was at hand, and the journey was to be made without military escort, through a territory occupied by Indians. The

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

trip was a perilous one, and several times he came near losing his life, yet he returned in safety and furnished a full and useful report of his expedition. A regiment of 300 men was raised in Virginia and put in command of Col. Joshua Fry, and Major Washington was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. Active war was then begun against the French and Indians, in which Washington took a most important part. In the memorable event of July 9, 1755, known as Braddock's defeat, Washington was almost the only officer of distinction who escaped from the calamities of the day with life and honor. The other aids of Braddock were disabled early in the action, and Washington alone was left in that capacity on the field. In a letter to his brother he says: "I had four bullets through my coat, and two horses shot under me, yet I escaped unhurt, though death was leveling my companions on every side." An Indian sharpshooter said he was not born to be killed by a bullet, for he had taken direct aim at him seventeen times, and failed to hit him.

After having been five years in the military service, and vainly sought promotion in the royal army, he took advantage of the fall of Fort Duquesne and the expulsion of the French from the valley of the Ohio, to resign his commission. Soon after he entered the Legislature, where, although not a leader, he took an active and important part. January 17, 1759, he married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Custis, the wealthy widow of John Parke Custis.

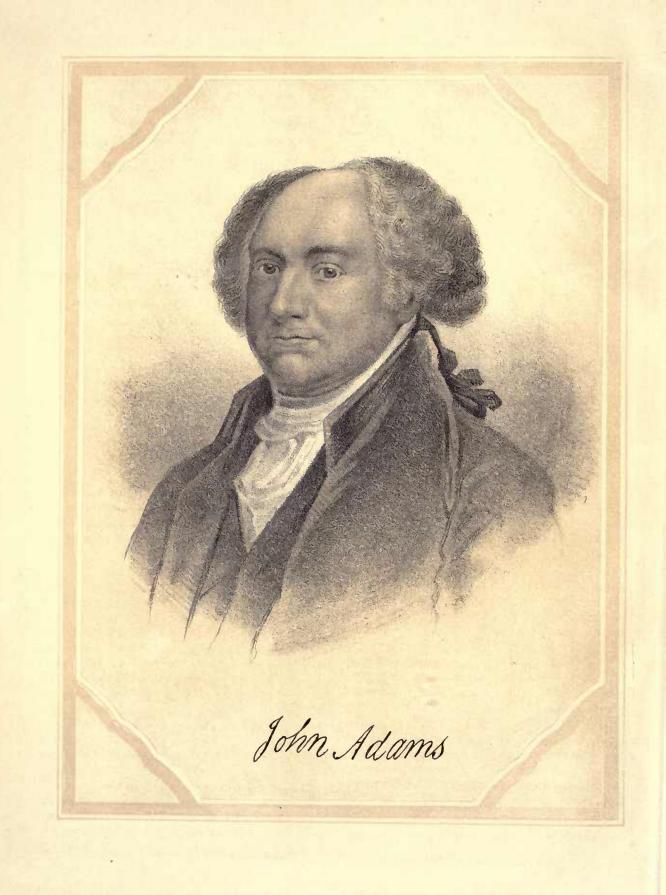
When the British Parliament had closed the port of Boston, the cry went up throughout the provinces that "The cause of Boston is the cause of us all." It was then, at the suggestion of Virginia, that a Congress of all the colonies was called to meet at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774, to secure their common liberties. peaceably if possible. To this Congress Col. Washington was sent as a delegate. On May 10, 1775, the Congress re-assembled, when the hostile intentions of England were plainly apparent. The battles of Concord and Lexington had been fought. Among the first acts of this Congress was the election of a commander-in-chief of the colonial forces. This high and responsible office was conferred upon Washington, who was still a member of the Congress. He accepted it on June 19, but upon the express condition that he receive no salary. He would keep an exact account of expenses and expect Congress to pay them and nothing more. It is not the object of this sketch to trace the military acts of Washington, to whom the fortunes and liberties of the people of this country were so long confided. The war was conducted by him under every possible disadvantage, and while his forces often met with reverses, yet he overcame every obstacle, and after seven years of heroic devotion and matchless skill he gained liberty for the greatest nation of earth. On Dec. 23, 1783, Washington, in a parting address of surpassing beauty, resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the army to to the Continental Congress sitting at Annapolis. He retired immediately to Mount Vernon and resumed his occupation as a farmer and planter, shunning all connection with public life.

In February, 1789, Washington was unanimously elected President. In his presidential career he was subject to the peculiar trials incidental to a new government; trials from lack of confidence on the part of other governments; trials from want of harmony between the different sections of our own country; trials from the impoverished condition of the country, owing to the war and want of credit; trials from the beginnings of party strife. He was no partisan. His clear judgment could discern the golden mean; and while perhaps this alone kept our government from sinking at the very outset, it left him exposed to attacks from both sides, which were often bitter and very annoying.

At the expiration of his first term he was unanimously re-elected. At the end of this term many were anxious that he be re-elected, but he absolutely refused a third nomination. On the fourth of March, 1797, at the expiraton of his second term as President, he returned to his home, hoping to pass there his few remaining years free from the annoyances of public life. Later in the year, however, his repose seemed likely to be interrupted by war with France. At the prospect of such a war he was again urged to take command of the armies. He chose his subordinate officers and left to them the charge of matters in the field, which he superintended from his home. In accepting the command he made the reservation that he was not to be in the field until it was necessary. In the midst of these preparations his life was suddenly cut off. December 12, he took a severe cold from a ride in the rain, which, settling in his throat, produced inflammation, and terminated fatally on the night of the fourteenth. On the eighteenth his body was borne with military honors to its final resting place, and interred in the family vault at Mount Vernon.

Of the character of Washington it is impossible to speak but in terms of the highest respect and admiration. The more we see of the operations of our government, and the more deeply we feel the difficulty of uniting all opinions in a common interest, the more highly we must estimate the force of his talent and character, which have been able to challenge the reverence of all parties, and principles, and nations, and to win a fame as extended as the limits of the globe, and which we cannot but believe will be as lasting as the existence of man.

The person of Washington was unusally tall, erect and well proportioned. His muscular strength was great. His features were of a beautiful symmetry. He commanded respect without any appearance of haughtiness, and ever serious without being dull.



SECOND PRESIDENT.

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OHN ADAMS, the second President and the first Vice-President of the United States, was born in Braintree (now Quincy), Mass., and about ten miles from Boston, Oct. 19, 1735. His great-grandfather, Henry Adams, emigrated from England about 1640, with a family of eight sons, and settled at Braintree. The parents of John were John and Susannah (Boylston) Adams. His father was a farmer of limited means, to which he added the business of shoemaking. He gave his eldest son, John, a classical education at Harvard College: John

graduated in 1755, and at once took charge of the school in Worcester, Mass. This he found but a "school of affliction," from which he endeavored to gain relief by devoting himself, in addition, to the study of law. For this purpose he placed himself under the tuition of the only lawyer in the town. He had thought seriously of the clerical profession but seems to have been turned from this by what he termed "the frightful engines of ecclesiastical councils, of diabolical malice, and Calvanistic good nature," of the operations of which he had been a witness in He was well fitted for the legal his native town. profession, possessing a clear, sonorous voice, being ready and fluent of speech, and having quick perceptive powers. He gradually gained practice, and in 1764 married Abigail Smith, a daughter of a minister, and a lady of superior intelligence. Shortly after his marriage, (1765), the attempt of Parliamentary taxation turned him from law to politics. He took initial steps toward holding a town meeting, and the resolutions he offered on the subject became very popular throughout the Province, and were adopted word for word by over forty different towns. He moved to Boston in 1768, and became one of the most courageous and prominent advocates of the popular cause, and was chosen a member of the General Court (the Leglislature) in 1770.

Mr. Adams was chosen one of the first delegates from Massachusetts to the first Continental Congress, which met in 1774. Here he distinguished himself by his capacity for business and for debate, and advocated the movement for independence against the majority of the members. In May, 1776, he moved and carried a resolution in Congress that the Colonies should assume the duties of self-government. He was a prominent member of the committee of five appointed June 11, to prepare a declaration of independence. This article was drawn by Jefferson, but on Adams devolved the task of battling it through Congress in a three days debate.

On the day after the Declaration of Independence was passed, while his soul was yet warm with the glow of excited feeling, he wrote a letter to his wife, which, as we read it now, seems to have been dictated by the spirit of prophecy. "Yesterday," he says, "the greatest question was decided that ever was debated in America; and greater, perhaps, never was or will be decided among men. A resolution was passed without one dissenting colony, 'that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states.' The day is passed. The fourth of July, 1776, will be a memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe it will be celebrated by succeeding generations, as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows,

JOHN ADAMS.

games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forward for ever. You will think me transported with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil, and blood and treasure, that it will cost to maintain this declaration, and support and defend these States; yet, through all the gloom, I can see the rays of light and glory. I can see that the end is worth more than all the means; and that posterity will triumph, although you and I may rue, which I hope we shall not."

In November, 1777, Mr. Adams was appointed a delegate to France and to co-operate with Bemjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee, who were then in Paris, in the endeavor to obtain assistance in arms and money from the French Government. This was a severe trial to his patriotism, as it separated him from his home, compelled him to cross the ocean in winter, and exposed him to great peril of capture by the British cruisers, who were seeking him. He left France June 17, 1779. In September of the same year he was again chosen to go to Paris, and there hold himself in readiness to negotiate a treaty of peace and of commerce with Great Britian, as soon as the British Cabinet might be found willing to listen to such proposels. He sailed for France in November, from there he went to Holland, where he negotiated important loans and formed important commercial treaties.

Finally a treaty of peace with England was signed Jan. 21, 1783. The re-action from the excitement, toil and anxiety through which Mr. Adams had passed threw him into a fever. After suffering from a continued fever and becoming feeble and emaciated he was advised to go to England to drink the waters of Bath. While in England, still drooping and desponding, he received dispatches from his own government urging the necessity of his going to Amsterdam to negotiate another loan. It was winter, his health was delicate, yet he immediately set out, and through storm, on sea, on horseback and foot,he made the trip.

February 24, 1785, Congress appointed Mr. Adams envoy to the Court of St. James. Here he met face to face the King of England, who had so long regarded him as a traitor. As England did not condescend to appoint a minister to the United States, and as Mr. Adams felt that he was accomplishing but little, he sought permission to return to his own country, where he arrived in June, 1788.

When Washington was first chosen President, John Adams, rendered illustiious by his signal services at home and abroad, was chosen Vice President. Again at the second election of Washington as President, Adams was chosen Vice President. In 1796, Washington retired from public life, and Mr. Adams was elected President, though not without much opposition. Serving in this office four years, he was succeeded by Mr. Jefferson, his opponent in politics.

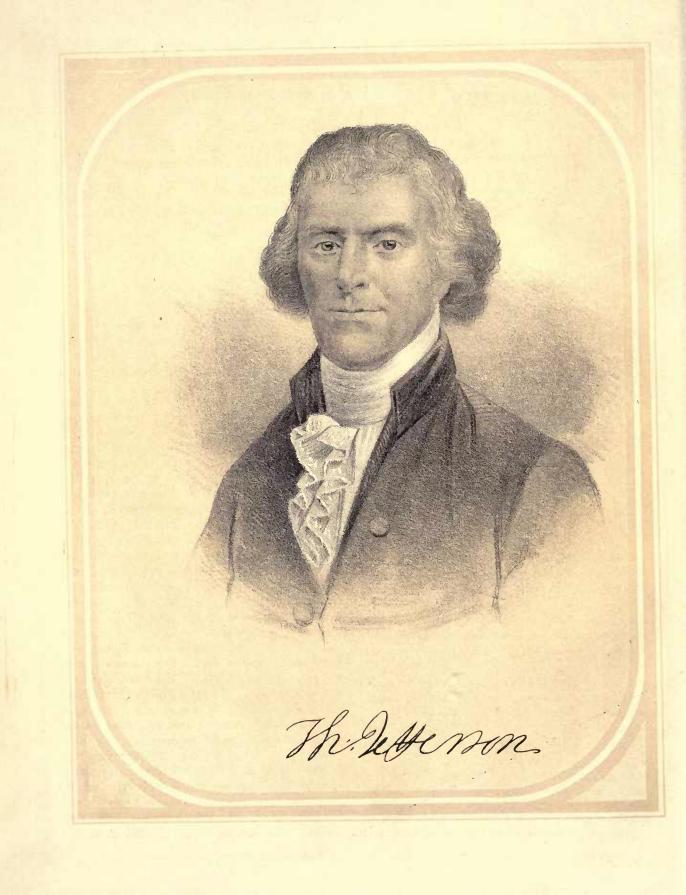
While Mr. Adams was Vice President the great

French Revolution shook the continent of Europe, and it was upon this point which he was at issue with the majority of his countrymen led by Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Adams felt no sympathy with the French people in their struggle, for he had no confidence in their power of self-government, and he utterly abhored the class of atheist philosophers who he claimed caused it. On the other hand Jefferson's sympathies were strongly enlisted in behalf of the French people. Hence originated the alienation between these distinguished men, and two powerful parties were thus soon organized, Adams at the head of the one whose sympathies were with England and Jefferson led the other in sympathy with France.

The world has seldom seen a spectacle of more moral beauty and grandeur, than was presented by the old age of Mr. Adams. The violence of party feeling had died away, and he had begun to receive that just appreciation which, to most men, is not accorded till after death. No one could look upon his venerable form, and think of what he had done and suffered, and how he had given up all the prime and strength of his life to the public good, without the deepest emotion of gratitude and respect. It was his peculiar good fortune to witness the complete success of the institution which he had been so active in creating and supporting. In 1824, his cup of happiness was filled to the brim, by seeing his son elevated to the highest station in the gift of the people.

The fourth of July, 1826, which completed the half century since the signing of the Declaration of Independence, arrived, and there were but three of the signers of that immortal instrument left upon the earth to hail its morning light. And, as it is well known, on that day two of these finished their earthly pilgrimage, a coincidence so remarkable as to seem miraculous. For a few days before Mr. Adams had been rapidly failing, and on the morning of the fourth he found himself too weak to rise from his bed. On being requested to name a toast for the customary celebration of the day, he exclaimed "In-DEPENDENCE FOREVER." When the day was ushered in, by the ringing of bells and the firing of cannons, he was asked by one of his attendants if he knew what day it was? He replied, "O yes; it is the glorious fourth of July-God bless it-God bless you all." In the course of the day he said, "It is a great and glorious day." The last words he uttered were, "Jefferson survives." But he had, at one o'clock, resigned his spirit into the hands of his God.

The personal appearance and manners of Mr. Adams were not particularly prepossessing. His face, as his portrait manifests, was intellectual and expressive, but his figure was low and ungraceful, and his manners were frequently abrupt and uncourteous. He had neither the lofty dignity of Washington, nor the engaging elegance and gracefulness which marked the manners and address of Jefferson.



THIRD PRESIDENT.

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THOMAS JEFFERSON.

HOMAS JEFFERSON was born April 2, 1743, at Shadwell, Albermarle county, Va. His parents were Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson, the former a native of Wales, and the latter born in London. To them were born six daughters and two sons, of whom Thomas was the elder. When 14 years of age his father died. He received a most liberal education, having been kept diligently at school from the time he was five years of age. In 1760 he entered William

and Mary College. Williamsburg was then the seat of the Colonial Court, and it was the obode of fashion and splendor.: Young Jefferson, who was then 17 years old, lived somewhat expensively, keeping fine horses, and much caressed by gay society, yet he was earnestly devoted to his studies, and irreproachaable in his morals. It is strange, however, under such influences, that he was not ruined. In the second year of his college course, moved by some unexplained inward impulse, he discarded his horses, society, and even his favorite violin, to which he had previously given much time. He often devoted fifteen hours a day to hard study, allowing himself for exercise only a run in the evening twilight of a mile out of the city and back again. He thus attained very high intellectual culture, alike excellence in philosophy and the languages. The most difficult Latin and Greek authors he read with facility. A more finished scholar has seldom gone forth from college halls; and

there was not to be found, perhaps, in all Virginia, a more pureminded, upright, gentlemanly young man.

Immediately upon leaving college he began the study of law. For the short time he continued in the practice of his profession he rose rapidly and distinguished himself by his energy and accuteness as a lawyer. But the times called for greater action. The policy of England had awakened the spirit of resistance of the American Colonies, and the enlarged views which Jefferson had ever entertained, soon led him into active political life. In 1769 he was chosen a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. In 1772 he married Mrs. Martha Skelton, a very beautiful, wealthy and highly accomplished young widow.

Upon Mr. Jefferson's large estate at Shadwell, there was a majestic swell of land, called Monticello, which commanded a prospect of wonderful extent and beauty. This spot Mr. Jefferson selected for his new home; and here he reared a mansion of modest yet elegant architecture, which, next to Mount Vernon, became the most distinguished resort in our land.

In 1775 he was sent to the Colonial Congress, where, though a silent member, his abilities as a writer and a reasoner soon become known, and he was placed upon a number of important committees, and was chairman of the one appointed for the drawing up of a declaration of independence. This committee consisted of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston. Jefferson, as chairman, was appointed to draw up the paper. Franklin and Adams suggested a few verbal changes before it was submitted to Congress. On June 28, a few slight changes were made in it by Congress, and it was passed and signed July 4, 1776. What must have been the feelings of that THOMAS JEFFERSON.

man—what the emotions that swelled his breast who was charged with the preparation of that Declaration, which, while it made known the wrongs of America, was also to publish her to the world, free, soverign and independent. It is one of the most remarkable papers ever written; and did no other effort of the mind of its author exist, that alone would be sufficient to stamp his name with immortality.

In 1779 Mr. Jefferson was elected successor to Patrick Henry, as Governor of Virginia. At one time the British officer, Tarleton, sent a secret expedition to Monticello, to capture the Governor. Scarcely five minutes elapsed after the hurried escape of Mr. Jefferson and his family, ere his mansion was in possession of the British troops. His wife's health, never very good, was much injured by this excitement, and in the summer of 1782 she died.

Mr. Jefferson was elected to Congress in 1783. Two years later he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to France. Returning to the United States in September, 1789, he became Secretary of State in Washington's cabinet. This position he resigned Jan. 1, 1794. In 1797, he was chosen Vice President, and four years later was elected President over Mr. Adams, with Aaron Burr as Vice President. In 1804 he was re-elected with wonderful unanimity, and George Clinton, Vice President.

The early part of Mr. Jefferson's second adminstration was disturbed by an event which threatened the tranquility and peace of the Union; this was the conspiracy of Aaron Burr. Defeated in the late election to the Vice Presidency, and led on by an unprincipled ambition, this extraordinary man formed the plan of a military expedition into the Spanish territories on our southwestern frontier, for the purpose of forming there a new republic. This has been generally supposed was a mere pretext; and although it has not been generally known what his real plans were, there is no doubt that they were of a far more dangerous character.

In 1809, at the expiration of the second term for which Mr. Jefferson had been elected, he determined to retire from political life. For a period of nearly forty years, he had been continually before the pubtic, and all that time had been employed in offices of the greatest trust and responsibility. Having thus devoted the best part of his life to the service of his country, he now felt desirous of that rest which his declining years required, and upon the organization of the new administration, in March, 1809, he bid farewell forever to public life, and retired to Monticello.

Mr. Jefferson was profuse in his hospitality. Whole families came in their coaches with their horses, fathers and mothers, boys and girls, babies and nurses,—and remained three and even six months. Life at Monticello, for years, resembled that at a fashionable watering-place.

The fourth of July, 1826, being the fiftieth anniver-

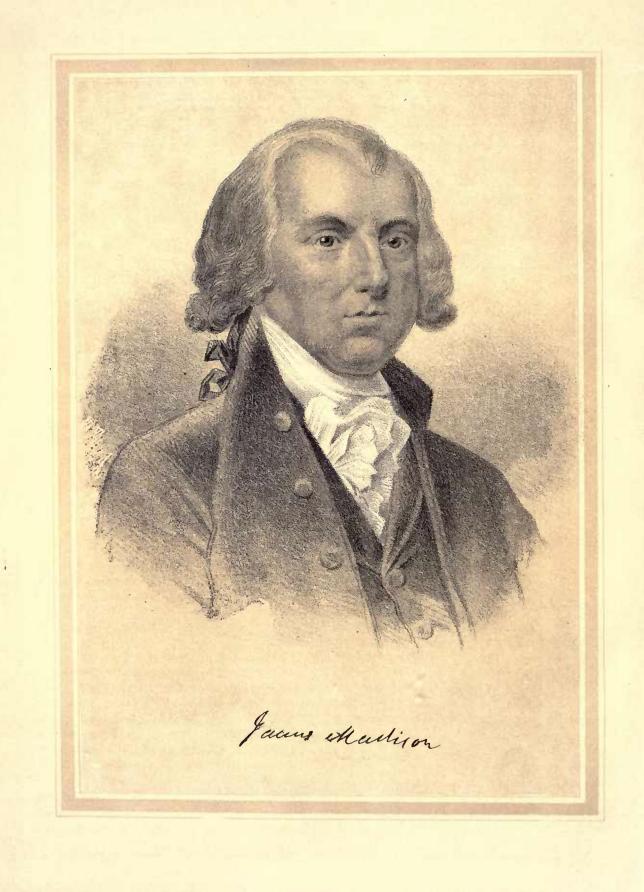
sary of the Declaration of American Independence, great preparations were made in every part of the Union for its celebration, as the nation's jubilee, and the citizens of Washington, to add to the solemnity of the occasion, invited Mr. Jefferson, as the framer, and one of the few surviving signers of the Declaration, to participate in their testivities. But an illness, which had been of several weeks duration, and had been continually increasing, compelled him to decline the invitation.

On the second of July, the disease under which he was laboring left him, but in such a reduced state that his medical attendants, entertained no hope of his recovery. From this time he was perfectly sensible that his last hour was at hand. On the next day, which was Monday, he asked of those around him, the day of the month, and on being told it was the third of July, he expressed the earnest wish that he might be permitted to breathe the air of the fiftieth anniversary. His prayer was heard-that day, whose dawn was hailed with such rapture through our land, burst upon his eyes, and then they were closed forever. And what a noble consummation of a noble life! To die on that day,-the birthday of a nation,-the day which his own name and his own act had rendered glorious; to die amidst the rejoicings and festivities of a whole nation, who looked up to him, as the author, under God, of their greatest blessings, was all that was wanting to fill up the record his life.

Almost at the same hour of his death, the kindred spirit of the venerable Adams, as if to bear him company, left the scene of his earthly honors. Hand in hand they had stood forth, the champions of freedom; hand in hand, during the dark and desperate struggle of the Revolution, they had cheered and animated their desponding countrymen; for half a century they had labored together for the good of the country; and now hand in hand they depart. In their lives they had been united in the same great cause of liberty, and in their deaths they were not divided.

In person Mr. Jefferson was tall and thin, rather above six feet in height, but well formed; his eyes were light, his hair originally red, in after life became white and silvery; his complexion was fair, his fore. head broad, and his whole countenance intelligent and thoughtful. He possessed great fortitude of mind as well as personal courage; and his command of temper was such that his oldest and most intimate friends never, recollected to have seen him in a passion. His manners, though dignified, were simple and unaffected, and his hospitality was so unbounded that all found at his house a ready welcome. In conversation he was fluent, eloquent and enthusiastic; and his language was remarkably pure and correct. He was a finished classical scholar, and in his writings is discernable the care with which he formed his style upon the best models of antiquity.

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🕸 JAMES MADISON. 🤹

AMES MADISON, "Father of the Constitution," and fourth President of the United States, was born March 16, 1757, and died at his home in Virginia, June 28, 1836. The name of James Madison is inseparably connected with most of the important events in that heroic period of our country during which the foundations of this great republic were laid. He was the last of the founders of the Constitution of the United States to be called to his eternal reward.

The Madison family were among the early emigrants to the New World, landing upon the shores of the Chesapeake but 15 years after the settlement of Jamestown. The father of James Madison was an opulent planter, residing upon a very fine estate called "Montpelier," Orange Co., Va. The mansion was situated in the midst of scenery highly picturesque and romantic, on the west side of South-west Mountain, at the foot of

Blue Ridge. It was but 25 miles from the home of Jefferson at Monticello. The closest personal and political attachment existed between these illustrious men, from their early youth until death.

The early education of Mr. Madison was conducted mostly at home under a private tutor. At the age of 18 he was sent to Princeton College, in New Jersey. Here he applied himself to study with the most imprudent zeal; allowing himself, for months, but three hours' sleep out of the 24. His health thus became so seriously impaired that he never recovered any vigor of constitution. He graduated in 1771, with a feeble body, with a character of utmost purity, and with a mind highly disciplined and richly stored with learning which embellished and gave proficiency to his subsequent career.

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Returning to Virginia, he commenced the study of law and a course of extensive and systematic reading. This educational course, the spirit of the times in which he lived, and the society with which he associated, all combined to inspire him with a strong love of liberty, and to train him for his life-work of a statesman. Being naturally of a religious turn of mind, and his frail health leading him to think that his life was not to be long, he directed especial attention to theological studies. Endowed with a mind singularly free from passion and prejudice, and with almost unequalled powers of reasoning, he weighed all the arguments for and against revealed religion, until his faith became so established as never to be shaken.

In the spring of 1776, when 26 years of age, he was elected a member of the Virginia Convention, to frame the constitution of the State. The next year (1777), he was a candidate for the General Assembly. He refused to treat the whisky-loving voters, and consequently lost his election; but those who had witnessed the talent, energy and public spirit of the modest young man, enlisted themselves in his behalf, and he was appointed to the Executive Council.

Both Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson were Governors of Virginia while Mr. Madison remained member of the Council; and their appreciation of his

JAMES MADISON.

intellectual, social and moral worth, contributed not a little to his subsequent eminence. In the year 1780, he was elected a member of the Continental Congress. Here he met the most illustrious men in our land, and he was immediately assigned to one of the most conspicuous positions among them.

For three years Mr. Madison continued in Congress, one of its most active and influential members. In the year 1784, his term having expired, he was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature.

No man felt more deeply than Mr. Madison the utter inefficiency of the old confederacy, with no national government, with no power to form treaties which would be binding, or to enforce law. There was not any State more prominent than Virginia in the declaration, that an efficient national government must be formed. In January, 1786, Mr. Madison carried a resolution through the General Assembly of Virginia, inviting the other States to appoint commissioners to meet in convention at Annapolis to discuss this subject. Five States only were represented. The convention, however, issued another call, drawn up by Mr. Madison, urging all the States to send their delegates to Philadelphia, in May, 1787, to draft a Constitution for the United States, to take the place of that Confederate League. The delegates met at the time appointed. Every State but Rhode Island was represented. George Washington was chosen president of the convention; and the present Constitution of the United States was then and there formed. There was, perhaps, no mind and no pen more active in framing this immortal document than the mind and the pen of James Madison.

The Constitution, adopted by a vote 81 to 79, was to be presented to the several States for acceptance. But grave solicitude was felt. Should it be rejected we should be left but a conglomeration of independent States, with but little power at home and little respect abroad. Mr. Madison was selected by the convention to draw up an address to the people of the United States, expounding the principles of the Constitution, and urging its adoption. There was great opposition to it at first, but it at length triumphed over all, and went into effect in 1789.

Mr. Madison was elected to the House of Representatives in the first Congress, and soon became the avowed leader of the Republican party. While in New York attending Congress, he met Mrs. Todd, a young widow of remarkable power of fascination, whom he married. She was in person and character queenly, and probably no lady has thus far occupied so prominent a position in the very peculiar society which has constituted our republican court as Mrs. Madison.

Mr. Madison served as Secretary of State under Jefferson, and at the close of his administration was chosen President. At this time the encroachments of England had brought us to the verge of war. British orders in council destroyed our commerce, and our flag was exposed to constant insult. Mr. Madison was a man of peace. Scholarly in his taste, retiring in his disposition, war had no charms for him. But the meekest spirit can be roused. It makes one's blood boil, even now, to think of an American ship brought to, upon the ocean, by the guns of an English cruiser. A young lieutenant steps on board and orders the crew to be paraded before him. With great nonchalance he selects any number whom he may please to designate as British subjects; orders them down the ship's side into his boat; and places them on the gundeck of his man-of-war, to fight, by compulsion, the battles of England. This right of search and impressment, no efforts of our Government could induce the British cabinet to relinquish.

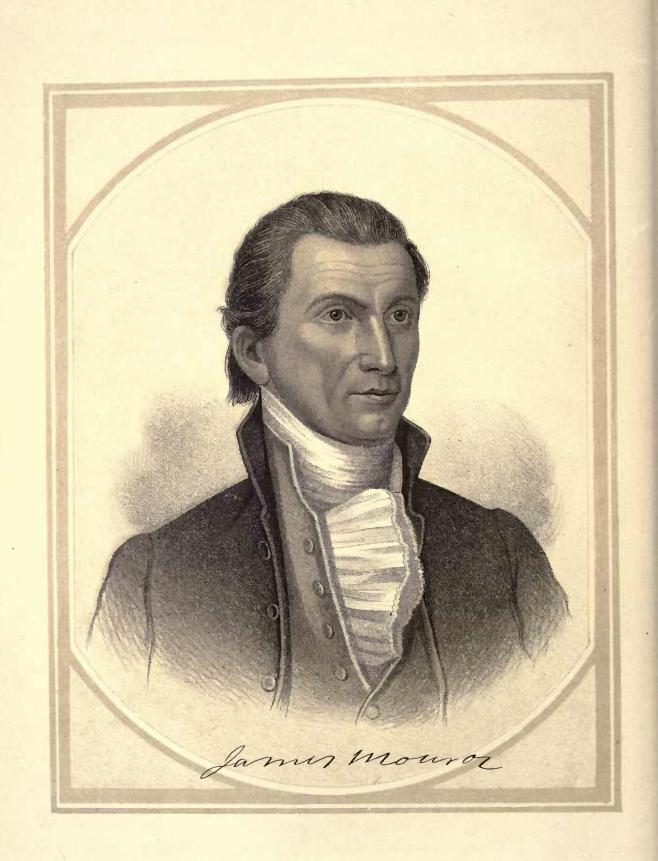
On the 18th of June, 1812, President Madison gave his approval to an act of Congress declaring war against Great Britain. Notwithstanding the bitter hostility of the Federal party to the war; the country in general approved; and Mr. Madison, on the 4th of March, 1813, was re-elected by a large majority, and entered upon his second term of office. This is not the place to describe the various adventures of this war on the land and on the water. Our infant navy then laid the foundations of its renown in grappling with the most formidable power which ever swept the seas. The contest commenced in earnest by the appearance of a British fleet, early in February, 1813, in Chesapeake Bay, declaring nearly the whole coast of the United States under blockade.

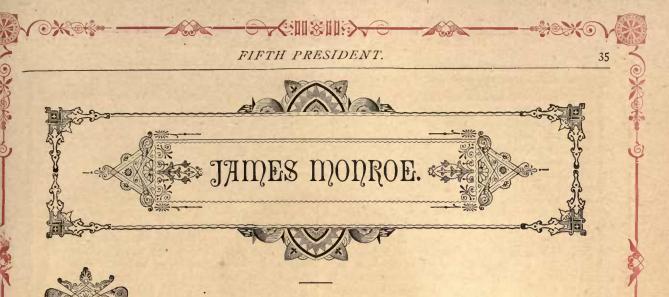
The Emperor of Russia offered his services as me ditator. America accepted; England refused. A British force of five thousand men landed on the banks of the Patuxet River, near its entrance into Chesapeake Bay, and marched rapidly, by way of Bladensburg, upon Washington.

The straggling little city of Washington was thrown into consternation. The cannon of the brief conflict at Bladensburg echoed through the streets of the metropolis. The whole population fled from the city. The President, leaving Mrs. Madison in the White House, with her carriage drawn up at the door to await his speedy return, hurried to meet the officers in a council of war. He met our troops utterly routed, and he could not go back without danger of being captured. But few hours elapsed ere the Presidential Mansion, the Capitol, and all the public buildings in Washington were in flames.

The war closed after two years of fighting, and on Feb. 13, 1815, the treaty of peace was signed at Ghent.

On the 4th of March, 1817, his second term of office expired, and he resigned the Presidential chair to his friend, James Monroe. He retired to his beautiful home at Montpelier, and there passed the remainder of his days. On June 28, 1836, then at the age of 85 years, he fell asleep in death. Mrs. Madison died July 12, 1849.





AMES MONROE, the fifth President of The United States, was born in Westmoreland Co., Va., April 28, 1758. His early life was passed at the place of nativity. His ancestors had for many years resided in the province in which he was born. When, at 17 years of age, in the process of completing his education at William and Mary College, the Colonial Congress assembled at Philadelphia to deliberate upon the unjust and manifold oppressions of Great Britian, declared the separation of the Colonies, and promulgated the Declaration of Indepen-

dence. Had he been born ten years before it is highly probable that he would have been one of the signers of that celebrated instrument. At this time he left school and enlisted among the patriots.

He joined the army when everything looked hopeless and gloomy. The number of deserters increased from day to day. The invading armies came pouring in; and the tories not only favored the cause of the mother country, but disheartened the new recruits, who were sufficiently terrified at the prospect of contending with an enemy whom they had been taught to deem invincible. To such brave spirits as James Monroe, who went right onward, undismayed through difficulty and danger, the United States owe their political emancipation. The young cadet joined the ranks, and espoused the cause of his injured country, with a firm determination to live or die with her strife for liberty. Firmly yet sadly he shared in the melancholy retreat from Harleam Heights and White Plains, and accompanied the dispirited army as it fled before its foes through New Jersey. In four months after the Declaration of Independence, the patriots had been beaten in seven battles. At the battle of Trenton he led the vanguard, and, in the act of charging upon the enemy he received a wound in the left shoulder.

As a reward for his bravery, Mr. Monroe was promoted a captain of infantry; and, having recovered from his wound, he rejoined the army. He, however, receded from the line of promotion, by becoming an officer in the staff of Lord Sterling. During the campaigns of 1777 and 1778, in the actions of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, he continued aid-de-camp; but becoming desirous to regain his position in the army, he exerted himself to collect a regiment for the Virginia line. This scheme failed owing to the exhausted condition of the State. Upon this failure he entered the office of Mr. Jefferson, at that period Governor, and pursued, with considerable ardor, the study of common law. He did not, however, entirely lay aside the knapsack for the green bag; but on the invasions of the enemy, served as a volunteer, during the two years of his legal pursuits.

In 1782, he was elected from King George county, a member of the Leglislature of Virginia, and by that body he was elevated to a seat in the Executive Council. He was thus honored with the confidence of his fellow citizens at 23 years of age; and having at this early period displayed some of that ability and aptitude for legislation, which were afterwards employed with unremitting energy for the public good, JAMES MONROE.

he was in the succeeding year chosen a member of the Congress of the United States.

Deeply as Mr. Monroe felt the imperfections of the old Confederacy, he was opposed to the new Constitution, thinking, with many others of the Republican party, that it gave too much power to the Central Government, and not enough to the individual States. Still he retained the esteem of his friends who were its warm supporters, and who, notwithstanding his opposition secured its adoption. In 1789, he became a member of the United States Senate; which office he held for four years. Every month the line of distinction between the two great parties which divided the nation, the Federal and the Republican, was growing more distinct. The two prominent ideas which now separated them were, that the Republican party was in sympathy with France, and also in favor of such a strict construction of the Constitution as to give the Central Government as little power, and the State Governments as much power, as the Constitution would warrant. The Federalists sympathized with England, and were in favor of a liberal construction of the Constitution, which would give as much power to the Central Government as that document could possibly authorize.

The leading Federalists and Republicans were alike noble men, consecrating all their energies to the good of the nation. Two more honest men or more pure patriots than John Adams the Federalist, and James Monroe the Republican, never breathed. In building up this majestic nation, which is destined to eclipse all Grecian and Assyrian greatness, the combination of their antagonism was needed to create the right equilibrium. And yet each in his day was denounced as almost a demon.

Washington was then President. England had espoused the cause of the Bourbons against the principles of the French Revolution. All Europe was drawn into the conflict. We were feeble and far away. Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality between these contending powers. France had helped us in the struggle for our liberties. All the despotisms of Europe were now combined to prevent the French from escaping from a tyranny a thousand-fold worse than that which we had endured Col. Monroe, more magnanimous than prudent, was anxious that, at whatever hazard, we should help our old allies in their extremity. It was the impulse of a generous and noble nature. He violently opposed the President's proclamation as ungrateful and wanting in magnanimity.

Washington, who could appreciate such a character, developed his calm, serene, almost divine greatness, by appointing that very James Monroe, who was denouncing the policy of the Government, as the minister of that Government to the Republic of France. Mr. Monroe was welcomed by the National Convention in France with the most enthusiastic demonstrations. Shortly after his return to this country, Mr. Monroe was elected Governor of Virginia, and held the office for three years. He was again sent to France to co-operate with Chancellor Livingston in obtaining the vast territory then known as the Province of Louisiana, which France had but shortly before obtained from Spain. Their united efforts were successful. For the comparatively small sum of fifteen millions of dollars, the entire territory of Orleans and district of Louisiana were added to the United States. This was probably the largest transfer of real estate which was ever made in all the history of the world.

From France Mr. Monroe went to England to obtain from that country some recognition of our rights as neutrals, and to remonstrate against those odious impressments of our seamen. But England was unrelenting. He again returned to England on the same mission, but could receive no redress. He returned to his home and was again chosen Governor of Virginia. This he soon resigned to accept the position of Secretary of State under Madison. While in this office war with England was declared, the Secretary of War resigned, and during these trying times, the duties of the War Department were also put upon him. He was truly the armorbearer of President Madison, and the most efficient business man in his cabinet. Upon the return of peace he resigned the Department of War, but continued in the office of Secretary of State until the expiration of Mr. Madison's adminstration. At the election held the previous autumn Mr. Monroe himself had been chosen President with but little opposition, and upon March 4, 1817, was inaugurated. Four years later he was elected for a second term.

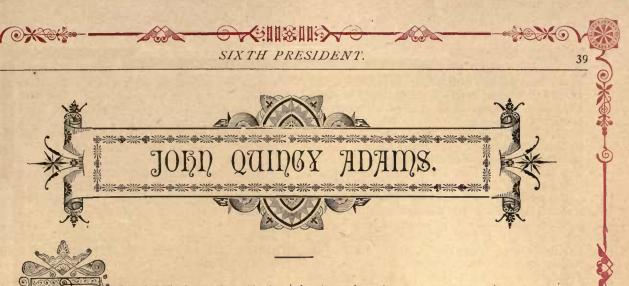
Among the important measures of his Presidency were the cession of Florida to the United States; the Missouri Compromise, and the "Monroe doctrine."

This famous doctrine, since known as the "Monroe doctrine," was enunciated by him in 1823. At that time the United States had recognized the independence of the South American states, and did not wish to have European powers longer attempting to subdue portions of the American Continent. The doctrine is as follows: "That we should consider any attempt on the part of European powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety," and "that we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing or controlling American governments or provinces in any other light than as a manifestation by European powers of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." This doctrine immediately affected the course of foreign governments, and has become the approved sentiment of the United States.

At the end of his second term Mr. Monroe retired to his home in Virginia, where he lived until 1830, when he went to New York to live with his son-inlaw. In that city he died, on the 4th of July, 1831.

36

J. 2. Adams



OHN QUINCY ADAMS, the sixth President of the United States, was born in the rural home of his honored father, John Adams, in Quincy, Mass., on the rith of July, 1767. His mother, a woman of exalted worth, watched over his childhood during the almost constant absence of his father. When but eight years of age, he stood with his mother on an eminence, listening to the booming of the great battle on Bunker's Hill, and gazing on upon the smoke and flames billowing up from the conflagration of

When but eleven years old he took a tearful adieu of his mother, to sail with his father for Europe,

through a fleet of hostile British cruisers. The bright, animated boy spent a year and a half in Paris, where his father was associated with Franklin and Lee as minister plenipotentiary. His intelligence attracted the notice of these distinguished men, and he received from them flattering marks of attention.

Charlestown.

Mr. John Adams had scarcely returned to this country, in 1779, ere he was again sent abroad. Again John Quincy accompanied his father. At Paris he applied himself with great diligence, for six months, to study; then accompained his father to Holland, where he entered, first a school in Amsterdam, then the University at Leyden. About a year from this time, in 1781, when the manly boy was but fourteen years of age, he was selected by Mr. Dana, our minister to the Russian court, as his private secretary.

In this school of incessant labor and of enobling culture he spent fourteen months, and then returned to Holland through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen. This long journey he took alone, in the winter, when in his sixteenth year. Again he resumed his studies, under a private tutor, at Hague. Thence, in the spring of 1782, he accompanied his father to Paris, traveling leisurely, and forming acquaintance with the most distinguished men on the Continent; examining architectural remains, galleries of paintings, and all renowned works of art. At Paris he again became associated with the most illustrious men of all lands in the contemplations of the loftiest temporal themes which can engross the human mind. After a short visit to England he returned to Paris, and consecrated all his energies to study until May, 1785, when he returned to America. To a brilliant young man of eighteen, who had seen much of the world, and who was familiar with the etiquette of courts, a residence with his father in London, under such circumstances, must have been extremely attractive; but with judgment very rare in one of his age, he preferred to return to America to complete his education in an American college. He wished then to study law, that with an honorable profession, he might be able to obtain an independent support.

Upon leaving Harvard College, at the age of twenty, he studied law for three years. In June, 1794, being then but twenty-seven years of age, he was appointed by Washington, resident minister at the Netherlands. Sailing from Boston in July, he reached London in October, where he was immediately admitted to the deliberations of Messrs. Jay and Pinckney, assisting them in negotiating a commercial treaty with Great Britian. After thus spending a fortnight in London, he proceeded to the Hague.

In July, 1797, he left the Hague to go to Portugal as minister plenipotentiary. On his way to Portugal, upon arriving in London, he met with despatches directing him to the court of Berlin, but requesting him to remain in London until he should receive his instructions. While waiting he was matried to an American lady to whom he had been previously engaged,—Miss Louisa Catherine Johnson, daughter of Mr. Joshua Johnson, American consul in London; a lady endownd with that beauty and those accomplishment which eminently fitted her to move in the elevated sphere for which she was destined. He reached Berlin with his wife in November, 1797; where he remained until July, 1799, when, having fulfilled all the purposes of his mission, he solicited his recall.

Soon after his return, in 1802, he was chosen to the Senate of Massachusetts, from Boston, and then was elected Senator of the United States for six years, from the 4th of March, 1804. His reputation, his ability and his experience, placed him immediately among the most prominent and influential members of that body. Especially did he sustain the Government in its measures of resistance to the encroachments of England, destroying our commerce and insulting our flag. There was no man in America more familiar with the arrogance of the British court upon these points, and no one more resolved to present a firm resistance.

In 1809, Madison succeeded Jefferson in the Presidential chair, and he immediately nominated John Quincy Adams minister to St. Petersburg. Resigning his professorship in Harvard College, he embarked at Boston, in August, 1809.

While in Russia, Mr. Adams was an intense student. He devoted his attention to the language and history of Russia; to the Chinese trade; to the European system of weights, measures, and coins; to the climate and astronomical observations; while he kept up a familiar acquaintance with the Greek and Latin classics. In all the universities of Europe, a more accomplished scholar could scarcely be found. All through life the Bible constituted an important part of his studies. It was his rule to read five chapters every day.

On the 4th of March, 1817, Mr. Monroe took the Presidential chair, and immediately appointed Mr. Adams Secretary of State. Taking leave of his numerous friends in public and private life in Europe, he sailed in June, 1819, for the United States. On the 18th of August, he again crossed the threshold of his home in Quincy. During the eight years of Mr. Monroe's administration, Mr. Adams continued Secretary of State.

Some time before the close of Mr. Monroe's second term of office, new candidates began to be presented for the Presidency. The friends of Mr. Adams brought forward his name. It was an exciting campaign. Party spirit was never more bitter. Two hundred and sixty electoral votes were cast. Andrew Jackson received ninety-nine; John Quincy Adams, eighty-four; William H. Crawford, forty-one; Henry Clay, thirtyseven. As there was no choice by the people, the question went to the House of Representatives. Mr. Clay gave the vote of Kentucky to Mr. Adams, and he was elected.

The friends of all the disappointed candidates now combined in a venomous and persistent assault upon Mr. Adams. There is nothing more disgraceful in the past history of our country than the abuse which was poured in one uninterrupted stream, upon this high-minded, upright, patriotic man. There never was an administration more pure in principles, more conscientiously devoted to the best interests of the country, than that of John Quincy Adams; and never, perhaps, was there an administration more unscrupulously and outrageously assailed.

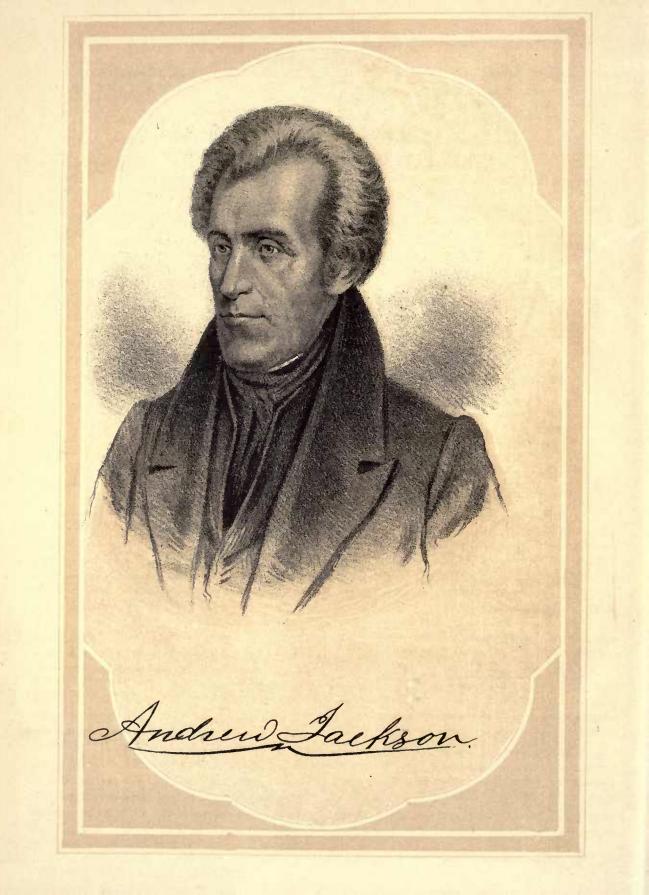
Mr. Adams was, to a very remarkable degree, abstemious and temperate in his habits; always rising early, and taking much exercise. When at his home in Quincy, he has been known to walk, before breakfast. seven miles to Boston. In Washington, it was said that he was the first man up in the city, lighting his own fire and applying himself to work in his library often long before dawn.

On the 4th of March, 1829, Mr. Adams retired from the Presidency, and was succeeded by Andrew Jackson. John C. Calhoun was elected Vice President. The slavery question now began to assume portentous magnitude. Mr. Adams returned to Quincy and to his studies, which he pursued with unabated zeal. But he was not long permitted to remain in retirement. In November, 1830, he was elected representative to Congress. For seventeen years, until his death, he occupied the post as representative, towering above all his peers, ever ready to do brave battle' for freedom, and winning the title, of "the old man eloquent." Upon taking his seat in the House, he announced that he should hold himself bound to no party. Probably there never was a member more devoted to his duties. He was usually the first in his place in the morning, and the last to leave his seat in the evening. Not a measure could be brought forward and escape his scrutiny. The battle which Mr. Adams fought, almost singly, against the proslavery party in the Government, was sublime in its moral daring and heroism. For persisting in presenting petitions for the abolition of slavery, he was threatened with indictment by the grand jury, with expulsion from the House, with assassination; but no threats could intimidate him, and his final triumph was complete.

It has been said of President Adams, that when his body was bent and his hair silvered by the lapse of fourscore years, yielding to the simple faith of a little child, he was accustomed to repeat every night, before he slept, the prayer which his mother taught him in his infant years.

On the 21st of February, 1848, he rose on the floor of Congress, with a paper in his hand, to address the speaker. Suddenly he fell, again stricken by paralysis, and was caught in the arms of those around him. For a time he was senseless, as he was conveyed to the sofa in the rotunda. With reviving consciousness, he opened his eyes, looked calmly around and said "*This is the end of earth*;" then after a moment's pause he added, "*I am content*." These were the last words of the grand "Old Man Eloquent."

LIGRARY UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA



SEVENTH PRESIDENT.

00000 S

NDREW JACKSON, the seventh President of the United States, was born in Waxhaw settlement, N. C., March 15, 1767, a few days after his father's death. His parents were poor emigrants from Ireland, and took up their abode in Waxhaw settlement, where they lived in deepest poverty.

Andrew, or Andy, as he was universally called, grew up a very rough, rude, turbulent boy. His features were coarse, his form ungainly; and there was but very

little in his character, made visible, which was attractive.

When only thirteen years old he joined the volunteers of Carolina against the British invasion. In 1781, he and his brother Robert were captured and imprisoned for a time at Camden. A British officer ordered him to brush his mud-spattered boots. "I am a prisoner of war, not your servant," was the reply of the dauntless boy.

The brute drew his sword, and aimed a desperate blow at the head of the helpless young prisoner. Andrew raised his hand, and thus received two fearful gashes,—one on the hand and the other upon the head. The officer then turned to his brother Robert with the same demand. He also refused, and received a blow from the keen-edged sabre, which quite disabled him, and which probably soon after caused his death. They suffered much other ill-treatment, and were finally stricken with the small-pox. Their mother was successful in obtaining their exchange, and took her sick boys home. After a long illness Andrew recovered, and the death of his mother soon left him entirely friendless.

Andrew supported himself in various ways, such as working at the saddler's trade, teaching school and clerking in a general store, until 1784, when he entered a law office at Salisbury, N. C. He, however, gave more attention to the wild amusements of the times than to his studies. In 1788, he was appointed solicitor for the western district of North Carolina, of which Tennessee was then a part. This involved many long and tedious journeys amid dangers of every kind, but Andrew Jackson never knew fear, and the Indians had no desire to repeat a skirmish with the Sharp Knife.

In 1791, Mr. Jackson was married to a woman who supposed herself divorced from her former husband. Great was the surprise of both parties, two years later, to find that the conditions of the divorce had just been definitely settled by the first husband. The marriage ceremony was performed a second time, but the occurrence was often used by his enemies to bring Mr. Jackson into disfavor.

During these years he worked hard at his profession, and frequently had one or more duels on hand, one of which, when he killed Dickenson, was especially disgraceful.

In January, 1796, the Territory of Tennessee then containing nearly eighty thousand inhabitants, the people met in convention at Knoxville to frame a constitution. Five were sent from each of the eleven counties. Andrew Jackson was one of the delegates. The new State was entitled to but one member in the National House of Representatives. Andrew Jackson was chosen that member. Mounting his horse he rode to Philedelphia, where Congress then held its ANDREW JACKSON.

sessions,—a distance of about eight hundred miles. Jackson was an earnest advocate of the Democratic party. Jefferson was his idol. He admired Bonaparte, loved France and hated England. As Mr. Jackson took his seat, Gen. Washington, whose second term of office was then expiring, delivered his last speech to Congress. A committee drew up a complimentary address in reply. Andrew Jackson did not approve of the address, and was one of the twelve who voted against it. He was not willing to say that Gen. Washington's adminstration had been " wise, firm and patriotic."

Mr. Jackson was elected to the United States Senate in 1797, but soon resigned and returned home. Soon after he was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of his State, which position he held for six years.

When the war of 1812 with Great Britian commenced, Madison occupied the Presidential chair. Aaron Burr sent word to the President that there was an unknown man in the West, Andrew Jackson, who would do credit to a commission if one were conferred upon him. Just at that time Gen. Jackson offered his services and those of twenty-five hundred volunteers. His offer was accepted, and the troops were assembled at Nashville.

As the British were hourly expected to make an attack upon New Orleans, where Gen. Wilkinson was in command, he was ordered to descend the river with fifteen hundred troops to aid Wilkinson. The expedition reached Natchez; and after a delay of several weeks there, without accomplishing anything, the men were ordered back to their homes. But the energy Gen. Jackson had displayed, and his entire devotion to the comrfort of his soldiers, won him golden opinious; and he became the most popular man in the State. It was in this expedition that his toughness gave him the nickname of "Old Hickory."

Soon after this, while attempting to horsewhip Col. Thomas H. Benton, for a remark that gentleman made about his taking a part as second in a duel, in which a younger brother of Benton's was engaged, he received two severe pistol wounds. While he was lingering upon a hed of suffering news came that the Indians, who had combined under Tecumseh from Florida to the Lakes, to exterminate the white settlers, were committing the most awful ravages. Decisive action became necessary. Gen. Jackson, with his fractured bone just beginning to heal, his arm in a sling, and unable to mount his horse without assistance, gave his amazing energies to the raising of an army to rendezvous at Fayettesville, Alabama.

The Creek Indians had established a strong fort on one of the bends of the Tallapoosa River, near the center of Alabama, about fifty miles below Fort Strother. With an army of two thousand men, Gen. Jackson traversed the pathless wilderness in a march of eleven days. He reached their fort, called Tohopeka or Horse-shoe, on the 27th of March. 1814. The bend of the river enclosed nearly one hundred acres of tangled forest and wild ravine. Across the narrow neck the Indians had constructed a formidable breastwork of logs and brush. Here nine hundred warriors, with an ample suply of arms were assembled.

The fort was stormed. The fight was utterly desperate. Not an Indian would accept of quarter. When bleeding and dying, they would fight those who endeavored to spare their lives. From ten in the morning until dark, the battle raged. The carnage was awful and revolting. Some threw themselves into the river; but the unerring bullet struck their heads as they swam. Nearly everyone of the nine hundred warrios were killed A few probably, in the night, swam the river and escaped. This ended the war. The power of the Creeks was broken forever. This bold plunge into the wilderness, with its terriffic slaughter, so appalled the savages, that the haggard remnants of the bands came to the camp, begging for peace.

This closing of the Creek war enabled us to concentrate all our militia upon the British, who were the allies of the Indians No man of less resolute will than Gen. Jackson could have conducted this Indian campaign to so successful an issue Immediately he was appointed major-general.

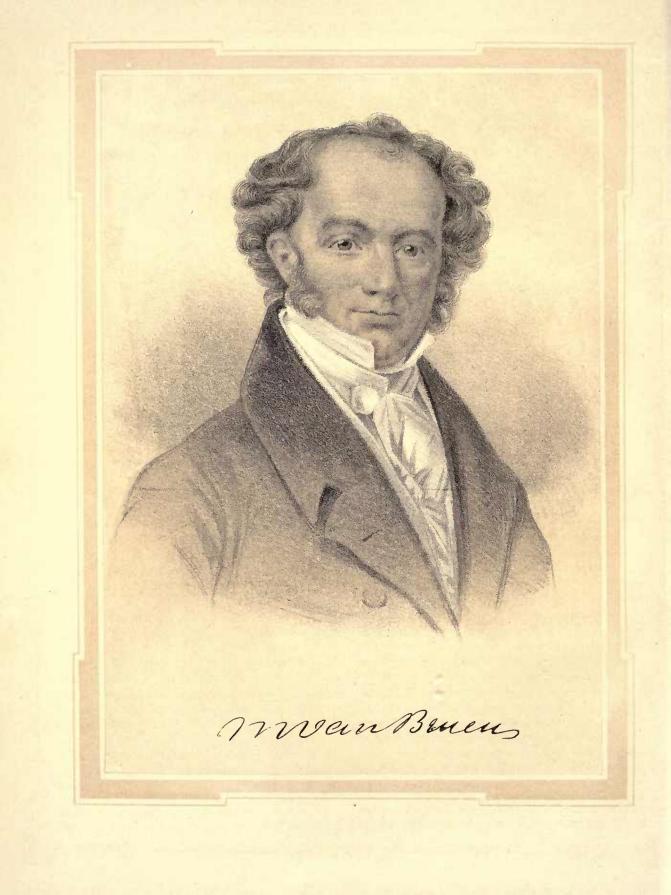
Late in August, with an army of two thousand men, on a rushing march, Gen. Jackson came to Mobile. A British fleet came from Pensacola, landed a force upon the beach, anchored near the little fort, and from both ship and shore commenced a furious assault. The battle was long and doubtful. At length one of the ships was blown up and the rest retired.

Garrisoning Mobile, where he had taken his little army, he moved his troops to New Orleans, And the battle of New Orleans which soon ensued, was in reality a very arduous campaign. This won for Gen. Jackson an imperishable name. Here his troops, which numbered about four thousand men, won a signal victory over the British army of about nine thousand. His loss was but thirteen, while the loss of the British was two thousand six hundred.

The name of Gen. Jackson soon began to be mentioned in connection with the Presidency, but, in 1824, he was defeated by Mr. Adams. He was, however, successful in the election of 1828, and was re-elected for a second term in 1832. In 1829, just before he assumed the reins of the government, he met with the most terrible affliction of his life in the death of his wife, whom he had loved with a devotion which has perhaps never been surpassed. From the shock of her death he never recovered.

His administration was one of the most memorable in the annals of our country; applauded by one party, condemned by the other. No man had more bitter enemies or warmer friends. At the expiration of his two terms of office he retired to the Hermitage, where he died June 8, 1845. The last years of Mr. Jackson's life were that of a devoted Christian man. LIDDADY

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA



EIGHTH PRESIDENT.

RTID VAD BURED.

ARTIN VAN BUREN, the eighth President of the United States, was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1782. He died at the same place, July 24, 1862. His body rests in the cemetery at Kinderhook. Above it is a plain granite shaft fifteen feet high, bearing a simple inscription about half way up on one face. The lot is unfenced, unbordered mub or flower.

or unbounded by shrub or flower.

There is but little in the life of Martin Van Buren of romantic interest. He fought no battles, engaged in no wild adventures. Though his life was stormy in political and intellectual conflicts, and he gained many signal victories, his days passed uneventful in those incidents which give zest to biography. His ancestors, as his name indicates, were of Dutch origin, and were among the earliest emigrants from Holland to the banks of the Hudson. His father was a farmer, residing in the old town of Kinderhook. His mother, also of Dutch lineage, was a woman of superior intelligence and exemplary piety.

He was decidedly a precocious boy, developing unusual activity, vigor and strength of mind. At the age of fourteen, he had finished his academic studies in his native village, and commenced the study of law. As he had not a collegiate education, seven years of study in a law-office were required of him before he could be admitted to the bar. Inspired with a lofty ambition, and conscious of his powers, he pursued his studies with indefatigable industry. After spending six years in an office in his native village, he went to the city of New York, and prosecuted his studies for the seventh year.

In r803, Mr. Van Buren, then twenty-one years of age, commenced the practice of law in his native village. The great conflict between the Federal and Republican party was then at its height. Mr. Van Buren was from the beginning a politician. He had, perhaps, imbibed that spirit while listening to the many discussions which had been carried on in his father's hotel. He was in cordial sympathy with Jefferson, and earnestly and eloquently espoused the cause of State Rights; though at that time the Federal party held the supremacy both in his town and State.

His success and increasing ruputation led him, after six years of practice, to remove to Hudson, the county seat of his county. Here he spent seven years, constantly gaining strength by contending in the courts with some of the ablest men who have adorned the bar of his State.

Just before leaving Kinderhook for Hudson, Mr. Van Buren married a lady alike distinguished for beauty and accomplishments. After twelve short years she sank into the grave, the victim of consumption, leaving her husband and four sons to weep over her loss. For twenty-five years, Mr. Van Buren was an earnest, successful, assiduous lawyer. The record of those years is barren in items of public interest. In 1812, when thirty years of age, he was chosen to the State Senate, and gave his strenuous support to Mr. Madison's adminstration. In 1815, he was appointed Attorney-General, and the next year moved to Albany, the capital of the State.

While he was acknowledged as one of the most prominent leaders of the Democratic party, he had

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

the moral courage to avow that true democracy did not require that "universal suffrage" which admits the vile, the degraded, the ignorant, to the right of governing the State. In true consistency with his democratic principles, he contended that, while the path leading to the privilege of voting should be open to every man without distinction, no one should be invested with that sacred prerogative, unless he were in some degree qualified for it by intelligence, virtue and some property interests in the welfare of the State.

In 1821 he was elected a member of the United States Senate; and in the same year, he took a seat in the convention to revise the constitution of his native State. His course in this convention secured the approval of men of all parties. No one could doubt the singleness of his endeavors to promote the interests of all classes in the community. In the Senate of the United States, he rose at once to a conspicuous position as an active and useful legislator.

In 1827, John Quincy Adams being then in the Presidential chair, Mr. Van Buren was re-elected to the Senate. He had been from the beginning a determined opposer of the Administration, adopting the "State Rights" view in opposition to what was deemed the Federal proclivities of Mr. Adams.

Soon after this, in 1828, he was chosen Governor of the State of New York, and accordingly resigned his seat in the Senate. Probably no one in the United States contributed so much towards ejecting John O. Adams from the Presidential chair, and placing in it Andrew Jackson, as did Martin Van Buren. Whether entitled to the reputation or not, he certainly was regarded throughout the United States as one of the most skillful, sagacious and cunning of politicians. It was supposed that no one knew so well as he how to touch the secret springs of action; how to pull all the wires to put his machinery in motion; and how to organize a political army which would, secretly and stealthily accomplish the most gigantic results. Bv these powers it is said that he outwitted Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, and secured results which few thought then could be accomplished.

When Andrew Jackson was elected President he appointed Mr. Van Buren Secretary of State. This position he resigned in 1831, and was immediately appointed Minister to England, where he went the same autumn. The Senate, however, when it met, refused to ratify the nomination, and he returned home, apparently untroubled; was nominated Vice President in the place of Calhoun, at the re-election of President Jackson; and with smiles for all and frowns for none, he took his place at the head of that Senate which had refused to confirm his nomination as ambassador.

His rejection by the Senate roused all the zeal of President Jackson in behalf of his repudiated favorite; and this, probably more than any other cause, secured his elevation to the chair of the Chief Executive. On the 20th of May, 1836, Mr. Van Buren received the Democratic nomination to succeed Gen. Jackson as President of the United States. He was elected by a handsome majority, to the delight of the retiring President. "Leaving New York out of the canvass," says Mr. Parton, "the election of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency was as much the act of Gen. Jackson as though the Constitution had conferred upon him the power to appoint a successor."

His administration was filled with exciting events. The insurrection in Canada, which threatened to involve this country in war with England, the agitation of the slavery question, and finally the great commercial panic which spread over the country, all were trials to his wisdom. The financial distress was attributed to the management of the Democratic party, and brought the President into such disfavor that he failed of re-election.

With the exception of being nominated for the Presidency by the "Free Soil" Democrats, in 1848, Mr. Van Buren lived quietly upon his estate until his death.

He had ever been a prudent man, of frugal habits, and living within his income, had now fortunately a competence for his declining years. His unblemished character, his commanding abilities, his unquestioned patriotism, and the distinguished positions which he had occupied in the government of our country, secured to him not only the homage of his party, but the respect of the whole community. It was on the 4th of March, 1841, that Mr. Van Buren retired from the presidency. From his fine estate at Lindenwald, he still exerted a powerful influence upon the politics of the country. From this time until his death, on the 24th of July, 1862, at the age of eighty years, he resided at Lindenwald, a gentleman of leisure, of culture and of wealth; enjoying in a healthy old age, probably far more happiness than he had before experienced amid the stormy scenes of his active life.

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W. H. Harrigon

NINTH PRESIDENT.

HUDNOR

ILLIAM HENRY HARRI-SON, the ninth President of the United States, was born at Berkeley, Va., Feb. 9, 1773. His father, Benjamin Harrison, was in comparatively opulent circumstances, and was one of the most distinguished men of his day. He was an intimate friend of George Washington, was early elected a member of the Continental Congress, and was conspicuous among the patriots of Virginia in resisting the encroachments of the British crown. In the celebrated Congress of 1775, Benjamin Harrison and John Hancock were both candidates for the office of speaker.

WILLIAM

Mr Harrison was subsequently chosen Governor of Virginia, and was twice re-elected. His son, William Henry, of course enjoyed

in childhood all the advantages which wealth and intellectual and cultivated society could give. Having received a thorough common-school education, he entered Hampden Sidney College, where he graduated with honor soon after the death of his father. He then repaired to Philadelphia to study medicine under the instructions of Dr. Rush and the guardianship of Robert Morris, both of whom were, with his father, signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Upon the outbreak of the Indian troubles, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of his friends, he abandoned his medical studies and entered the army, having obtained a commission of Ensign from President Washington. He was then but 19 years old. From that time he passed gradually upward in rank until he became aid to General Wayne, after whose death he resigned his commission. He was then appointed Secretary of the North-western Territory. This Territory was then entitled to but one member in Congress and Capt. Harrison was chosen to fill that position.

HARRISON.

In the spring of 1800 the North-western Territory was divided by Congress into two portions. The eastern portion, comprising the region now embraced in the State of Ohio, was called "The Territory north-west of the Ohio." The western portion, which included what is now called Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, was called the "Indiana Territory." William Henry Harrison; then 27 years of age, was appointed by John Adams, Governor of the Indiana Territory, and immediately after, also Governor of Upper Louisiana. He was thus ruler over almost as extensive a realm as any sovereign upon the globe. He was Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and was invested with powers nearly dictatorial over the now rapidly increasing white population. The ability and fidelity with which he discharged these responsible duties may be inferred from the fact that he was four times appointed to this office-first by John Adams, twice by Thomas Jefferson and afterwards by President Madison.

When he began his adminstration there were but three white settlements in that almost boundless region, now crowded with cities and resounding with all the tumult of wealth and traffic. One of these settlements was on the Ohio, nearly opposite Louisville; one at Vincennes, on the Wabash, and the third a French settlement.

The vast wilderness over which Gov. Harrison reigned was filled with many tribes of Indians. About WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

the year 1806, two extraordinary men, twin brothers, of the Shawnese tribe, rose among them. One of these was called Tecumseh, or "The Crouching Panther;" the other, Olliwacheca, or "The Prophet." Tecumseh was not only an Indian warrior, but a man of great sagacity, far-reaching foresight and indomitable perseverance in any enterprise in which he might engage. He was inspired with the highest enthusiasm, and had long regarded with dread and with hatred the encroachment of the whites upon the huntinggrounds of his fathers. His brother, the Prophet, was an orator, who could sway the feelings of the untutored Indian as the gale tossed the tree-tops beneath which they dwelt.

But the Prophet was not merely an orator: he was, in the superstitious minds of the Indians, invested with the superhuman dignity of a medicine-man or a magician. With an enthusiasm unsurpassed by Peter the Hermit rousing Europe to the crusades, he went from tribe to tribe, assuming that he was specially sent by the Great Spirit.

Gov. Harrison made many attempts to conciliate the Indians, but at last the war came, and at Tippecanoe the Indians were routed with great slaughter. October 28, r8r2, his army began its march. When near the Prophet's town three Indians of rank made their appearance and inquired why Gov. Harrison was approaching them in so hostile an attitude. After a short conference, arrangements were made for a meeting the next day, to agree upon terms of peace.

But Gov. Harrison was too well acquainted with the Indian character to be deceived by such protestations. Selecting a favorable spot for his night's encampment, he took every precaution against surprise. His troops were posted in a hollow square, and slept upon their arms.

The troops threw themselves upon the ground for rest; but every man had his accourtrements on, his loaded musket by his side, and his bayonet fixed. The wakeful Governor, between three and four o'clock in the morning, had risen, and was sitting in conversation with his aids by the embers of a waning fire. It was a chill, cloudy morning with a drizzling rain. In the darkness, the Indians had crept as near as possible, and just then, with a savage yell, rushed, with all the desperation which superstition and passion most highly inflamed could give, upon the left flank of the little army. The savages had been amply provided with guns and ammunition by the English. Their war-whoop was accompained by a shower of bullets.

The camp-fires were instantly extinguished, as the light aided the Indians in their aim. With hideous yells, the Indian bands rushed on, not doubting a speedy and an entire victory. But Gen. Harrison's troops stood as immovable as the rocks around them until day dawned: they then made a simultaneous charge with the bayonet, and swept every thing before them, and completely routing the foe.

Gov. Harrison now had all his energies tasked to the utmost. The British descending from the Canadas, were of themselves a very formidable force ; but with their savage allies, rushing like wolves from the forest, searching out every remote farm-house, burning, plundering, scalping, torturing, the wide frontier was plunged into a state of consternation which even the most vivid imagination can but faintly conceive. The war-whoop was resounding everywhere in the forest. The horizon was illuminated with the conflagration of the cabins of the settlers. Gen Hull had made the ignominious surrender of his forces at Detroit. Under these despairing circumstances, Gov. Harrison was appointed by President Madison commander-inchief of the North-western army, with orders to retake Detroit, and to protect the frontiers.

It would be difficult to place a man in a situation demanding more energy, sagacity and courage; but General Harrison was found equal to the position, and nobly and triumphantly did he meet all the responsibilities.

He won the love of his soldiers by always sharing with them their fatigue. His whole baggage, while pursuing the foe up the Thames, was carried in a valise; and his bedding consisted of a single blanket lashed over his saddle. Thirty-five British officers, his prisoners of war, supped with him after the battle. The only fare he could give them was beef roasted before the fire, without bread or salt.

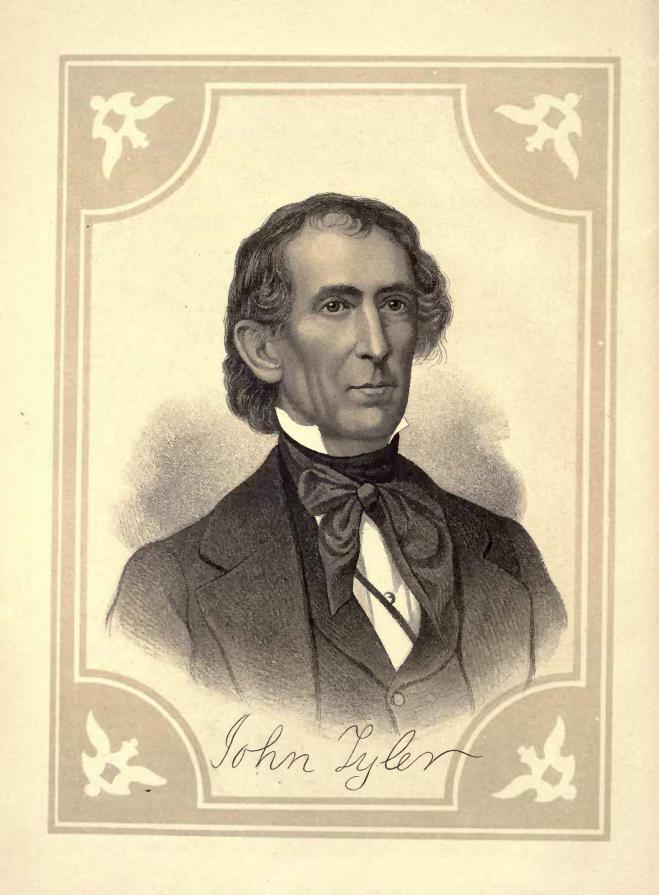
In 1816, Gen. Harrison was chosen a member of the National House of Representatives, to represent the District of Ohio. In Congress he proved an active member; and whenever he spoke, it was with force of reason and power of eloquence, which arrested the attention of all the members.

In 1819, Harrison was elected to the Senate of Ohio; and in 1824, as one of the presidential electors of that State, he gave his vote for Henry Clay. The same year he was chosen to the United States Senate.

In 1836, the friends of Gen. Harrison brought him forward as a candidate for the Presidency against Van Buren, but he was defeated. At the close of Mr. Van Buren's term, he was re-nominated by his party, and Mr. Harrison was unanimously nominated by the Whigs, with John Tyler for the Vice Presidency. The contest was very animated. Gen. Jackson gave all his influence to prevent Harrison's election; but his triumph was signal.

The cabinet which he formed, with Daniel Webster at its head as Secretary of State, was one of the most brilliant with which any President had ever been surrounded. Never were the prospects of an administration more flattering, or the hopes of the country more sanguine. In the midst of these bright and joyous prospects, Gen. Harrison was seized by a pleurisy-fever and after a few days of violent sickness, died on the 4th of April; just one month after his inauguration as President of the United States. LIDRARY UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA

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OHN TYLER, the tenth President of the United States. He was born in Charles-city Co., Va., March 29, 1790. He was the favored child of affluence and high social position. At the early age of twelve, John entered William and Mary College and graduated with much honor when but seventeen years old. After graduating, he devoted himself with great assiduity to the study of law, partly with his father and partly with Edmund Randolph, one of the most distinguished lawyers of Virginia.

TENTH PRESIDENT.

JOHN TYLER

At nineteen years of age, he commenced the practice of law. His success was rapid and astonishing. It is said that three months had not elapsed ere there was scarcely a case on the docket of the court in which he was

not retained. When but twenty-one years of age, he was almost unanimously elected to a seat in the State Legislature. He connected himself with the Democratic party, and warmly advocated the measures of Jefferson and Madison. For five successive years he was elected to the Legislature, receiving nearly the unanimous vote or his county.

When but twenty-six years of age, he was elected a member of Congress. Here he acted earnestly and ably with the Democratic party, opposing a national bank, internal improvements by the General Government, a protective tariff, and advocating a strict construction of the Constitution, and the most careful vigilance over State rights. His labors in Congress were so arduous that before the close of his second term he found it necessary to resign and retire to his estate in Charles-city Co., to recruit his health. He, however, soon after consented to take his seat in the State Legislature, where his influence was powerful in promoting public works of great utility. With a reputation thus canstantly increasing, he was chosen by a very large majority of votes, Governor of his native State. His administration was signally a successful one. His popularity secured his re-election.

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John Randolph, a brilliant, erratic, half-crazed man, then represented Virginia in the Senate of the United States. A portion of the Democratic party was displeased with Mr. Randolph's wayward course, and brought forward John Tyler as his opponent, considering him the only man in Virginia of sufficient popularity to succeed against the renowned orator of Roanoke. Mr. Tyler was the victor.

In accerdance with his professions, upon taking his seat in the Senate, he joined the ranks of the opposition. He opposed the tariff; he spoke against and voted against the bank as unconstitutional; he strenuously opposed all restrictions upon slavery, resisting all projects of internal improvements by the General Government, and avowed his sympathy with Mr. Calhoun's view of nullification; he declared that Gen. Jackson, by his opposition to the nullifiers, had abandoned the principles of the Democratic party. Such was Mr. Tyler's record in Congress,—a record in perfect accordance with the principles which he had always avowed.

Returning to Virginia, he resumed the practice of his profession. There was a split in the Democratic

JOHN TYLER.

party. His friends still regarded him as a true Jeffersonian, gave him a dinner, and showered compliments upon him. He had now attained the age of forty-six. His career had been very brilliant. In consequence of his devotion to public business, his private affairs had fallen into some disorder; and it was not without satisfaction that he resumed the practice of law, and devoted himself to the culture of his plantation. Soon after this he removed to Williamsburg, for the better education of his children; and he again took his seat in the Legislature of Virginia.

By the Southern Whigs, he was sent to the national convention at Harrisburg to nominate a President in 1839. The majority of votes were given to Gen. Harrison, a genuine Whig, much to the disappointment of the South, who wished for Henry Clay. To conciliate the Southern Whigs and to secure their vote, the convention then nominated John Tyler for Vice President. It was well known that he was not in sympathy with the Whig party in the Notth: but the Vice President has but very little power in the Government, his main and almost only duty being to preside over the meetings of the Senate. Thus it happened that a Whig President, and, in reality, a Democratic Vice President were chosen.

In 1841, Mr. Tyler was inaugurated Vice President of the United States. In one short month from that time, President Harrison died, and Mr. Tyler thus found himself, to his own surprise and 'that of the whole Nation, an occupant of the Presidential chair. This was a new test of the stability of our institutions, as it was the first time in the history of our country that such an event had occured. Mr. Tyler was at home in Williamsburg when he received the unexpected tidings of the death of President Harrison. He hastened to Washington, and on the 6th of April was inaugurated to the high and responsible office. He was placed in a position of exceeding delicacy and difficulty. All his long life he had been opposed to the main principles of the party which had brought him into power. He had ever been a consistent, honest man, with an unblemished record. Gen. Harrison had selected a Whig cabinet. Should he retain them, and thus surround himself with counsellors whose views were antagonistic to his own? or, on the other hand, should he turn against the party which had elected him and select a cabinet in harmony with himself, and which would oppose all those views which the Whigs deemed essential to the public welfare? This was his fearful dilemma. He invited the cabinet which President Harrison had selected to retain their seats. He reccommended a day of fasting and prayer, that God would guide and bless us.

The Whigs carried through Congress a bill for the incorporation of a fiscal bank of the United States. The President, after ten days' delay, returned it with his veto. He suggested, however, that he would approve of a bill drawn up upon such a plan as he proposed. Such a bill was accordingly prepared, and privately submitted to him. He gave it his approval. It was passed without alteration, and he sent it back with his veto. Here commenced the open rupture. It is said that Mr. Tyler was provoked to this measure by a published letter from the Hon. John M. Botts, a distinguished Virginia Whig, who severely touched the pride of the President.

The opposition now exultingly received the President into their arms. The party which elected him denounced him bitterly. All the members of his cabinet, excepting Mr. Webster, resigned. The Whigs of Congress, both the Senate and the House, held a meeting and issued an address to the people of the United States, proclaiming that all political alliance between the Whigs and President Tyler were at an end.

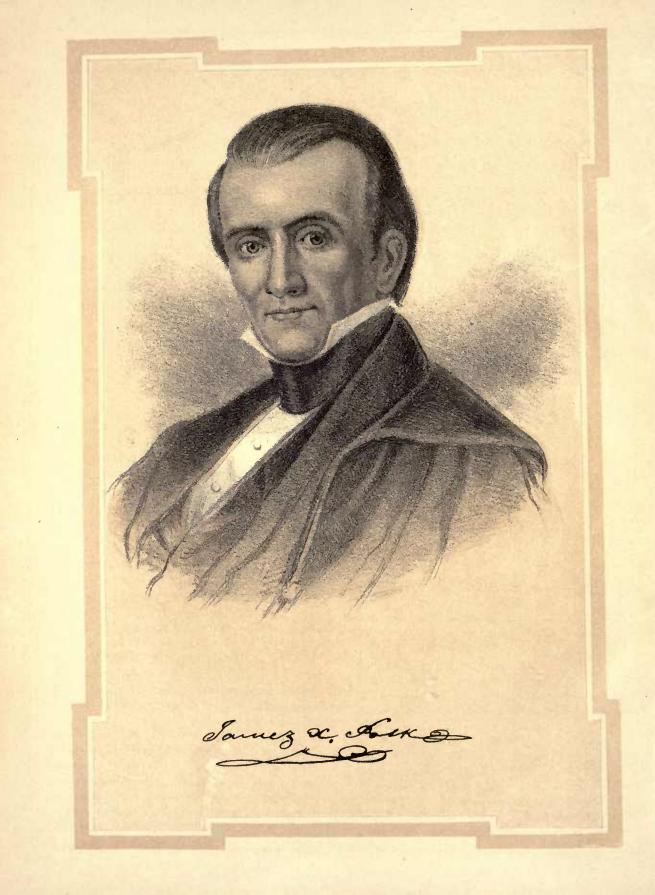
Still the President attempted to conciliate. He appointed a new cabinet of distinguished Whigs and Conservatives, carefully leaving out all strong party men. Mr. Webster soon found it necessary to resign, forced out by the pressure of his Whig friends. Thus the four years of Mr. Tyler's unfortunate administration passed sadly away. No one was satisfied. The land was filled with murmurs and vituperation. Whigs and Democrats alike assailed him. More and more, however, he brought himself into sympathy with his old friends, the Democrats, until at the close of his term, he gave his whole influence to the support of Mr. Polk, the Democratic candidate for his successor.

On the 4th of March, 1845, he retired from the harassments of office, to the regret of neither party, and probably to his own unspeakable telief. His first wife, Miss Letitia Christian, died in Washington, in 1842; and in June, 1844, President Tyler was again married, at New York, to Miss Julia Gardiner, a young lady of many personal and intellectual accomplishments.

The remainder of his days Mr. Tyler passed mainly in retirement at his beautiful home,—Sherwood Forest, Charles-city Co., Va. A polished gentleman in his manners, richly furnished with information from books and experience in the world, and possessing brilliant powers of conversation, his family circle was the scene of unusual attractions. With sufficient means for the exercise of a generous hospitality, he might have enjoyed a serene old age with the few friends who gathered around him, were it not for the storms of civil war which his own principles and policy had helped to introduce.

When the great Rebellion rose, which the Staterights and nullifying doctrines of Mr. John C. Calhoun had inaugurated, President Tyler renounced his allegiance to the United States, and joined the Confederates. He was chosen a member of their Congress; and while engaged in active measures to destroy, by force of arms, the Government over which he had once presided, he was taken sick and soon died.

LIDRARY UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA



ELEVENTH PRESIDENT.

JAMES K. POLK.

AMES K. POLK, the eleventh President of the United States, was born in Mecklenburg Co., N. C., Nov. 2, 1795. His parents were Samuel and Jane (Knox) Polk, the former a son of Col. Thomas Polk, who located at the above place, as one of the first pioneers, in 1735.

In the year 1806, with his wife and children, and soon after followed by most of the members of the Polk famly, Samuel Polk emigrated some two or three hundred miles farther west, to the rich valley of the Duck River. Here in the midst of the wilderness, in a region which was subsequently called Manry Co., they reared their log huts, and established their homes. In the hard toil of a new farm in the wilderness, James K. Polk spent the early years of his childhood and youth. His father, adding the pursuit of a surveyor to that of a farmer, gradually increased in wealth until

he became one of the leading men of the region. His mother was a superior woman, of strong common sense and earnest piety.

Very early in life, James developed a taste for reading and expressed the strongest desire to obtain a liberal education. His mother's training had made him methodical in his habits, had taught him punctuality and industry, and had inspired him with lofty principles of morality. His health was frail; and his father, fearing that he might not be able to endure a sedentary life, got a situation for him behind the counter, hoping to fit him for commercial pursuits.

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This was to James a bitter disappointment. He had no taste for these duties, and his daily tasks were irksome in the extreme. He remained in this uncongenial occupation but a few weeks, when at his earnest solicitation his father removed him, and made arrangements for him to prosecute his studies. Soon after he sent him to Murfreesboro Academy. With ardor which could scarcely be surpassed, he pressed forward in his studies, and in less than two and a half years, in the autumn of 1815, entered the sophomore class in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill. Here he was one of the most exemplary of scholars, punctual in every exercise, never allowing himself to be absent from a recitation or a religious service.

He graduated in 1818, with the highest honors, being deemed the best scholar of his class, both in mathematics and the classics. He was then twentythree years of age. Mr. Polk's health was at this time much impaired by the assiduity with which he had prosecuted his studies. After a short season of relaxation he went to Nashville, and entered the office of Felix Grundy, to study law. Here Mr. Polk renewed his acquaintance with Andrew Jackson, who resided on his plantation, the Hermitage, but a few miles from Nashville. They had probably been slightly acquainted before.

Mr. Polk's father was a Jeffersonian Republican, and James K. Polk ever adhered to the same political faith. He was a popular public speaker, and was constantly called upon to address the meetings of his party friends. His skill as a speaker was such that he was popularly called the Napoleon of the stump. He was a man of unblemished morals, genial and JAMES K. POLK.

courteous in his bearing, and with that sympathetic nature in the joys and griefs of others which ever gave him troops of friends. In 1823, Mr. Polk was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee. Here he gave his strong influence towards the election of his friend, Mr. Jackson, to the Presidency of the United States.

In January, 1824, Mr. Polk married Miss Sarah Childress, of Rutherford Co., Tenn. His bride was altogether worthy of him,—a lady of beauty and culture. In the fall of 1825, Mr. Polk was chosen a member of Congress. The satisfaction which he gave to his constituents may be inferred from the fact, that for fourteen successive years, until 1839, he was continued in that office. He then voluntarily withdrew, only that he might accept the Gubernatorial chair of Tennessee. In Congress he was a laborious member, a frequent and a popular speaker. He was always in his seat, always courteous; and whenever he spoke it was always to the point, and without any ambitious rhetorical display.

During five sessions of Congress, Mr. Polk was Speaker of the House Strong passions were roused, and stormy scenes were witnessed; but Mr Polk performed his arduous duties to a very general satisfaction, and a unanimous vote of thanks to him was passed by the House as he withdrew on the 4th of March, 1839.

In accordance with Southern usage, Mr. Polk, as a candidate for Governor, canvassed the State. He was elected by a large majority, and on the 14th of October, 1839, took the oath of office at Nashville. In 1841, his term of office expired, and he was again the candidate of the Democratic party, but was defeated.

On the 4th of March, 1845, Mr. Polk was inaugurated President of the United States. The verdict of the country in favor of the annexation of Texas, exerted its influence upon Congress; and the last act of the administration of President Tyler was to affix his signature to a joint resolution of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, approving of the annexation of Texas to the American Union. As Mexico still claimed Texas as one of her provinces, the Mexican minister, Almonte, immediately demanded his passports and left the country, declaring the act of the annexation to be an act hostile to Mexico.

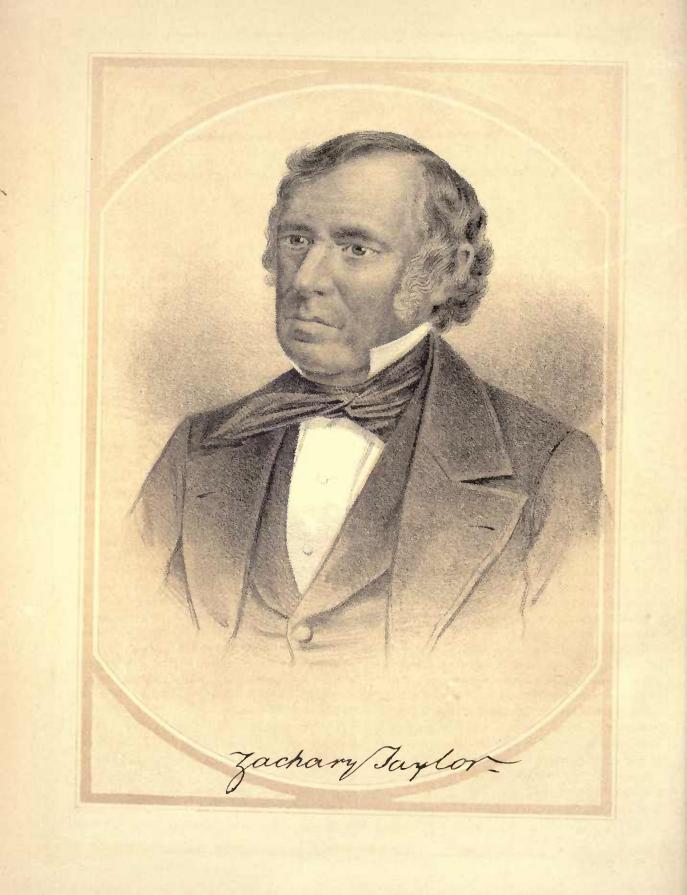
In his first message, President Polk urged that Texas should immediately, by act of Congress, be received into the Union on the same footing with the other States. In the meantime, Gen. Taylor was sent with an army into Texas to hold the country. He was sent first to Nueces, which the Mexicans said was the western boundary of Texas. Then he was sent nearly two hundred miles further west, to the Rio Grande, where he erected batteries which commanded the Mexican city of Matamoras, which was situated on the western banks.

The anticipated collision soon took place, and war was declared against Mexico by President Polk. The war was pushed forward by Mr. Polk's administration with great vigor. Gen. Taylor, whose army was first called one of "observation," then of "occupation," then of "invasion," was sent forward to Monterey. The feeble Mexicans, in every encounter, were hopelessly and awfully slaughtered. The day of judgement alone can reveal the misery which this war caused. It was by the ingenuity of Mr. Polk's administration that the war was brought on.

'To the victors belong the spoils." Mexico was prostrate before us. Her capital was in our hands. We now consented to peace upon the condition that Mexico should surrender to us, in addition to Texas, all of New Mexico, and all of Upper and Lower California. This new demand embraced, exclusive of Texas, eight hundred thousand square miles. This was an extent of territory equal to nine States of the size of New York. Thus slavery was securing eighteen majestic States to be added to the Union. There were some Americans who thought it all right: there were others who thought it all wrong. In the prosecution of this war, we expended twenty thousand lives and more than a hundred million of dollars. Of this money fifteen millions were paid to Mexico.

On the 3d of March, 1849, Mr. Polk retired from office, having served one term. The next day was Sunday. On the 5th, Gen. Taylor was inaugurated as his successor. Mr Polk rode to the Capitol in the same carriage with Gen. Taylor; and the same evening, with Mrs. Polk, he commenced his return to Tennessee. He was then but fifty-four years of age. He had ever been strictly temperate in all his habits, and his health was good. With an ample fortune, a choice library, a cultivated mind, and domestic ties of the dearest nature, it seemed as though long years of tranquility and happiness were before him. But the cholera-that fearful scourge-was then sweeping up the Valley of the Mississippi. This he contracted, and died on the 15th of June, 1849, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, greatly mourned by his countrymen.

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TWELFTH PRESIDENT.

TAYE

ACHARY TAYLOR, twelfth President of the United States, was born on the 24th of Nov., 1784, in Orange Co., Va. His father, Colonel Taylor, was a Virginian of note, and a distinguished patriot and soldier of the Revolution. When Zachary was an infant, his father with his wife and two children, emigrated to Kentucky, where he settled in the pathless wilderness, a few miles from Louisville. In this frontier home, away from civilization and all its refinements, young Zachary

could enjoy but few social and educational advantages. When six years of age he attended a common school, and was then regarded as a bright, active boy, rather remarkable for bluntness and decision of character He was strong, featless and self-reliant, and manifested a strong desire to enter the army to fight the Indians who were ravaging the frontiers. There is little to be recorded of the uneventful years of his childhood on his father's large but lonely plantation.

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In 1808, his father succeeded in obtaining for him the commission of lieutenant in the United States army; and he joined the troops which were stationed at New Orleans under Gen. Wilkinson. Soon after this he married Miss Margaret Smith, a young lady from one of the first families of Maryland.

Immediately after the declaration of war with England, in 1812, Capt. Taylor (for he had then been promoted to that rank) was put in command of Fort Harrison, on the Wabash, about fifty miles above Vincennes. This fort had been built in the wilderness by Gen. Harrison, on his march to Tippecanoe. It was one of the first points of attack by the Indians, led by Tecumseh. Its garrison consisted of a broken company of infantry numbering fifty men, many of whom were sick.

Early in the autumn of 1812, the Indians, stealthily, and in large numbers, moved upon the fort. Their approach was first indicated by the murder of two soldiers just outside of the stockade. Capt. Taylor made every possible preparation to meet the anticipated assault. On the 4th of September, a band of forty painted and plumed savages came to the fort, waving a white flag, and informed Capt. Taylor that in the morning their chief would come to have a talk with him. It was evident that their object was merely to ascertain the state of things at the fort, and Capt. Taylor, well versed in the wiles of the savages, kept them at a distance.

The sun went down; the savages disappeared, the garrison slept upon their arms. One hour before midnight the war whoop burst from a thousand lips in the forest around, followed by the discharge of musketry, and the rush of the foe. Every man, sick and well, sprang to his post. Every man knew that defeat was not merely death, but in the case of capture, death by the most agonizing and prolonged torture. No pen can describe, no. immagination can conceive the scenes which ensued. The savages succeeded in setting fire to one of the block-houses-Until six o'clock in the morning, this awful conflict continued. The savages then, baffled at every point, and gnashing their teeth with rage, retired. Capt. Taylor, for this gallant defence, was promoted to the rank of major by brevet.

Until the close of the war, Major Taylor was placed in such situations that he saw but little more of active service. He was sent far away into the depths of the wilderness, to Fort Crawford, on Fox River, which empties into Green Bay. Here there was but little to be done but to wear away the tedious hours as one best could. There were no books, no society, no in-

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

tellectual stimulus. Thus with him the uneventful years rolled on Gradually he rose to the rank of colonel. In the Black-Hawk war, which resulted in the capture of that renowned chieftain, Col Taylor took a subordinate but a brave and efficient part.

For twenty-four years Col. Taylor was engaged in the defence of the frontiers, in scenes so remote, and in employments so obscure, that his name was unknown beyond the limits of his own immediate acquaintance. In the year 1836, he was sent to Florida to compel the Seminole Indians to vacate that region and retire beyond the Mississippi, as their chiefs by treaty, had promised they should do. The services rendered here secured for Col. Taylor the high appreciation of the Government; and as a reward, he was elevated to the rank of brigadier-general by brevet; and soon after, in May, 1838, was appointed to the chief command of the United States troops in Florida.

After two years of such wearisome employment amidst the everglades of the peninsula, Gen. Taylor obtained, at his own request, a change of command, and was stationed over the Department of the Southwest. This field embraced Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. Establishing his headquarters at Fort Jessup, in Louisiana, he removed his family to a plantation which he purchased, near Baton Rogue. Here he remained for five years, buried, as it were, from the world, but faithfully discharging every duty imposed upon him.

In 1846, Gen. Taylor was sent to guard the land between the Nueces and Rio Grande, the latter river being the boundary of Texas, which was then claimed by the United States. Soon the war with Mexico was brought on, and at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, Gen. Taylor won brilliant victories over the Mexicans. The rank of major-general by brevet was then conferred upon Gen. Taylor, and his name was received with enthusiasm almost everywhere in the Nation. Then came the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista in which he won signal victories over forces much larger than he commanded.

His careless habits of dress and his unaffected simplicity, secured for Gen. Taylor among his troops, the *sobriquet* of "Old Rough and Ready."

The tidings of the brilliant victory of Buena Vista spread the wildest enthusiasm over the country. The name of Gen. Taylor was on every one's lips. The Whig party decided to take advantage of this wonderful popularity in bringing forward the unpolished, unlettered, honest soldier as their candidate for the Presidency. Gen. Taylor was astonished at the announcement, and for a time would not listen to it; declaring that he was not at all qualified for such an office. So little interest had he taken in politics that, for forty years, he had not cast a vote. It was not without chagrin that several distinguished statesmen who had been long years in the public service found their claims set aside in behalf of one whose name had never been heard of, save in connection with Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista. It is said that Daniel Webster, in his haste remarked, "It is a nomination not fit to be made."

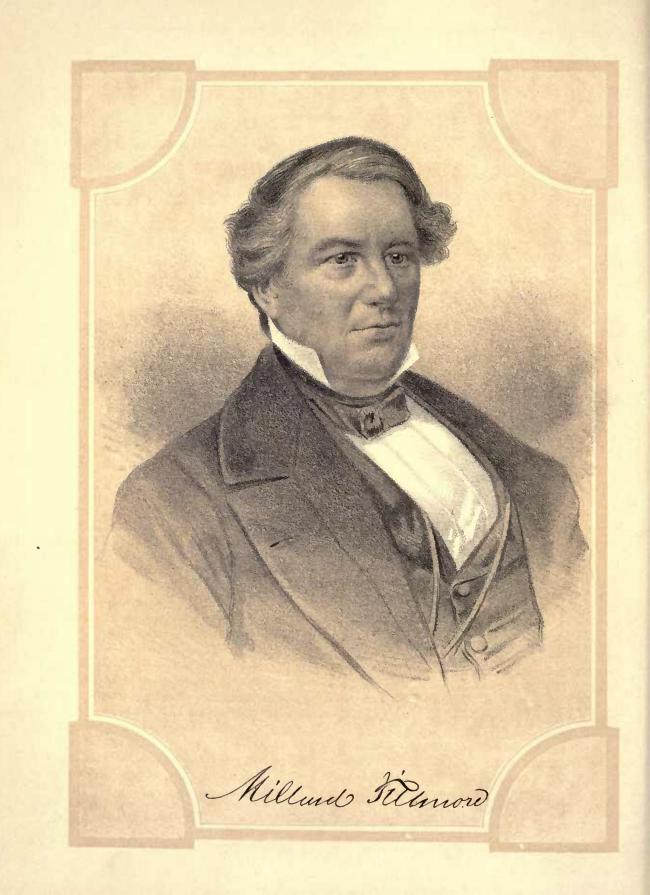
Gen. Taylor was not an eloquent speaker nor a fine writer. His friends took possession of him, and prepared such few communications as it was needful should be presented to the public. The popularity of the successful warrior swept the land. He was triumphantly elected over two opposing candidates,-Gen. Cass and Ex-President Martin Van Buren. Though he selected an excellent cabinet, the good old man found himself in a very uncongenial position, and was, at times, sorely perplexed and harassed. His mental sufferings were very severe, and probably tended to hasten his death. The pro-slavery party was pushing its claims with tireless energy; expeditions were fitting out to capture Cuba; California was pleading for admission to the Union, while slavery stood at the door to bar her out. Gen. Taylor found the political conflicts in Washington to be far more trying to the nerves than battles with Mexicans or Indians.

In the midst of all these troubles, Gen. Taylor, after he had occupied the Presidential chair but little over a year, took cold, and after a brief sickness of but little over five days, died on the 9th of July, 1850. His last words were, "I am not afraid to die. I am ready. I have endeavored to do my duty." He died universally respected and beloved. An honest, unpretending man, he had been steadily growing in the affections of the people; and the Nation bitterly lamented his death.

Gen. Scott, who was thoroughly acquainted with Gen. Taylor, gave the following graphic and truthful description of his character:-" With a good store of common sense, Gen. Taylor's mind had not been enlarged and refreshed by reading, or much converse with the world. Rigidity of ideas was the consequence. The frontiers and small military posts had been his home. Hence he was quite ignorant for his rank, and quite bigoted in his ignorance. His simplicity was child-like, and with innumerable prejudices, amusing and incorrigible, well suited to the tender age. Thus, if a man, however respectable, chanced to wear a coat of an unusual color, or his hat a little on one side of his head; or an officer to leave a corner of his handkerchief dangling from an outside pocket,-in any such case, this critic held the offender to be a coxcomb (perhaps something worse), whom he would not, to use his oft repeated phrase, 'touch with a pair of tongs.'

"Any allusion to literature beyond good old Dilworth's spelling-book, on the part of one wearing a sword, was evidence, with the same judge, of utter unfitness for heavy marchings and combats. In short, few men have ever had a more comfortable, laborsaving contempt for learning of every kind."

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THIRTEENTH PRESIDENT.

→MILLARD FILLMORE.

ILLARD FILLMORE, thirteenth President of the United States, was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga Co., N. Y., on the 7th of January, 1800. His father was a farmer, and owing to misfortune, in humble circumstances. Of his mother, the daughter of Dr. Abiathar Millard, of Pittsfield, Mass., it has been said that she possessed an intellect of very high order, united with much personal loveliness, sweetness of disposition, graceful manners and exquisite sensibilities. She died in 1831; having lived to see her son a young man of distinguished prom-

ise, though she was not permitted to witness the high dignity which he finally attained.

In consequence of the secluded home and limited means of his father, Millard enjoyed but slender advantages for education in his early years. The common schools, which he occasionally attended were very imperfect institutions; and books were scarce and expensive. There was nothing then in his character to indicate the brilliant career upon which he was about to enter. He was a plain farmer's boy; intelligent, good-looking, kind-hearted. The sacred influences of home had taught him to revere the Bible, and had laid the foundations of an upright character. When fourteen years of age, his father sent him some hundred miles from home, to the then wilds of Livingston County, to learn the trade of a clothier. Near the mill there was a small villiage, where some enterprising man had commenced the collection of a village library. This proved an inestimable blessing to young Fillmore. His evenings were spent in reading. Soon every leisure moment was occupied with books. His thirst for knowledge became insatiate; and the selections which he made were continually more elevating and instructive. He read history, biography, oratory, and thus gradually there was enkindled in his heart a desire to be something more than a mere worker with his hands; and he was becoming, almost unknown to himself, a well-informed, educated man.

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The young clothier had now attained the age of nineteen years, and was of fine personal appearance and of gentlemanly demeanor. It so happened that there was a gentleman in the neighborhood of ample pecuniary means and of benevolence,-Judge Walter Wood,-who was struck with the prepossessing appearance of young Fillmore. He made his acquaintance, and was so much impressed with his ability and attainments that he advised him to abandon his trade and devote himself to the study of the law. The young man replied, that he had no means of his own, no friends to help him and that his previous education had been very imperfect. But Judge Wood had so much confidence in him that he kindly offered to take him into his own office, and to loan him such money as he needed. Most gratefully the generous offer was accepted.

There is in many minds a strange delusion about a collegiate education. A young man is supposed to be liberally educated if he has graduated at some college. But many a boy loiters' through university halls and then enters a law office, who is by no means as

MILLARD FILLMORE.

well prepared to prosecute his legal studies as was Millard Fillmore when he graduated at the clothingmill at the end of four years of manual labor, during which every leisure moment had been devoted to intense mental culture.

In 1823, when twenty-three years of age, he was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas. He then went to the village of Aurora, and commenced the practice of law. In this secluded, peaceful region, his practice of course was limited, and there was no opportunity for a sudden rise in fortune or in fame. Here, in the year 1826, he married a lady of great moral worth, and one capable of adorning any station she might be called to fill,—Miss Abigail Powers.

His elevation of character, his untiring industry, his legal acquirements, and his skill as an advocate, gradually attracted attention; and he was invited to enter into partnership under highly advantageous circumstances, with an elder member of the bar in Buffalo. Just before removing to Buffalo, in 1829, he took his seat in the House of Assembly, of the State of New York, as a representative from Erie County. Though he had never taken a very active part in politics, his vote and his sympathies were with the Whig party. The State was then Democratic, and he found himself in a helpless minority in the Legislature, still the testimony comes from all parties, that his courtesy, ability and integrity, won, to a very unusual degree the respect of his associates.

In the autumn of 1832, he was elected to a seat in the United States Congress He entered that troubled arena in some of the most tumultuous hours of our national history. The great conflict respecting the national bank and the removal of the deposits, was then raging.

His term of two years closed; and he returned to his profession, which he pursued with increasing reputation and success. After a lapse of two years he again became a candidate for Congress; was reelected, and took his seat in 1837. His past experience as a representative gave him strength and confidence. The first term of service in Congress to any man can be but little more than an introduction. He was now prepared for active duty. All his energies were brought to bear upon the public good. Every measure received his impress.

Mr. Fillmore was now a man of wide repute, and his popularity filled the State, and in the year 1847, he was elected Comptroller of the State. Mr. Fillmore had attained the age of forty-seven years. His labors at the bar, in the Legislature, in Congress and as Comptroller, had given him very considerable fame. The Whigs were casting about to find suitable candidates for President and Vice-President at the approaching election. Far away, on the waters of the Rio Grande, there was a rough old soldier, who had fought one or two successful battles with the Mexicans, which had caused his name to be proclaimed in trumpet-tones all over the land. But it was necessary to associate with him on the same ticket some man of reputation as a statesman.

Under the influence of these considerations, the names of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore became the rallying-cry of the Whigs, as their candidates for President and Vice-Peesident. The Whig ticket was signally triumphant. On the 4th of March, 1849, Gen. Taylor was inaugurated President, and Millard Fillmore Vice-President, of the United States.

On the 9th of July, 1850, President Taylor, but about one year and four months after his inauguration, was suddenly taken sick and died. By the Constitution, Vice-President Fillmore thus became President. He appointed a very able cabinet, of which the illustrious Daniel Webster was Secretary of State.

Mr. Fillmore had very serious difficulties to contend with, since the opposition had a majority in both Houses. He did everything in his power to conciliate the South; but the pro-slavery party in the South felt the inadequacy of all measures of transient conciliation. The population of the free States was so rapidly increasing over that of the slave States that it was inevitable that the power of the Government should soon pass into the hands of the free States. The famous compromise measures were adopted under Mr. Fillmere's administration, and the Japan Expedition was sent out. On the 4th of March, 1853, Mr. Fillmore, having served one term, retired.

In 1856, Mr. Fillmore was nominated for the Presidency by the "Know Nothing" party, but was beaten by Mr. Buchanan. After that Mr. Fillmore lived in retirement. During the terrible conflict of civil war, he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed that his sympathies were rather with those who were endeavoring to overthrow our institutions. President Fillmore kept aloof from the conflict, without any cordial words of cheer to the one party or the other. He was thus forgotten by both. He lived to a ripe old age, and died in Buffalo. N. Y., March 8, 1874.

LIDRARY UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA





FOURTEENTH PRESIDENT

⇒ FRANKLIN FIERCE.

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RANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth President of the United States, was born in Hillsborough, N. H., Nov. 23, 1804. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, who, with his own strong arm, hewed out a home in the wilderness. He was a man of inflexible integrity; of strong, though uncultivated mind, and an uncompromising Democrat. The mother of Franklin Pierce was all that a son could desire,-an intelligent, prudent, affectionate, Christian wom-

an. Franklin was the sixth of eight children.

Franklin was a very bright and handsome boy, generous, warm-hearted and brave. He won alike the love of old and young. The boys on the play ground loved him. His teachers loved him. The neighbors looked upon him with pride and affection. He was by instinct a gentleman; always speaking kind words, doing kind deeds, with a peculiar unstudied tact which taught him what was agreeable. Without developing any precocity of genius, or any unnatural devotion to books, he was a good scholar; in body, in mind, in affections, a finely-developed boy.

When sixteen years of age, in the year 1820, he entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Me. He was one of the most popular young men in the college. The purity of his moral character, the unvarying courtesy of his demeanor, his rank as a scholar, and genial nature, rendered him a universal favorite. There was something very peculiarly winning in his address, and it was evidently not in the slightest degree studied: it was the simple outgushing of his own magnanimous and loving nature.

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Upon graduating, in the year 1824, Franklin Pierce commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, one of the most distinguished lawyers of the State, and a man of great private worth. The eminent social qualities of the young lawyer, his father's prominence as a public man, and the brilliant political career into which Judge Woodbury was entering, all tended to entice Mr. Pierce into the facinating yet perilous path of political life. With all the ardor of his nature he espoused the cause of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency. He commenced the practice of law in Hillsborough, and was soon elected to represent the town in the State Legislature. Here he served for four years. The last two years he was chosen speaker of the house by a very large vote.

In 1833, at the age of twenty-nine, he was elected a member of Congress. Without taking an active part in debates, he was faithful and laborious in duty, and ever rising in the estimation of those with whom he was associated.

In 1837, being then but thirty-three years of age, he was elected to the Senate of the United States; taking his seat just as Mr. Van Buren commenced his administration. He was the youngest member in the Senate. In the year 1834, he married Miss Jane Means Appleton, a lady of rare beauty and accomplishments, and one admirably fitted to adorn every station with which her husband was honored. Of the three sons who were born to them, all now sleep with their parents in the grave.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

In the year 1838, Mr. Pierce, with growing fame and increasing business as a lawyer, took up his residence in Concord, the capital of New Hampshire. President Polk, upon his accession to office, appointed Mr. Pierce attorney-general of the United States; but the offer was declined, in consequence of numerous professional engagements at home, and the precariuos state of Mrs. Pierce's health. He also, about the same time declined the nomination for governor by the Democratic party. The war with Mexico called Mr. Pierce in the army. Receiving the appointment of brigadier-general, he embarked, with a portion of his troops, at Newport, R. I., on the 27th of May, 1847. He took an important part in this war, proving himself a brave and true soldier.

When Gen. Pierce reached his home in his native State, he was received enthusiastically by the advocates of the Mexican war, and coldly by his opponents. He resumed the practice of his profession, very frequently taking an active part in political questions, giving his cordial support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party. The compromise measures met cordially with his approval; and he strenuously advocated the enforcement of the infamous fugitive-slave law, which so shocked the religious sensibilities of the North. He thus became distinguished as a "Northern man with Southern principles." The strong partisans of slavery in the South consequently regarded him as a man whom they could safely trust in office to carry out their plans.

On the 12th of June, 1852, the Democratic convention met in Baltimore to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. For four days they continued in session. and in thirty-five ballotings no one had obtained a two-thirds vote. Not a vote thus far had been thrown for Gen. Pierce. Then the Virginia delegation brought forward his name. There were fourteen more ballotings, during which Gen. Pierce constantly gained strength, until, at the forty-ninth ballot, he received two hundred and eighty-two votes, and all other candidates eleven. Gen. Winfield Scott was the Whig candidate. Gen. Pierce was chosen with great unanimity. Only four States-Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee-cast their electoral votes against him Gen. Franklin Pierce was therefore inaugurated President of the United States on the 4th of March, 1853.

His administration proved one of the most stormy our country had ever experienced. The controversy between slavery and freedom was then approaching its culminating point. It became evident that there was an "irrepressible conflict" between them, and that this Nation could not long exist "half slave and half free." President Pierce, during the whole of his administration, did every thing he could to conciliate the South; but it was all in vain. The conflict every year grew more violent, and threats of the dissolution of the Union were borne to the North on every Southern breeze.

Such was the condition of affairs when President Pierce approached the close of his four-years' term of office. The North had become thoroughly alienated from him. The anti-slavery sentiment, goaded by great outrages, had been rapidly increasing; all the intellectual ability and social worth of President Pierce were forgotten in deep reprehension of his administrative acts. The slaveholders of the South, also, unmindful of the fidelity with which he had advocated those measures of Government which they approved, and perhaps, also, feeling that he had rendered himself so unpopular as no longer to be able acceptably to serve them, ungratefully dropped him, and nominated James Buchanan to succeed him.

On the 4th of March, 1857, President Pierce retired to his home in Concord. Of three children, two had died, and his only surviving child had been killed before his eyes by a railroad accident; and his wife, one of the most estimable and accomplished of ladies, was rapidly sinking in consumption. The hour of dreadful gloom soon came, and he was left alone in the world, without wife or child.

When the terrible Rebellion burst forth, which divided our country into two parties, and two only, Mr. Pierce remained steadfast in the principles which he had always cherished, and gave his sympathies to that pro-slavery party with which he had ever been allied. He declined to do anything, either by voice or pen, to strengthen the hand of the National Government. He continued to reside in Concord until the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1869. He was one of the most genial and social of men, an honored communicant of the Episcopal Church, and one of the kindest of neighbors. Generous to a fault, he contributed liberally for the alleviation of suffering and want, and many of his townspeople were often gladened by his material bounty.

LIBRARY

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA



AND ANTES BUCHANAN,

AMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth President of the United States, was born in a small frontier town, at the foot of the eastern ridge of the Alleghanies, in Franklin Co., Penn., on the 23d of April, 1791. The place where the humble cabin of his father stood was called Stony Batter. It was a wild and romantic spot in a gorge of the mountains, with towering summits rising grandly all around. His father was a native of the north of Ireland: a poor man, who had emigrated in 1783, with little property save his

own strong arms. Five years afterwards he married Elizabeth Spear, the daughter of a respectable farmer, and, with his young bride, plunged into the wilderness, staked his claim, reared his log-hut, opened a clearing with his axe, and settled down there to perform his obscure part in the drama of life. In this secluded home, where James was born, he remained for eight years, enjoying but few social or intellectual advantages. When James was eight years of age, his father removed to the village of Mercersburg, where his son was placed at school, and commenced a course of study in English, Latin and Greek. His progress was rapid, and at the age of fourteen, he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle. Here he developed remarkable talent, and took his stand among the first scholars in the institution. His application to study was intense, and yet his native powers enabled him to master the most abstruse subjects with facility.

In the year 1809, he graduated with the highest honors of his class. He was then eighteen years of age; tall and graceful, vigorous in health, fond of athletic sport, an unerring shot, and enlivened with an exuberant flow of animal spirits. He immediately commenced the study of law in the city of Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812, when he was but twenty-one years of age. Very rapidly he rose in his profession, and at once took undisputed stand with the ablest lawyers of the State. When but twenty-six years of age, unaided by counsel, he successfully defended before the State Senate one of the judges of the State, who was tried upon articles of impeachment. At the age of thirty it was generally admitted that he stood at the head of the bar; and there was no lawyer in the State who had a more lucrative practice.

In 1820, he reluctantly consented to run as a candidate for Congress. He was elected, and for ten years he remained a member of the Lower House. During the vacations of Congress, he occasionally tried some important case. In 1831, he retired altogether from the toils of his profession, having acquired an ample fortune.

Gen. Jackson, upon his elevation to the Presidency, appointed Mr. Buchanan minister to Russia. The duties of his mission he performed with ability, which gave satisfaction to all parties. Upon his return, in 1833, he was elected to a seat in the United States Senate. He there met, as his associates, Webster, Clay, Wright and Calhoun. He advocated the measures proposed by President Jackson, of making repri-

JAMES BUCHANAN.

sals against France, to enforce the payment of our claims against that country; and defended the course of the President in his unprecedented and wholesale removal from office of those who were not the supporters of his administration. Upon this question he was brought into direct collision with Henry Clay. He also, with voice and vote, advocated expunging from the journal of the Senate the vote of censure against Gen. Jackson for removing the deposits. Earnestly he opposed the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and urged the prohibition of the circulation of anti-slavery documents by the United States mails.

As to petitions on the subject of slavery, he advocated that they should be respectfully received; and that the reply should be returned, that Congress had no power to legislate upon the subject. "Congress," said he, "might as well undertake to interfere with slavery under a foreign government as in any of the States where it now exists."

Upon Mr. Polk's accession to the Presidency, Mr. Buchanan became Secretary of State, and 'as such, took his share of the responsibility in the conduct of the Mexican War. Mr. Polk assumed that crossing the Nueces by the American troops into the disputed territory was not wrong, but for the Mexicans to cross the Rio Grande into that territory was a declaration of war. No candid man cap read with pleasure the account of the course our Government pursued in that movement.

Mr. Buchanan identified himself thoroughly with the party devoted to the perpetuation and extension of slavery, and brought all the energies of his mind to bear against the Wilmot Proviso. He gave his cordial approval to the compromise measures of 1350, which included the fugitive-slave law. Mr. Pierce, upon his election to the Presidency, honored Mr. Buchanan with the mission to England.

In the year 1856, a 'national Democratic convention nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. The political conflict was one of the most severe in which our country has ever engaged. All the friends of slavery were on one side; all the advocates of its restriction and final abolition, on the other. Mr. Fremont, the candidate of the enemies of slavery, received 114 electoral votes. Mr. Buchanan received 174, and was elected. The popular vote stood 1,340,618, for Fremont, 1,224,750 for Buchanan. On March 4th, 1857, Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated.

Mr. Buchanan was far advanced in life. Only four years were wanting to fill up his threescore years and ten. His own friends, those with whom he had been allied in political principles and action for years, were seeking the destruction of the Government, that they might rear upon the ruins of our free institutions a nation whose corner-stone should be human slavery. In this emergency, Mr. Buchanan was hopelessly bewildered. He could not, with his long-avowed principles, consistently oppose the State-rights party in their assumptions. As President of the United States, bound by his oath faithfully to administer the laws, he could not, without perjury of the grossest kind, unite with those endeavoring to overthrow the republic. He therefore did nothing.

The opponents of Mr. Buchanan's administration nominated Abraham Lincoln as their standard bearer in the next Presidential canvass. The pro-slavery party declared, that if he were elected, and the control of the Government were thus taken from their hands, they would secede from the Union, taking with them, as they retired, the National Capitol at Washington, and the lion's share of the territory of the United States.

Mr. Buchanan's sympathy with the pro-slavery party was such, that he had been willing to offer them far more than they had ventured to claim. All the South had professed to ask of the North was nonintervention upon the subject of slavery. Mr. Buchanan had been ready to offer them the active cooperation of the Government to defend and extend the institution.

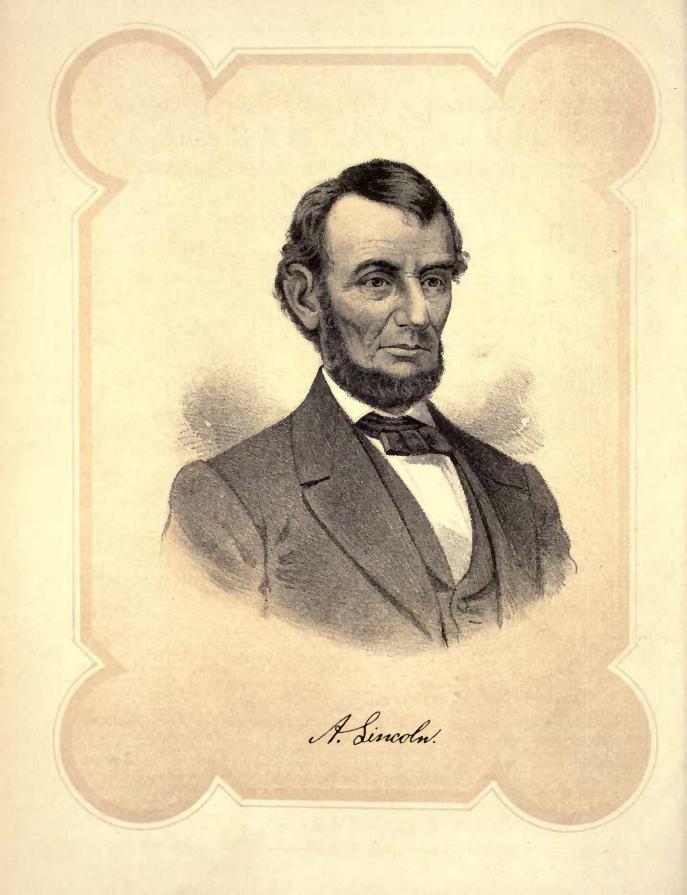
As the storm increased in violence, the slaveholders claiming the right to secede, and Mr. Buchanan avowing that Congress had no power to prevent it, one of the most pitiable exhibitions of governmental imbecility was exhibited the world has ever seen. He declared that Congress had no power to enforce its laws in any State which had withdrawn, or which was attempting to withdraw from the Union. This was not the doctrine of Andrew Jackson, when, with his hand upon his sword-hilt, he exclaimed, "The Union must and shall be preserved!"

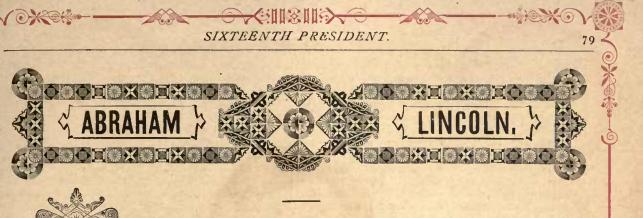
South Carolina seceded in December, 1860; nearly three months before the inauguration of President Lincoln. Mr. Buchanan looked on in listless despair. The rebel flag was raised in Charleston; Fort Sumpter was besieged; our forts, navy-yards and arsenals were seized; our depots of military stores were plundered; and our custom-houses and post-offices were appropriated by the rebels.

The energy of the rebels, and the imbecility of our Executive, were alike marvelous. The Nation looked on in agony, waiting for the slow weeks to glide away, and close the administration, so terrible in its weakness At length the long-looked-for hour of deliverance came, when Abraham Lincoln was to receive the scepter.

The administration of President Buchanan was certainly the most calamitous our country has experienced. His best friends cannot recall it with pleasure. And still more deplorable it is for his fame, that in that dreadful conflict which rolled its billows of flame and blood over our whole land, no word came from his lips to indicate his wish that our country's banner should triumph over the flag of the rebellion. He died at his Wheatland retreat, June 1, 1868.

LIDRARY UNIVERSITY OF, ILLINOIS URBANA





BRAHAM LINCOLN, the sixteenth President of the Dunited States, was born in Hardin Co., Ky., Feb. 12, 1809. About the year 1780, a man by the name of Abraham Lincoln left Virginia with his family and moved into the then wilds of Kentucky. Only two years after this emigration, still a young man, while working one day in a field, was stealthily approached by an Indian and shot dead. His widow was left in extreme poverty with five little children, three boys and two girls. Thomas, the youngest of the boys, was four years of age at his father's death. This Thomas was the father of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States

whose name must henceforth forever be enrolled with the most prominent in the annals of our world.

Of course no record has been kept of the life of one so lowly as Thomas Lincoln. He was among the poorest of the poor. His home was a wretched log-cabin; his food the coarsest and the meanest. Education he had none; he could never either read or write. As soon as he was able to do anything for himself, he was compelled to leave the cabin of his starving mother, and push out into the world, a friendless, wandering boy, seeking work. He hired himself out, and thus spent the whole of his youth as a laborer in the fields of others.

When twenty-eight years of age he built a logcabin of his own, and married Nancy Hanks, the daughter of another family of poor Kentucky emigrants, who had also come from Virginia. Their second child was Abraham Lincoln, the subject of this sketch. The mother of Abraham was a noble woman, gentle, loving, pensive, created to adorn a palace, doomed to toil and pine, and die in a hovel. "All that I am, or hope to be," exclaims the grateful son "I owe to my angel-mother."

When he was eight years of age, his father sold his

cabin and small farm, and moved to Indiana. Where two years later his mother died.

Abraham soon became the scribe of the uneducated community around him. He could not have had a better school than this to teach him to put thoughts into words. He also became an eager reader. The books he could obtain were few; but these he read and re-read until they were almost committed to memory.

As the years rolled on, the lot of this lowly family was the usual lot of humanity. There were joys and griefs, weddings and funerals. Abraham's sister Sarah, to whom he was tenderly attached, was married when a child of but fourteen years of age, and soon died. The family was gradually scattered. Mr. Thomas Lincoln sold out his squatter's claim in 1830, and emigrated to Macon Co., Ill.

Abraham Lincoln was then twenty-one years of age. With vigorous hands he aided his father in rearing another log-cabin. Abraham worked diligently at this until he saw the family comfortably settled, and their small lot of enclosed prairie planted with corn, when he announced to his father his intention to leave home, and to go out into the world and seek his fortune. Little did he or his friends imagine how brilliant that fortune was to be. He saw the value of education and was intensely earnest to improve his mind to the utmost of his power. He saw the ruin which ardent spirits were causing, and became strictly temperate; refusing to allow a drop of intoxicating liquor to pass his lips. And he had read in God's word, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain;" and a profane expression he was never heard to utter. Religion he revered. His morals were pure, and he was uncontaminated by a single vice.

Young Abraham worked for a time as a hired laborer among the farmers. Then he went to Springfield, where he was employed in building a large flat-boat. In this he took a herd of swine, floated them down the Sangamon to the Illinois, and thence by the Mississippi to New Orleans. Whatever Abraham Lincoln undertook, he performed so faithfully as to give great satisfaction to his employers. In this adven80

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ture his employers were so well pleased, that upon his return they placed a store and mill under his care.

In 1832, at the outbreak of the Black Hawk war, he enlisted and was chosen captain of a company. He returned to Sangamon County, and although only 23 years of age, was a candidate for the Legislature, but was defeated. He soon after received from Andrew Jackson the appointment of Postmaster of New Salem, His only post-office was his hat. All the letters he received he carried there ready to deliver to those he chanced to meet. He studied surveying, and soon made this his business. In 1834 he again became a candidate for the Legislature, and was elected Mr. Stuart, of Springfield, advised him to study law. He walked from New Salem to Springfield, borrowed of Mr. Stuart a load of books, carried them back and began his legal studies. When the Legislature assembled he trudged on foot with his pack on his back one hundred miles to Vandalia, then the capital. In 1836 he was re-elected to the Legislature. Here it was he first met Stephen A. Douglas. In 1839 he removed to Springfield and began the practice of law. His success with the jury was so great that he was soon engaged in almost every noted case in the circuit.

In 1854 the great discussion began between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas, on the slavery question. In the organization of the Republican party in Illinois, in 1856, he took an active part, and at once became one of the leaders in that party. Mr. Lincoln's speeches in opposition to Senator Douglas in the contest in 1858 for a seat in the Senate, form a most notable part of his history. The issue was on the slavery question, and he took the broad ground of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal. Mr. Lincoln was defeated in this contest, but won a far higher prize.

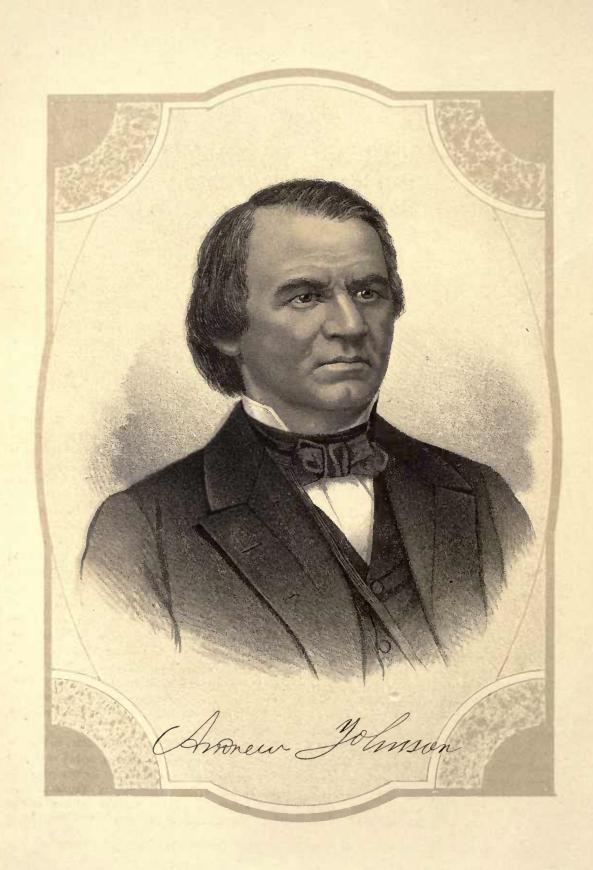
The great Republican Convention met at Chicago on the 16th of June, 1860. The delegates and strangers who crowded the city amounted to twentyfive thousand. An immense building called "The Wigwam," was reared to accommodate the Convention. There were eleven candidates for whom votes were thrown. William H. Seward, a man whose fame as a statesman had long filled the land, was the most prominent. It was generally supposed he would be the nominee. Abraham Lincoln, however, received the nomination on the third ballot. Little did he then dream of the weary years of toil and care, and the bloody death, to which that nomination doomed him: and as little did he dream that he was to render services to his country, which would fix upon him the eyes of the whole civilized world, and which would give him a place in the affections of his countrymen, second only, if second, to that of Washington.

Election day came and Mr. Lincoln received 180 electoral votes out of 203 cast, and was, therefore, constitutionally elected President of the United States. The tirade of abuse that was poured upon this good and merciful man, especially by the slaveholders, was greater than upon any other man ever elected to this high position. In February, 1861, Mr. Lincoln started for Washington, stopping in all the large cities on his way making speeches. The whole journey was frought with much danger. Many of the Southern States had already seceded, and several attempts at assassination were afterwards brought to light. A gang in Baltimore had arranged, upon his arrival to" get up a row, and in the confusion to make sure of his death with revolvers and hand-grenades. A detective unravelled the plot. A secret and special train was provided to take him from Harrisburg, through Baltimore, at an unexpected hour of the night. The train started at half-past ten; and to prevent any possible communication on the part of the Secessionists with their Confederate gang in Baltimore, as soon as the train had started the telegraph-wires were cut. Mr. Lincoln reached Washington in safety and was inaugurated, although great anxiety was felt by all loyal people.

In the selection of his cabinet Mr. Lincoln gave to Mr. Seward the Department of State, and to other prominent opponents before the convention he gave important positions.

During no other administration have the duties devolving upon the President been so manifold, and the responsibilities so great, as those which fell to the lot of President Lincoln. Knowing this, and feeling his own weakness and inability to meet, and in his own strength to cope with, the difficulties, he learned early to seek Divine wisdom and guidance in determining his plans, and Divine comfort in all his trials, both personal and national. Contrary to his own estimate of himself, Mr. Lincoln was one of the most courageous of men. He went directly into the rebel capital just as the retreating foe was leaving, with no guard but a few sailors. From the time he had left Springfield, in 1861, however, plans had been made for his assassination, and he at last fell a victim to one of them. April 14, 1865, he, with Gen. Grant, was urgently invited to attend Fords' Theater. It was announced that they would be present. Gen. Grant, however, left the city. President Lincoln, feeling, with his characteristic kindliness of heart, that it would be a disappointment if he should fail them, very reluctantly consented to go. While listening to the play an actor by the name of John Wilkes Booth entered the box where the President and family were seated, and fired a bullet into his brains. He died the next morning at seven o'clock.

Never before, in the history of the world was a nation plunged into such deep grief by the death of its ruler. Strong men met in the streets and wept in speechless anguish. It is not too much to say that a nation was in tears. His was a life which will fitly become a model. His name as the savior of his country will live with that of Washington's, its father; his countrymen being unable to decide which is the greater. LIDRARY UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA



SEVENTEENTH PRESIDENT.



ANDREW JOHNSON.

NDREW JOHNSON, seventeenth President of the United States. The early life of Andrew Johnson contains but the record of poverty, destitution and friendlessness. He was born December 29, 1808, in Raleigh, N. C. His parents, belonging to the class of the "poor whites" of the South, were in such circumstances, that they could not confer even the slightest advantages of education upon their child. When Andrew was five years of age, his father accidentally

lost his life while herorically endeavoring to save a friend from drowning. Until ten years of age, Andrew was a ragged boy about the streets, supported by the labor of his mother, who obtained her living with her own hands.

He then, having never attended a school one day, and being unable either to read or write, was apprenticed to a tailor in his native town. A gentleman was in the habit of going to the tailor's shop occasionally, and reading to the boys at work there. He often read from the speeches of distinguished British statesmen. Andrew, who was endowed with a mind of more than ordinary native ability, became much interested in these speeches; his ambition was roused, and he was inspired with a strong desire to learn to read.

He accordingly applied himself to the alphabet, and with the assistance of some of his fellow-workmen, learned his letters. He then called upon the gentleman to borrow the book of speeches. The owner, pleased with his zeal, not only gave him the book, but assisted him in learning to combine the letters into words. Under such difficulties he pressed onward laboriously, spending usually ten or twelve hours at work in the shop, and then robbing himself of rest and recreation to devote such time as he could to reading.

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He went to Tennessee in 1826, and located at Greenville, where he married a young lady who possessed some education. Under her instructions he learned to write and cipher. He became prominent in the village debating society, and a favorite with the students of Greenville College. In 1828, he organized a working man's party, which elected him alderman, and in 1830 elected him mayor, which position he held three years.

He now began to take a lively interest in political affairs; identifying himself with the working-classes, to which he belonged. In 1835, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Tennessee. He was then just twenty-seven years of age. He became a very active member of the legislature, gave his adhesion to the Democratic party, and in 1840 "stumped the State," advocating Martin Van Buren's claims to the Presidency, in opposition to those of Gen. Harrison. In this campaign he acquired much readiness as a speaker, and extended and increased his reputation.

In 1841, he was elected State Senator; in 1843, he was elected a member of Congress, and by successive elections, held that important post for ten years. In 1853, he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and was re-elected in 1855. In all these responsible positions, he discharged his duties with distinguished abil-

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ANDREW JOHNSON.

ity, and proved himself the warm friend of the working classes. In 1857, Mr. Johnson was elected United States Senator.

Years before, in 1845, he had warmly advocated the annexation of Texas, stating however, as his reason, that he thought this annexation would probably prove "to be the gateway out of which the sable sons of Africa are to pass from bondage to freedom, and become merged in a population congenial to themselves." In 1850, he also supported the compromise measures, the two essential features of which were, that the white people of the Territories should be permitted to decide for themselves whether they would enslave the colored people or not, and that the free States of the North should return to the South persons who attempted to escape from slavery.

Mr. Johnson was never ashamed of his lowly origin: on the contrary, he often took pride in avowing that he owed his distinction to his own exertions. "Sir," said he on the floor of the Senate, "I do not forget that I am a mechanic; neither do I forget that Adam was a tailor and sewed fig-leaves, and that our Savior was the son of a carpenter."

In the Charleston-Baltimore convention of 1860, he was the choice of the Tennessee Democrats for the Presidency. In 1861, when the purpose of the Southern Democracy became apparent, he took a decided stand in favor of the Union, and held that "slavery must be held subordinate to the Union at whatever cost." He returned to Tennessee, and repeatedly imperiled his own life to protect the Unionists of Tennesee. Tennessee having seceded from the Union, President Lincoln, on March 4th, 1862, appointed him Military Governor of the State, and he established the most stringent military rule. His numerous proclamations attracted wide attention. In 1864, he was elected Vice-President of the United States, and upon the death of Mr. Lincoln, April 15, 1865, became President. In a speech two days later he said, "The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime and must be punished; that the Government will not always bear with its' enemies; that it is strong not only to protect, but to punish. * * The people must understand that it (treason) is the blackest of crimes, and will surely be punished." Yet his whole administration, the history of which is so well known, was in utter inconsistency with, and the most violent

opposition to, the principles laid down in that speech.

In his loose policy of reconstruction and general amnesty, he was opposed by Congress; and he characterized Congress as a new rebellion, and lawlessly defied it, in everything possible, to the utmost. In the beginning of r868, on account of "high crimes and misdemeanors," the principal of which was the removal of Secretary Stanton, in violation of the Tenure of Office Act, articles of impeachment were preferred against him, and the trial began March 23.

It was very tedious, continuing for nearly three months. A test article of the impeachment was at length submitted to the court for its action. It was certain that as the court voted upon that article so would it vote upon all. Thirty-four voices pronounced the President guilty. As a two-thirds vote was necessary to his condemnation, he was pronounced acquitted, notwithstanding the great majority against him. The change of one vote from the *not guilty* side would have sustained the impeachment.

The President, for the remainder of his term, was but little regarded. He continued, though impotently, his conflict with Congress. His own party did not think it expedient to renominate him for the Presidency. The Nation rallied, with enthusiasm unparalleled since the days of Washington, around the name of Gen. Grant. Andrew Johnson was forgotten. The bullet of the assassin introduced him to the President's chair. Notwithstanding this, never was there presented to a man a better opportunity to immortalize his name, and to win the gratitude of a nation. He failed utterly. He retired to his home in Greenville, Tenn., taking no very active part in politics until 1875. On Jan. 26, after an exciting struggle, he was chosen by the Legislature of Tennessee, United States Senator in the forty-fourth Congress, and took his seat in that body, at the special session convened by President Grant, on the 5th of March. On the 27th of July, 1875, the ex-President made a visit to his daughter's home, near Carter Station, Tenn. When he started on his journey, he was apparently in his usual vigorous health, but on reaching the residence of his child the following day, was stricken with paralysis, rendering him unconscious. He rallied occasionally, but finally passed away at 2 A. M., July 31, aged sixty-seven years. His funeral was attended at Geenville, on the 3d of August, with every demonstration of respect.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA

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EIGHTEENTH PRESIDENT.

LYSSES S. GRANT, the eighteenth President of the United States, was born on the 29th of April, 1822, of Christian parents, in a humble home, at Point Pleasant, on the banks of the Ohio. Shortly after his father moved to Georgetown, Brown Co., O. In this remote frontier hamlet, Ulysses received a common-school education. At the age of seventeen, in the year 1839, he entered the Military 'Academy at West Point. Here he was regarded as a

solid, sensible young man of fair abilities, and of sturdy, honest character. He took respectable rank as a scholar. In June, 1843, he graduated, about the middle in his class, and was sent as lieutenant of infantry to one of the distant military posts in the Missouri Territory. Two years he past in these dreary solitudes, watching the vagabond and exasperating Indians.

The war with Mexico came. Lieut. Grant was sent with his regiment to Corpus Christi. His first hattle was at Palo Alto. There was no chance here for the exhibition of either skill or heroism, nor at Resaca de la Palma, his second battle. At the battle of Monterey, his third engagement, it is said that he performed a signal service of daring and skillful horsemanship. His brigade had exhausted its ammunition. A messenger must be sent for more, along a route exposed to the bullets of the foe. Lieut. Grant, adopting an expedient learned of the Indians, grasped the mane of his horse, and hanging upon one side of the animal, ran the gauntlet in entire safety. From Monterey he was sent, with the fourth infantry, to aid Gen. Scott, at the siege of Vera Cruz. In preparation for the march to the city of Mexico, he was appointed quartermaster of his regiment. At the battle of Molino del Rey, he was promoted to a first lieutenancy, and was brevetted captain at Chapultepec.

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At the close of the Mexican War, Capt. Grant returned with his regiment to New York, and was again sent to one of the military posts on the frontier. The discovery of gold in California causing an immense tide of emigration to flow to the Pacific shores, Capt. Grant was sent with a battalion to Fort Dallas, in Oregon, for the protection of the interests of the immigrants. Life was wearisome in those wilds. Capt. Grant resigned his commission and returned to the States; and having married, entered upon the cultivation of a small farm near St. Louis, Mo. He had but little skill as a farmer. Finding his toil not remunerative, he turned to mercantile life, entering into the leather business, with a younger brother, at Galena, Ill. This was in the year 1860. As the tidings of the rebels firing on Fort Sumpter reached the ears of Capt. Grant in his counting-room, he said,-"Uncle Sam has educated me for the army; though I have served him through one war, I do not feel that I have yet repaid the debt. I am still ready to discharge my obligations. I shall therefore buckle on my sword and see Uncle Sam through this war too."

He went into the streets, raised a company of volunteers, and led them as their captain to Springfield, the capital of the State, where their services were offered to Gov. Yates. The Governor, impressed by the zeal and straightforward executive ability of Capt. Grant, gave him a desk in his office, to assist in the volunteer organization that was being formed in the State in behalf of the Government. On the 15th of

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

June, 1861, Capt. Grant received a commission as Colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. His merits as a West Point graduate, who had served for 15 years in the regular army, were such that he was soon promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General and was placed in command at Cairo. The rebels raised their banner at Paducah, near the mouth of the Tennessee River. Scarcely had its folds appeared in the breeze ere Gen. Grant was there. The rebels fled. Their banner fell, and the star and stripes were unfurled in its stead.

He entered the service with great determination and immediately began active duty. This was the beginning, and until the surrender of Lee at Richmond he was ever pushing the enemy with great vigor and effectiveness. At Belmont, a few days later, he surprised and routed the rebels, then at Fort Henry won another victory. Then came the brilliant fight at Fort Donelson. The nation was electrified by the victory, and the brave leader of the boys in blue was immediately made a Major-General, and the military district of Tennessee was assigned to him.

Like all great captains, Gen. Grant knew well how to secure the results of victory. He immediately pushed on to the enemies' lines. Then came the terrible battles of Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, and the siege of Vicksburg, where Gen. Pemberton made an unconditional surrender of the city with over thirty thousand men and one-hundred and seventy-two cannon. The fall of Vicksburg was by far the most severe blow which the rebels had thus far encountered, and opened up the Mississippi from Cairo to the Gulf.

Gen. Grant was next ordered to co-operate with Gen. Banks in a movement upon Texas, and proceeded to New Orleans, where he was thrown from his horse, and received severe injuries, from which he was laid up for months. He then rushed to the aid of Gens. Rosecrans and Thomas at Chattanooga, and by a wonderful series of strategic and tactical measures put the Union army in fighting condition. Then followed the bloody battles at Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, in which the rebels were routed with great loss. This won for him unbounded praise in the North. On the 4th of February, 1864, Congress revived the grade of lieutenantgeneral, and the rank was conferred on Gen. Grant. He repaired to Washington to receive his credentials and enter upon the duties of his new office.

Gen. Grant decided as soon as he took charge of the army to concentrate the widely-dispersed National troops for an attack upon Richmond, the nominal capital of the Rebellion, and endeavor there to destroy the rebel armies which would be promptly assembled from all quarters for its defence. The whole continent seemed to tremble under the tramp of these majestic armies, rushing to the decisive battle field. Steamers were crowded with troops. Railway trains were burdened with closely packed thousands. His plans were comprehensive and involved a series of campaigns, which were executed with remarkable energy and ability, and were consummated at the surrender of Lee, April 9, 1865.

The war was ended. The Union was saved. The almost unanimous voice of the Nation declared Gen. Grant to be the most prominent instrument in its salvation. The eminent services he had thus rendered the country brought him conspicuously forward as the Republican candidate for the Presidential chair.

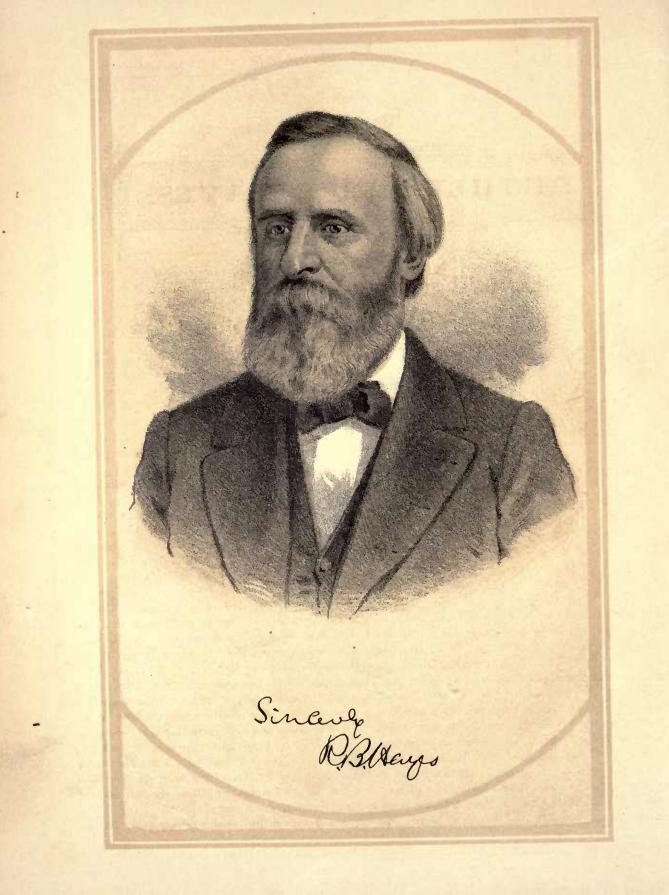
At the Republican Convention held at Chicago, May 21, 1868, he was unanimously nominated for the Presidency, and at the autumn election received a majority of the popular vote, and 214 out of 294 electoral votes.

The National Convention of the Republican party which met at Philadelphia on the 5th of June, 1872, placed Gen. Grant in nomination for a second term by a unanimous vote. The selection was emphatically indorsed by the people five months later, 292 electoral votes being cast for him.

Soon after the close of his second term, Gen. Grant started upon his famous trip around the world. He visited almost every country of the civilized world, and was everywhere received with such ovations and demonstrations of respect and honor, private as well as public and official, as were never before bestowed upon any citizen of the United States. It is not too much to say that his modest, courteous, and dignified demeanor in the presence of the most distinguished men in the different nations in the world, reflected honor upon the Republic which he so long and so faithfully served. The country felt a great pride in his reception. Upon his arrival in San Francisco, Sept. 20, 1879, the city authorities gave him a fine reception. After lingering in the Golden State for a while, he began his tour through the States, which extended North and South, everywhere marked by great acclamation and splendid ovations.

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NINETEENTH PRESIDENT.



RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

UTHERFORD B. HAYES. the nineteenth President of the United States, was born in Delaware, O., Oct. 4, 1822, almost three months after the death of his father, Rutherford Hayes. His ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides, was of the most honorable character. It can be traced, it is said, as far back as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftains, fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. Both families belonged to the nobility, owned extensive estates, and had a large following. Misfor-

tune overtaking the family, George Hayes left Scotland in 1680, and settled in Windsor, Conn. His son George was born in Windsor, and remained there during his life. Daniel Hayes, son of the latter, married Sarah Lee, and lived from the time of his marriage until his death in Simsbury, Conn. Ezekiel, son of Daniel, was born in 1724, and was a manufacturer of scythes at Bradford, Conn. Rutherford Hayes, son of Ezekiel and grandfather of President Hayes, was born in New Haven, in August, 1756. He was a farmer, blacksmith and tavern-keeper. He emigrated to Vermont at an unknown date, settling in Brattleboro, where he established a hotel. Here his son Rutherford Hayes, the father of President Hayes, was born. He was married, in September, 1813, to Sophia Birchard, of Wilmington, Vt., whose ancestors emigrated thither from Connecticut, they having been among the wealthiest and best families of Norwich. Her ancestry on the male side are traced back to 1635, to John Birchard, one of the principal founders of Norwich. Both of her grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary War.

The father of President Hayes was an industrious, frugal and opened-hearted man. He was of a mechanical turn, and could mend a plow, knit a stocking, or do almost anything else that he choose to undertake. He was a member of the Church, active in all the benevolent enterprises of the town, and conducted his business on Christian principles. After the close of the war of 1812, for reasons inexplicable to his neighbors, he resolved to emigrate to Ohio.

The journey from Vermont to Ohio in that day, when there were no canals, steamers, nor railways, was a very serious affair. A tour of inspection was first made, occupying four months. Mr. Hayes determined to move to Delaware, where the family arrived in 1817. He died July 22, 1822, a victim of malarial fever, less than three months before the birth of the son, of whom we now write. Mrs. Hayes, in her sore bereavement, found the support she so much needed in her brother Sardis, who had been a member of the household from the day of its departure from Vermont, and in an orphan girl whom she had adopted some time before as an act of charity.

Mrs. Hayes at this period was very weak, and the

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

subject of this sketch was so feeble at birth that he was not expected to live beyond a month or two at most. As the months went by he grew weaker and weaker, so that the neighbors were in the habit of inquiring from time to time "if Mrs. Hayes' baby died last night." On one occasion a neighbor, who was on familiar terms with the family, after alluding to the boy's big head, and the mother's assiduous care of him, said in a bantering way, "That's right! Stick to him. You have got him along so far, and I shouldn't wonder if he would really come to something yet."

wonder if he would really come to something yet." "You need not laugh," said Mrs. Hayes, "You wait and see. You can't tell but I shall make him President of the United States yet." The boy lived, in spite of the universal predictions of his speedy death; and when, in 1825, his older brother was drowned, he became, if possible, still dearer to his mother.

The boy was seven years old before he went to school. His education, however, was not neglected. He probably learned as much from his mother and sister as he would have done at school. His sports were almost wholly within doors, his playmates being his sister and her associates. These circumstances tended, no doubt, to foster that gentleness of disposition, and that delicate consideration for the feelings of others, which are marked traits of his character.

His uncle Sardis Birchard took the deepest interest in his education; and as the boy's health had improved, and he was making good progress in his studies, he proposed to send him to college. His preparation commenced with a tutor at home; but he was afterwards sent for one year to a professor in the Wesleyan University, in Middletown, Conn. He entered Kenyon College in 1838, at the age of sixteen, and was graduated at the head of his class in 1842.

Inimediately after his graduation he began the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow, Esq., in Columbus. Finding his opportunities for study in Columbus somewhat limited, he determined to enter the Law School at Cambridge, Mass., where he remained two years.

In 1845, after graduating at the Law School, he was admitted to the bar at Marietta, Ohio, and shortly afterward went into practice as an attorney-at-law with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont. Here he remained three years, acquiring but a limited practice, and apparently unambitious of distinction in his profession.

In 1849 he moved to Cincinnati, where his ambition found a new stimulus. For several years, however, his progress was slow. Two events, occurring at this period, had a powerful influence upon his subsequent life. One of these was his marrage with Miss Lucy Ware Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, of Chilicothe; the other was his introduction to the Cincinnati Literary Club, a body embracing among its members such men as Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, Gen. John Pope, Gov. Edward F. Noyes, and many others hardly less distinguished in after life. The marriage was a fortunate one in every respect, as everybody knows. Not one of all the wives of our Presidents was more universally admired, reverenced and beloved than was Mrs. Hayes, and no one did more than she to reflect honor upon American womanhood. The Literary Club brought Mr. Hayes into constant association with young men of high character and noble aims, and lured him to display the qualities so long hidden by his bashfulness and modesty.

In 1856 he was nominated to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; but he declined to accept the nomination. Two years later, the office of city solicitor becoming vacant, the City Council elected him for the unexpired term.

In 1861, when the Rebellion broke out, he was at the zenith of his professional life. His rank at the bar was among the the first. But the news of the attack on Fort Sumpter found him eager to take up arms for the defense of his country.

His military record was bright and illustrious. In October, 1861, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel, and in August, 1862, promoted Colonel of the 79th Ohio regiment, but he refused to leave his old comrades and go among strangers. Subsequently, however, he was made Colonel of his old regiment. At the battle of South Mountain he received a wound, and while faint and bleeding displayed courage and fortitude that won admiration from all.

Col. Hayes was detached from his regiment, after his recovery, to act as Brigadier-General, and placed in command of the celebrated Kanawha division, and for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, he was promoted Brigadier-General. He was also brevetted Major-General, "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaigns of 1864, in West Virginia." In the course of his arduous services, four horses were shot from under him, and he was wounded four times.

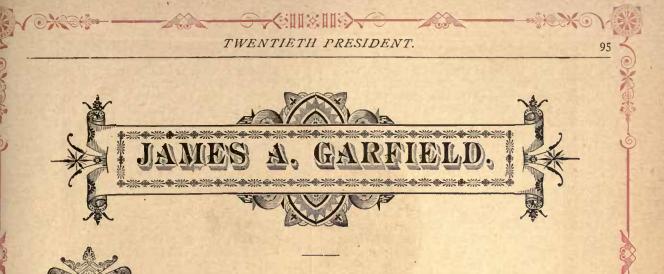
In 1864, Gen. Hayes was elected to Congress, from the Second Ohio District, which had long been Democratic. He was not present during the campaign, and after his election was importuned to resign his commission in the army; but he finally declared, "I shall never come to Washington until I can come by the way of Richmond." He was re-elected in 1866.

In 1867, Gen Hayes was elected Governor of Ohio, over Hon. Allen G. Thurman, a popular Democrat. In 1869 was re-elected over George H. Pendleton. He was elected Governor for the third term in 1875.

In 1876 he was the standard bearer of the Republican Party in the Presidential contest, and after a hard long contest was chosen President, and was in augurated Monday, March 5, 1875. He served his full term, not, hewever, with satisfaction to his party, but his administration was an average one.

LIEDARY UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA





AMES A. GARFIELD, twentieth President of the United States, was born Nov. 19, 1831, in the woods of Orange, Cuyahoga Co., O His parents were Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield, both of New England ancestry and from families well known in the early history of that section of our country, but had moved to the Western Reserve, in Ohio, early in its settlement.

The house in which James A. was born was not unlike the houses of poor Ohio farmers of that day. It

was about 20 x 30 feet, built of logs, with the spaces between the logs filled with clay. His father was a hard working farmer, and he soon had his fields cleared, an orchard planted, and a log barn built. The household comprised the father and mother and their four children—Mehetabel, Thomas, Mary and James. In May, 1823, the father, from a cold contracted in helping to put out a forest fire, died. At this time James was about eighteen months old, and Thomas about ten years old. No one, perhaps, can tell how much James was indected to his biother's toil and self-sacrifice during the twenty years succeeding his father's death, but undoubtedly very much. He now lives in Michigan, and the two sisters live in Solon, O., near their birthplace.

The early educational advantages young Garfield enjoyed were very limited, yet he made the most of them. He labored at farm work for others, did carpenter work, chopped wood, or did anything that would bring in a few dollars to aid his widowed mother in her struggles to keep the little family together. Nor was Gen. Garfield ever ashamed of his origin, and he never forgot the friends of his struggling childhood, youth and manhood, neither did they ever forget him. When in the highest seats of honor, the humblest friend of his boyhood was as kindly greeted as ever. The poorest laborer was sure of the sympathy of one who had known all the bitterness of want and the sweetness of bread earned by the sweat of the brow. He was ever the simple, plain, modest gentleman.

The highest ambition of young Garfield until he was about sixteen years old was to be a captain of a vessel on Lake Erie. He was anxious to go aboard a vessel, which his mother strongly opposed. She finally consented to his going to Cleveland, with the understanding, however, 'that he should try 'to obtain some other kind of employment. He walked all the way to Cleveland. This was his first visit to the city. After making many applications for work, and trying to get aboard a lake vessel, and not meeting with success, he engaged as a driver for his cousin, Amos Letcher, on the Ohio & Pennsylvania Canal. Heremained at this work but a short time when he went home, and attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, when he entered Hiram and the Eclectic Institute, teaching a few terms of school in the meantime, and doing other work. This school was started by the Disciples of Christ in 1850, of which church he was then a member. He became janitor and bell-ringer in order to help pay his way. He then became both teacher and pupil. He soon "exhausted Hiram" and needed more; hence, in the fall of 1854, he entered Williams College, from which he graduated in 1856, taking one of the highest honors of his class. He afterwards returned to Hiram College as its President. As above stated, he early united with the Christian or Diciples Church at Hiram, and was ever after a devoted, zealous member, often preaching in its pulpit and places where he happened to be. Dr. Noah Porter, President of Yale College, says of him in reference to his religion :

JAMES A. GARFIELD.



"President Garfield was more than a man of strong moral and religious convictions. His whole history, from boyhood to the last, shows that duty to man and to God, and devotion to Christ and life and faith and spiritual commission were controlling springs of his being, and to a more than usual degree. In my judgment there is no more interesting feature of his character than his loyal allegiance to the body of Christians in which he was trained, and the fervent sympathy which he ever showed in their Christian communion. Not many of the few 'wise and mighty and noble who are called' show a similar loyalty to the less stately and cultured Christian communions in which they have been reared. Too often it is true that as they step upward in social and political significance they step upward from one degree to another in some of the many types of fashionable Christianity. President Garfield adhered to the church of his mother, the church in which he was trained, and in which he served as a pillar and an evangelist, and yet with the largest and most unsectarian charity for all 'who love our Lord in sincerity."

Mr. Garfield was united in marriage with Miss Lucretia Rudolph, Nov. 11, 1858, who proved herself worthy as the wife of one whom all the world loved and mourned. To them were born seven children, five of whom are still living, four boys and one girl.

Mr. Garfield made his first political speeches in 1856, in Hiram and the neighboring villages, and three years later he began to speak at county mass-meetings, and became the favorite speaker wherever he was. During this year he was elected to the Ohio Senate. He also began to study law at Cleveland, and in 1861 was admitted to the bar. The great Rebellion broke out in the early part of this year, and Mr. Garfield at once resolved to fight as he had talked, and enlisted to defend the old flag. He received his commission as Lieut.-Colonel of the Fortysecond Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Aug. 14, 1861. He was immediately put into active service, and before he had ever seen a gun fired in action, was placed in command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, charged with the work of driving out of his native State the officer (Humphrey Marshall) reputed to be the ablest of those, not educated to war whom Kentucky had given to the Rebellion. This work was bravely and speedily accomplished, although against great odds. President Lipcoln, on his success commissioned him Brigadier-General, Jan. 10, 1862; and as "he had been the youngest man in the Ohio Senate two years before, so now he was the youngest General in the He was with Gen. Buell's army at Shiloh, army." in its operations around Corinth and its march through Alabama. He was then detailed as a member of the General Court-Martial for the trial of Gen. Fitz-John Porter. He was then ordered to report to Gen. Rosecrans, and was assigned to the "Chief of Staff."

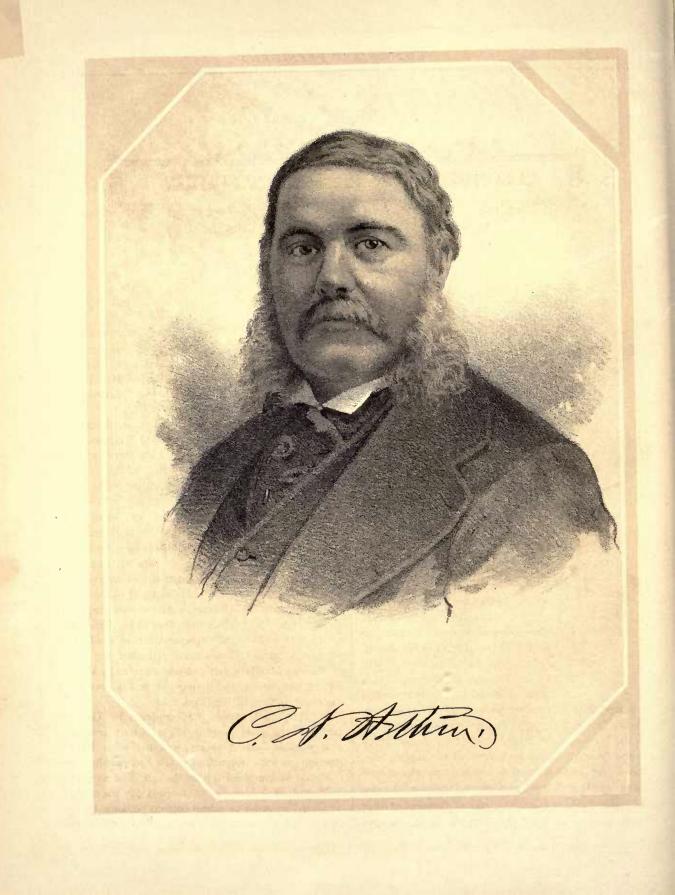
The military history of Gen. Garfield closed with

his brilliant services at Chickamauga, where he won the stars of the Major-General.

Without an effort on his part Gen. Garfield was elected to Congress in the fall of 1862 from the Nineteenth District of Ohio. This section of Ohio had been represented in Congress for sixty years mainly by two men-Elisha Whittlesey and Joshua R. Giddings. It was not without a struggle that he resigned his place in the army. At the time heentered Congress he was the youngest member in that There he remained by successive rebody. elections until he was elected President in 1880. Of his labors in Congress Senator Hoar says : "Since the year 1864 you cannot think of a question which has been debated in Congress, or discussed before a tribunel of the American people, in regard to which you will not find, if you wish instruction, the argument on one side stated, in almost every instance better than by anybody else, in some speech made in the House of Representatives or on the hustings by Mr. Garfield.'

Upon Jan. 14, 1880, Gen. Garfield was elected to the U.S. Senate, and on the eighth of June, of the same year, was nominated as the candidate of his party for President at the great Chicago Convention. He was elected in the following November, and on March 4, 1881, was inaugurated. Probably no administration ever opened its existence under brighter auspices than that of President Garfield, and every day it grew in favor with the people, and by the first of July he had completed all the initiatory and preliminary work of his administration and was preparing to leave the city to meet his friends at Williams College. While on his way and at the depot, in company with Secretary Blaine, a man stepped behind him, drew a revolver, and fired directly at his back. The President tottered and fell, and as he did so the assassin fired a second shot, the bullet cutting the left coat sleeve of his victim, but inflicting no further injury. It has been very truthfully said that this was "the shot that was heard round the world " Never before in the history of the Nation had anything occurred which so nearly froze the blood of the people for the moment, as this awful deed. He was smitten on the brightest, gladdest day of all his life, and was at the summit of his power and hope. For eighty days, all during the hot months of July and August, he lingered and suffered. He, however, remained master of himself till the last, and by his magnificent bearing was teaching the country and the world the noblest of human lessons-how to live grandly in the very clutch of death. Great in life, he was surpass-ingly great in death. He passed serenely away Sept. 19, 1883, at Elberon, N. J., on the very bank of the ocean, where he had been taken shortly previous. The world wept at his death, as it never had done on the death of any other man who had ever lived upon it. The murderer was duly tried, found guilty and executed, in one year after he committed the foul deed.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINUIS URBANA



TWENTY-FIRST PRESIDENT.



HESTER Α. ARTHUR, twenty-first President of the United States, was born in Franklin County, Vermont, on the fifth of October, 1830, and is the oldest of a family of two sons and five daughters. His father was the Rev. Dr. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, who emigrated to this country from the county Antrim, Ireland, in his 18th year, and died in 1875, in Newtonville, near Albany, after a long and successful ministry.

Young Arthur was educated at Union College, Schenectady, where he excelled in all his studies. After his graduation he taught school in Vermont for two years, and at the expiration of that time came to New York, with \$500 in his pocket, and entered the office of ex-Judge E. D. Culver as student. After being admitted to the bar he formed

a partnership with his intimate friend and room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing in the West, and for three months they roamed about in the Western States in search of an eligible site, but in the end returned to New York, where they hung out their shingle, and entered upon a successful career almost from the start. General Arthur soon afterward married the daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the United States Navy, who was lost at sea. Congress voted a gold medal to his widow in recognition of the bravery he displayed on that occasion. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before Mr. Arthur's nomination to the Vice Presidency, leaving two children.

Gen. Arthur obtained considerable legal celebrity in his first great case, the famous Lemmon suit, brought to recover possession of eight slaves who had been declared free by Judge Paine, of the Superior Court of New York City. It was in 1852 that Jonathan Lemmon, of Virginia, went to New York with his slaves, intending to ship them to Texas, when they were discovered and freed. The Judge decided that they could not be held by the owner under the Fugitive Slave Law. A howl of rage went up from the South, and the Virginia Legislature authorized the Attorney General of that State to assist in an appeal. Wm. M. Evarts and Chester A. Arthur were employed to represent the People, and they won their case, which then went to the Supreme Court of the United States. Charles O'Conor here espoused the cause of the slave-holders, but he too was beaten by Messrs. Evarts and Arthur, and a long step was taken toward the emancipation of the black race.

Another great service was rendered by General Arthur in the same cause in 1856. Lizzie Jennings, a respectable colored woman, was put off a Fourth Avenue car with violence after she had paid her fare. General Arthur sued on her behalf, and secured a verdict of \$500 damages. The next day the company issued an order to admit colored persons to ride on their cars, and the other car companies quickly

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

followed their example. Before that the Sixth Avenue Company ran a few special cars for colored persons and the other lines refused to let them ride at all.

General Arthur was a delegate to the Convention at Saratoga that founded the Republican party. Previous to the war he was Judge-Advocate of the Second Brigade of the State of New York, and Governor Morgan, of that State, appointed hum Engineerin-Chief of his staff. In 1861, he was made Inspector General, and soon afterward became Quartermaster-General. In each of these offices he rendered great service to the Government during the war. At the end of Governor Morgan's term he resumed the practice of the law, forming a partnership with Mr. Ransom, and then Mr. Phelps, the District Attorney of New York, was added to the firm. The legal practice of this well-known firm was very large and lucrative, each of the gentlemen composing it were able lawyers, and possessed a splendid local reputation, if not indeed one of national extent.

He always took a leading part in State and city politics. He was appointed Collector of the Port of New York by President Grant, Nov. 21 1872, to succeed Thomas Murphy, and held the office until July, 20, 1878, when he was succeeded by Collector Merritt.

Mr. Arthur was nominated on the Presidential ticket, with Gen. James A. Garfield, at the famous National Republican Convention held at Chicago in June, 1880. This was perhaps the greatest political convention that ever assembled on the continent. It was composed of the leading politicians of the Republican party, all able men, and each stood firm and fought vigorously and with signal tenacity for their respective candidates that were before the convention for the pomination. Finally Gen. Garfield received the nomination for President and Gen. Arthur for Vice-President. The campaign which followed was one of the most animated known in the history of our country. Gen. Hancock, the standard-bearer of the Democratic party, was a popular man, and his party made a valiant fight for his election.

Finally the election came and the country's choice was Garfield and Arthur. They were inaugurated March 4, 1881, as President and Vice-President. A few months only had passed ere the newly chosen President was the victim of the assassin's bullet. Then came terrible weeks of suffering,—those moments of anxious suspense, when the hearts of all civilized nations were throbbing in unison, longing for the recovery of the noble, the good President. The remarkable patience that he manifested during those hours and weeks, and even months, of the most terrible suffering man has often been called upon to endure, was seemingly more than human. It was certainly Godlike. During all this period of deepest anxiety Mr. Arthur's every move was watched, and be it said to his credit that his every action displayed only an earnest desire that the suffering Garfield might recover, to serve the remainder of the term he had so auspiciously begun. Not a selfish feeling was manifested in deed or look of this man, even though the most honored position in the world was at any moment likely to fall to him.

At last God in his mercy relieved President Garfield from further suffering, and the world, as never before in its history over the death of any other man, wept at his bier. Then it became the duty of the Vice President to assume the responsibilities of the high office, and he took the oath in New York, Sept. 20, 1881. The position was an embarrassing one to him, made doubly so from the facts that all eyes were on him, anxious to know what he would do, what policy he would pursue, and who he would select as advisers. The duties of the office had been greatly neglected during the President's long illness, and many important measures were to be immediately decided by him; and still farther to embarrass him he did not fail to realize under what circumstances he became President, and knew the feelings of many on this point. Under these trying circumstances President Arthur took the reins of the Government in his own hands; and, as embarrassing as were the condition of affairs, he happily surprised the nation, acting so wisely that but few criticised his administration. He served the nation well and faithfully, until the close of his administration, March 4, 1885, and was a popular candidate before his party for a second term. His name was ably presented before the convention at Chicago, and was received with great favor, and doubtless but for the personal popularity of one of the opposing candidates, he would have been selected as the standard-bearer of his party for another campaign. He retired to private life carrying with him the best wishes of the American people, whom he had served in a manner satisfactory to them and with credit to himself.

LIBRARY UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA

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TWENTY-SECOND PRESIDENT.

Brover

Fleveland

TEPHEN GROVER CLEVE-LAND, the twenty-second President of the United States, was born in 1837, in the obscure town of Caldwell, Essex Co., N. J., and in a little two-and-ahalf-story white house which is still standing, characteristically to mark

the humble birth-place of one of America's great men in striking contrast with the Old World, where all men high in office must be high in origin and born in the cradle of wealth. When the subject of this sketch was three years of age, his father, who was a Presbyterian min-

ister, with a large family and a small salary, moved, by way of the Hudson River and Erie Canal, to Fayetteville, in search of an increased income and a larger field of work. Fayetteville was then the most straggling of country villages, about five miles from Pompey Hill, where Governor Seymour was born.

At the last mentioned place young Grover commenced going to school in the "good, old-fashioned way," and presumably distinguished himself after the manner of all village boys, in doing the things he ought not to do. Such is the distinguishing trait of all geniuses and independent thinkers. When he arrived at the age of 14 years, he had outgrown the capacity of the village school and expressed a most

emphatic desire to be sent to an academy. To this his father decidedly objected. Academies in those days cost money; besides, his father wanted him to become self-supporting by the quickest possible means, and this at that time in Favetteville seemed to be a position in a country store, where his father and the large family on his hands had considerable influence. Grover was to be paid \$50 for his services the first year, and if he proved trustworthy he was to receive \$100 the second year. Here the lad commenced his career as salesman, and in two years he had earned so good a reputation for trustworthiness that his employers desired to retain him for an indefinite length of time. Otherwise he did not exhibit as yet any particular "flashes of genius" or eccentricities of talent. He was simply a good boy.

But instead of remaining with this firm in Fayetteville, he went with the family in their removal to Clinton, where he had an opportunity of attending a high school. Here he industriously pursued his studies until the family removed with him to a point on Black River known as the "Holland Patent," a village of 500 or 600 people, 15 miles north of Utica, N. Y. At this place his father died, after preaching but three Sundays. This event broke up the family, and Grover set out for New York City to accept, at a small salary, the position of "under-teacher" in an asylum for the blind. He taught faithfully for two years, and although he obtained a good reputation in this capacity, he concluded that teaching was not his

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S. GROVER CLEVELAND.

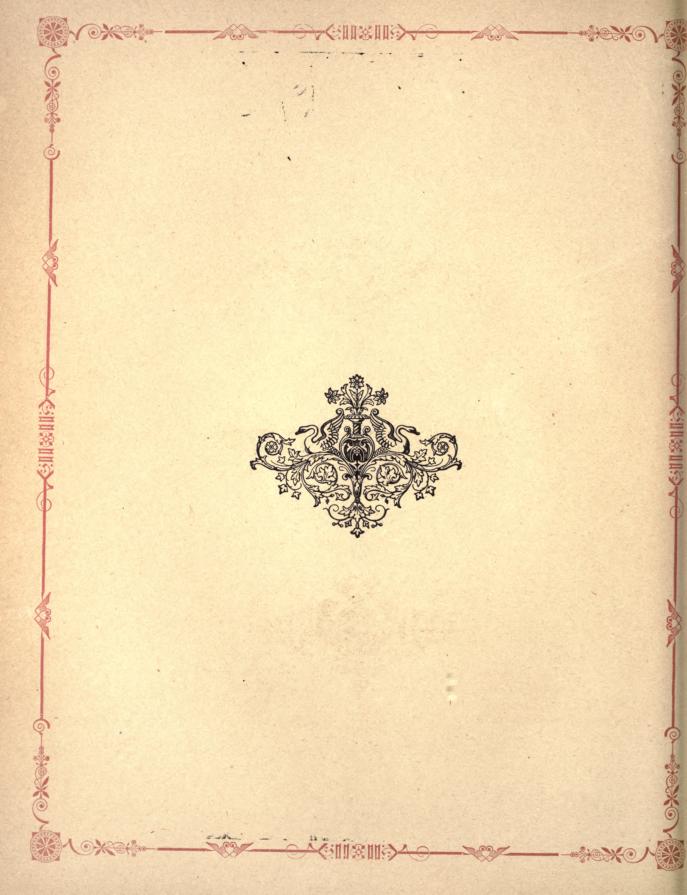
calling for life, and, reversing the traditional order, he left the city to seek his fortune, instead of going to a city. He first thought of Cleveland, Ohio, as there was some charm in that name for him; but before proceeding to that place he went to Buffalo to ask the advice of his uncle, Lewis F. Allan, a noted stock-breeder of that place. The latter did not speak enthusiastically. "What is it you want to do, my boy?" he asked. "Well, sir, I want to study law," was the reply. "Good gracious!" remarked the old gentleman; "do you, indeed? What ever put that into your head? How much money have you got?" "Well, sir, to tell the truth, I haven't got any."

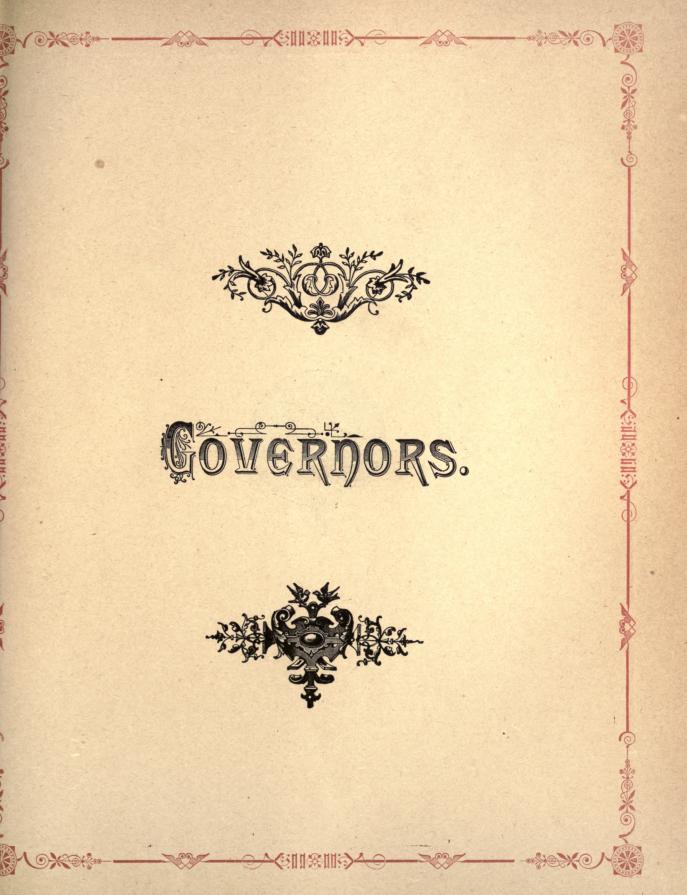
After a long consultation, his uncle offered him a place temporarily as assistant herd-keeper, at \$50 a year, while he could "look around." One day soon afterward he boldly walked into the office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, of Buffalo, and told them what he wanted. A number of young men were already engaged in the office, but Grover's persistency won, and he was finally permitted to come as an office boy and have the use of the law library, for the nominal sum of \$3 or \$4 a week. Out of this he had to pay for his board and washing. The walk to and from his uncle's was a long and rugged one; and, although the first winter was a memorably severe one, his shoes were out of repair and his overcoat-he had none-yet he was nevertheless prompt and regular. On the first day of his service here, his senior employer threw down a copy of Blackstone before him with a bang that made the dust fly, saying "That's where they all begin." A titter ran around the little circle of clerks and students, as they thought that was enough to scare young Grover out of his plans; but in due time he mastered that cumbersome volume. Then, as ever afterward, however, Mr. Cleveland exhibited a talent for executiveness rather than for chasing principles through all their metaphysical possibilities. "Let us quit talking and go and do it," was practically his motto.

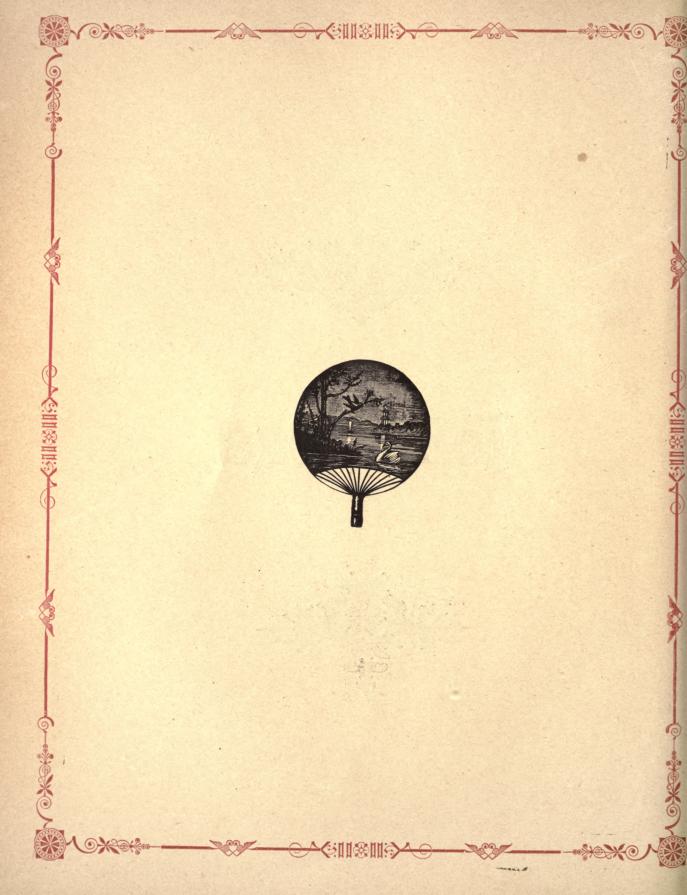
The first public office to which Mr. Cleveland was elected was that of Sheriff of Erie Co., N. Y., in which Buffalo is situated; and in such capacity it fell to his duty to inflict capital punishment upon two criminals. In 1881 he was elected Mayor of the City of Buffalo, on the Democratic ticket, with especial reference to the bringing about certain reforms in the administration of the municipal affairs of that city. In this office, as well as that of Sheriff, his performance of duty has generally been considered fair, with possibly a few exceptions which were ferreted out and magnified during the last Presidential campaign. As a specimen of his plain language in a veto message, we quote from one vetoing an iniquitous street-cleaning contract: "This is a time for plain speech, and my objection to your action shall be plainly stated. I regard it as the culmination of a most bare-faced, impudent and shameless scheme to betray the interests of the people and to worse than squander the people's money." The New York Sun afterward very highly commended Mr. Cleveland's administration as Mayor of Buffalo, and thereupon recommended him for Governor of the Empire State. To the latter office he was elected in 1882. and his administration of the affairs of State was generally satisfactory. The mistakes he made, if any, were made very public throughout the nation after he was nominated for President of the United States. For this high office he was nominated July 11, 1884, by the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, when other competitors were Thomas F. Bayard, Roswell P. Flower, Thomas A. Hendricks, Benjamin F. Butler, Allen G. Thurman, etc.; and he was elected by the people, by a majority of about a thousand, over the brilliant and long-tried Republican statesman, James G. Blaine. President Cleveland resigned his office as Governor of New York in January, 1885, in order to prepare for his duties as the Chief Executive of the United States, in which capacity his term commenced at noon on the 4th of March, 1885. For his Cabinet officers he selected the following gentlemen: For Secretary of State, Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; Secretary of the Treasury, Daniel Manning, of New York; Secretary of War, William C. Endicott, of Massachusetts; Secretary of the Navy, William C. Whitney, of New York; Secretary of the Interior, L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi; Postmaster-General, William F. Vilas. of Wisconsin; Attorney-General, A. H. Garland, of Arkansas.

The silver question precipitated a controversy between those who were in favor of the continuance of silver coinage and those who were opposed, Mr. Cleveland answering for the latter, even before his inauguration.









LIBRARY UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA .





HADRACH BOND, the first Governor of Illinois after its organization as a State, serving from 1818 to 1822, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, in the year 1773, and was raised a farmer on his father's plantation, receiving only a plain English education. He emigrated to this State in 1794, when it was a part of the "Northwest Territory," continuing in the vocation in which he had been brought up in his native State, in the "New Design," near Eagle Creek, in what is now Monroe County. He served several terms as a member of the General Assembly

of Indiana Territory, after it was organized as such, and in 1812-14 he was a Delegate to the Twelfth and Thirteenth Congresses, taking his seat Dec. 3, 1812, and serving until Oct. 3, 1814. These were the times, the reader will recollect, when this Government had its last struggle with Great Britain. The year 1812 is also noted in the history of this State as that in which the first Territorial Legislature was held. It convened at Kaskaskia, Nov. 25, and adjourned Dec. 26, following.

While serving as Delegate to Congress, Mr. Bond was instrumental in procuring the right of pre-emp-, tion on the public domain. On the expiration of his term at Washington he was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Kaskaskia, then the capital of the Territory. In company with John G. Comyges, Thomas H. Harris, Charles Slade, Michael Jones, Warren Brown, Edward Humphries and Charles W. Hunter, he became a proprietor of the site of the initial city of Cairo, which they hoped, from its favorable location at the junction of the two great rivers near the center of the Great West, would rapidly develop into a metropolis. To aid the enterprise, they obtained a special charter from the Legislature, incorporating both the City and the Bank of Cairo.

In 1818 Mr. Bond was elected the first Governor of the State of Illinois, being inaugurated Oct. 6, that year, which was several weeks before Illinois was actually admitted. The facts are these: In January, 1818, the Territorial Legislature sent a petition to Congress for the admission of Illinois as a State, Nathaniel Pope being then Delegate. The petition was granted, fixing the northern line of the State on the latitude of the southern extremity of Lake Michigan; but the bill was afterward so amended as to extend this line to its present latitude. In July a convention was called at Kaskaskia to draft a constitution, which, however, was not submitted to the people. By its provisions, supreme judges, prosecuting attorneys, county and circuit judges, recorders and justices of the peace were all to be appointed by the Governor or elected by the Legislature. This constitution was accepted by Congress Dec. 30. At that time Illinois comprised but eleven counties, namely, Randolph, Madison, Gallatin, Johnson, Pope, Jackson, Crawford, Bond, Union, Washington and Franklin, the northern portion of the State being mainly in Madison County. Thus it appears that Mr. Bond was honored by the naming of a

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SHADRACH BOND.

county before he was elected Governor. The present county of Bond is of small limitations, about 60 to 80 miles south of Springfield. For Lieutenant Governor the people chose Pierre Menard, a prominent and worthy Frenchman, after whom a county in this State is named. In this election there were no opposition candidates, as the popularity of these men had made their promotion to the chief offices of the State, even before the constitution was drafted, a foregone conclusion.

The principal points that excited the people in reference to political issues at this period were local or "internal improvements," as they were called, State banks, location of the capital, slavery and the personal characteristics of the proposed candidates. Mr. Bond represented the "Convention party," for introducing slavery into the State, supported by Elias Kent Kane, his Secretary of State, and John Mc-Lean, while Nathaniel Pope and John P. Cook led the anti-slavery element. The people, however, did not become very much excited over this issue until 1820, when the famous Missouri Compromise was adopted by Congress, limiting slavery to the south of the parallel of 36° 30' except in Missouri. While this measure settled the great slavery controversy, so far as the average public sentiment was temporarily concerned, until 1854, when it was repealed under the leidership of Stephen A. Douglas, the issue as considered locally in this State was not decided until 1824, after a most furious campaign. (See sketch of Gov. Coles.) The ticket of 1818 was a compromise one, Bond representing (moderately) the pro-slavery sentiment and Menard the anti-slavery.

An awkward element in the State government under Gov. Bond's administration, was the imperfection of the State constitution. The Convention wished to have Elijah C. Berry for the first Auditor of Public Accounts, but, as it was believed that the new Governor would not appoint him to the office, the Convention declared in a schedule that "an auditor of public accounts, an attorney general and such other officers of the State as may be necessary, may be appointed by the General Assembly." The Constitution, as it stood, vested a very large appointing power in the Governor; but for the purpose of getting one man into office, a total change was made, and the power vested in the Legislature. Of this provision the Legislature took advantage, and declared that State's attorneys, canal commissioners, bank directors, etc., were all "officers of the State" and must therefore be appointed by itself independently of the Governor.

During Gov. Bond's administration a general law was passed for the incorporation of academies and towns, and one authorizing lotteries. The session of 1822 authorized the Governor to appoint commissioners, to act in conjunction with like commissioners appointed by the State of Indiana, to report on the practicability and expediency of improving the navigation of the Wabash River; also inland navigation generally. Many improvements were recommended, some of which have been feebly worked at even till the present day, those along the Wabash being of no value. Also, during Gov. Bond's term of office, the capital of the State was removed from Kaskaskia to Vandalia. In 1820 a law was passed by Congress authorizing this State to open a canal through the public lands. The State appointed commissioners to explore the route and prepare the necessary surveys and estimates, preparatory to its execution; but, being unable out of its own resources to defray the expenses of the undertaking, it was abandoned until some time after Congress made the grant of land for the purpose of its construction.

On the whole, Gov. Bond's administration was fairly good, not being open to severe criticism from any party. In 1824, two years after the expiration of his term of office, he was brought out as a candidate for Congress against the formidable John P. Cook, but received only 4,374 votes to 7,460 for the latter. Gov. Bond was no orator, but had 'made many fast friends by a judicious bestowment of his gubernatorial patronage, and these worked zealously for him in the campaign.

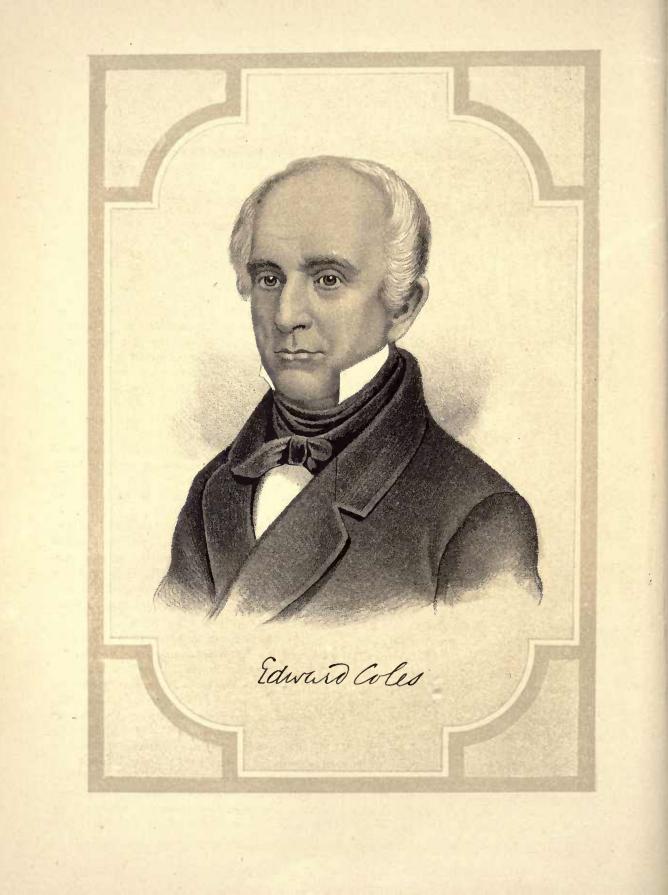
In 1827 ex-Gov. Bond was appointed by the Legislature, with Wm. P. McKee and Dr. Gershom Jayne, as Commissioners to locate a site for a penitentiary on the Mississippi at or near Alton.

Mr. Bond was of a benevolent and convivial disposition, a man of shrewd observation and clear appreciation of events. His person was erect, standing six feet in height, and after middle life became portly, weighing 200 pounds. His features were strongly masculine, complexion dark, hair jet and eyes hazel; was a favorite with the ladies. He died April 11, 1830, in peace and contentment.

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LIDRARY UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA

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Edward Coles.

DWARD COLES, second Governor of Illinois, 1823-6, was born Dec. 15, 1786, in Albemarle Co., Va., on the old family estate called "Enniscorthy," on the Green Mountain. His fath-

er, John Coles, was a Colonel in the Revolutionary War. Having been fitted for college by private tutors, he was sent to Hampden Sidney, where he remained until the autumn of 1805, when he was removed to William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, Va. This college he left in the summer of

1807, a short time before the final and graduating examination. Among his classmates were Lieut. Gen. Scott, President John Tyler, Wni. S. Archer, United States Senator from Virginia, and Justice Baldwin, of the United States Supreme Court. The President of the latter college, Bishop Madison, was a cousin of President James Madison, and that circumstance was the occasion of Mr. Coles becoming personally acquainted with the President and receiving a position as his private secretary, 1809-15.

The family of Coles was a prominent one in Virginia, and their mansion was the seat of the oldfashioned Virginian hospitality. It was visited by such notables as Patrick Henry, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, the Randolphs, Tazewell, Wirt, etc. At the age of 23, young Coles found himself heir to a plantation and a considerable number of slaves. Ever since his earlier college days his attention had been drawn to the question of slavery. He read everything on the subject that came in his way, and listened to lectures on the rights of man. The more he reflected upon the subject, the more impossible was it for him to reconcile the immortal declaration "that all men are born free and equal" with the practice of slave-holding. He resolved, therefore, to free his slaves the first opportunity, and even remove his residence to a free State. One reason which determined him to accept the appointment as private secretary to Mr. M idison was because he believed that through the acquaintances he could make at Washington he could better determine in what part of the non-slaveho'ding portion of the Union he would prefer to settle.

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The relations between Mr. Coles and President Madison, as well as Jefferson and other distinguished men, were of a very friendly character, arising from the similarity of their views on the question of slavery and their sympathy for each other in holding doctrines so much at variance with the prevailing sentiment in their own State.

In 1857, he resigned his secretaryship and spent a portion of the following autumn in exploring the Northwest Territory, for the purpose of finding a location and purchasing lands on which to settle his negroes. He traveled with a horse and buggy, with an extra man and horse for emergencies, through many parts of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, determining finally to settle in Illinois. At this time, however, a misunderstanding arose between our Government and Russia, and Mr. Coles was selected to repair to St. Petersburg on a special mission, bearing important papers concerning the matter at issue. The result was a conviction of the Emperor (Alex7公明这里??

ander) of the error committed by his minister at Washington, and the consequent withdrawal of the the latter from the post. On his return, Mr. Coles visited other parts of Europe, especially Paris, where he was introduced to Gen. Lafayette.

In the spring of 1819, he removed with all his negroes from Virginia to Edwardsville, Ill., with the intention of giving them their liberty. He did not make known to them his intention until one beautiful morning in April, as they were descending the Ohio River. He lashed all the boats together and called all the negroes on deck and made them a short address, concluding his remarks by so expressing himself that by a turn of a sentence he proclaimed in the shortest and fullest manner that they were no longer slaves, but free as he was and were at liberty to proceed with him or go ashore at their pleasure. A description of the effect upon the negroes is best described in his own language :

"The effect upon them was electrical. They stared at me and then at each other, as if doubting the accuracy or reality of what they heard. In breathless silence they stood before me, unable to utter a word, but with countenances beaming with expression which no words could convey, and which no language can describe. As they began to see the truth of what they had heard, and realize their situation, there came on a kind of hysterical, giggling laugh. After a pause of intense and unutterable emotion, bathed in tears, and with tremulous voices, they gave vent to their gratitude and implored the blessing of God on me."

Before landing he gave them a general certificate of freedom, and afterward conformed more particularly with the law of this State requiring that each individual should have a certificate. This act of Mr. Coles, all the more noble and heroic considering the overwhelming pro-slavery influences surrounding him, has challenged the admiration of every philanthropist of modern times.

March 5, 1819, President Monroe appointed Mr. Coles Registrar of the Land Office at Edwardsville, at that time one of the principal land offices in the State. While acting in this capacity and gaining many friends by his politeness and general intelligence, the greatest struggle that ever occurred in Illinois on the slavery question culminated in the furious contest characterizing the campaigns and elections of 1822-4. In the summer of 1823, when a new Governor was to be elected to succeed Mr. Bond, the pro-slavery element divided into factions, putting forward for the executive office Joseph Phillips, Chief Justice of the State, Thomas C. Browne and Gen. James B. Moore, of the State Mil-The anti-slavery element united upon Mr. itia. Coles, and, after one of the most bitter campaigns, succeeded in electing him as Governor. His plurality over Judge Phillips was only 59 in a total vote of

over 8,000. The Lieutenant Governor was elected by the slavery men. Mr. Coles' inauguration speech was marked by calmness, deliberation and such a wise expression of appropriate suggestions as to elicit the sanction of all judicious politicians. But he compromised not with evil. In his message to the Legislature, the seat of Government being then at Vandalia, he strongly urged the abrogation of the modified form of slavery which then existed in this State, contrary to the Ordinance of 1787. His position on this subject seems the more remarkable, when it is considered that he was a minority Governor, the population of Illinois being at that time almost exclusively from slave-holding States and by a large majority in favor of the perpetuation of that old relic of barbarism. The Legislature itself was, of course, a reflex of the popular sentiment, and a majority of them were led on by fiery men in denunciations of the conscientious Governor, and in curses loud and deep upon him and all his friends. Some of the public men, indeed, went so far as to head a sort of mob, or "shiveree" party, who visited the residence of the Governor and others at Vandalia and yelled and groaned and spat fire.

The Constitution, not establishing or permitting slavery in this State, was thought therefore to be defective by the slavery politicians, and they desired a State Convention to be elected, to devise and submit a new Constitution; and the dominant politics of the day was "Convention" and "anti-Convention." Both parties issued addresses to the people, Gov. Coles himself being the author of the address published by the latter party. This address revealed the schemes of the conspirators in a masterly manner. It' is difficult for us at this distant day to estimate the critical and extremely delicate situation in which the Governor was placed at that time.

Our hero maintained himself honorably and with supreme dignity throughout his administration, and in his honor a county in this State is named. He was truly a great man, and those who lived in this State during his sojourn here, like those who live at the base of the mountain, were too near to see and recognize the greatness that overshadowed them.

Mr. Coles was married Nov. 28, 1833, by Bishop De Lancey, to Miss Sally Logan Roberts, a daughter of Hugh Roberts, a descendant of Welsh ancestry, who came to this country with Wm. Penn in 1682.

After the expiration of his term of service, Gov. Coles continued his residence in Edwardsville, superintending his farm in the vicinity. He was fond of agriculture, and was the founder of the first agficultural society in the State. On account of ill health, however, and having no family to tie him down, he spent much of his time in Eastern cities. About 1832 he changed his residence to Philadelphia, where he died July 7, 1868, and is buried at Woodland, near that city.

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Moman Edwards

from 1827 to 1830, was a son of Benjamin Edwards, and was born in Montgomery County, Maryland, in March, 1775. His domestic training was well fitted to give his mind strength, firmness and honorable principles, and a good foundation was laid for the elevated character to which he afterwards attained. His parents were Baptists, and very strict in their moral principles. His education in early

INIAN EDWARDS, Governor

youth was in company with and partly under the tuition of Hon. Wm. Wirt, whom his father patronized, and who was more than two years older. An intimacy was thus

formed between them which was lasting for life. He was further educated at Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa. He next commenced the study of law, but before completing his course he moved to Nelson County, Ky., to open a farm for his father and to purchase homes and locate lands for his brothers and sisters. Here he fell in the company of dissolute companions, and for several years led the life of a spendthrift. He was, however, elected to the Legislature of Kentucky as the Representative of Nelson County before he was 21 years of age, and was reelected by an almost unanimous vote.

In 1798 he was licensed to practice law, and the following year was admitted to the Courts of Tennessee. About this time he left Nelson County for Russellville, in Logan County, broke away from his dissolute companions, commenced a reformation and devoted himself to severe and laborious study. He then began to rise rapidly in his profession, and soon became an eminent lawyer, and inside of four years he filled in succession the offices of Presiding Judge of the General Court, Circuit Judge, fourth Judge of the Court of Appeals and Chief Justice of the State, -all before he was 32 years of age! In addition, in 1802, he received a commission as Major of a battalion of Kentucky militia, and in 1804 was chosen a Presidential Elector, on the Jefferson and Clinton ticket. In 1806 he was a candidate for Congress, but withdrew on being promoted to the Court of Appeals.

Illinois was organized as a separate Territory in the spring of 1809, when Mr. Edwards, then Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals in Kentucky, received from President Madison the appointment as Governor of the new Territory, his commission bearing date April 24, 1809. Edwards arrived at Kaskaskia in June, and on the 11th of that month took the oath of office. At the same time he was appointed Superintendent of the United States Saline, this Government interest then developing into considerable proportions in Southern Illinois. Although during the first three years of his administration he had the power to make new counties and appoint all the officers, yet he always allowed the people of each county, by an informal

NINIAN EDWARDS.

vote, to select their own officers, both civil and military. The noted John J. Crittenden, afterward United States Senator from Kentucky, was appointed by Gev. Edwards to the office of Attorney General of the Territory, which office was accepted for a short time only.

The Indians in 1810 committing sundry depredations in the Territory, crossing the Mississippi from the Territory of Louisiana, a long correspondence followed between the respective Governors concerning the remedies, which ended in a council with the savages at Peoria in 1812, and a fresh interpretation of the treaties. Peoria was depopulated by these depredations, and was not re-settled for many years afterward.

As Gov. Edwards' term of office expired by law in 1812, he was re-appointed for another term of three years, and again in 1815 for a third term, serving until the organization of the State in the fall of 1818 and the inauguration of Gov. Bond. At this time ex-Gov. Edwards was sent to the United States Senate, his colleague being Jesse B. Thomas. As Senator, Mr. Edwards took a conspicuous part, and acquitted himself honorably in all the measures that came up in that body, being well posted, an able debater and a conscientious statesman. He thought seriously of resigning this situation in 1821, but was persuaded by his old friend, Wm. Wirt, and others to continue in office, which he did to the end of the term.

He was then appointed Minister to Mexico by President Monroe. About this time, it appears that Mr. Edwards saw suspicious signs in the conduct of. Wm. H. Crawford, Secretary of the United States Treasury, and an ambitious candidate for the Presidency, and being implicated by the latter in some of his statements, he resigned his Mexican mission in order fully to investigate the charges. The result was the exculpation of Mr. Edwards.

Pro-slavery regulations, often termed "Black Laws," disgraced the statute books of both the Territory and the State of Illinois during the whole of his career in this commonwealth, and Mr. Edwards always maintained the doctrines of freedom, and was an important actor in the great struggle which ended in a victory for his party in 1824.

In 1826-7 the Winnebago and other Indians committed sone depredations in the northern part of the State, and the white settlers, who desired the lands and wished to exasperate the savages into an evacuation of the country, magnified the misdemeanors of the aborigines and thereby produced a hostility between the races so great as to precipitate a little war, known in history as the "Winnebago War." A few chases and skirmishes were had, when Gen. Atkinson succeeded in capturing Red Bird, the Indian chief, and putting him to death, thus ending the contest, at least until the troubles commenced which ended in the "Black Hawk War" of 1832. In the interpretation of treaties and execution of their provisions Gov. Edwards had much vexatious work to do. The Indians kept themselves generally within the jurisdiction of Michigan Territory, and its Governor, Lewis Cass, was at a point so remote that ready correspondence with him was difficult or impossible. Gov. Edwards' administration, however, in regard to the protection of the Illinois frontier, seems to have been very efficient and satisfactory.

For a considerable portion of his time after his removal to Illinois, Gov. Edwards resided upon his farm near Kaskaskia, which he had well stocked with horses, cattle and sheep from Kentucky, also with fruit-trees. grape-vines and shrubbery. He established saw and grist-mills, and engaged extensively in mercantile business, having no less than eight or ten stores in this State and Missouri. Notwithstanding the arduous duties of his office, he nearly always purchased the goods himself with which to supply the stores. Although not a regular practitioner of medicine, he studied the healing art to a considerable extent, and took great pleasure in prescribing for, and taking care of, the sick, generally without charge. He was also liberal to the poor, several widows and ministers of the gospel becoming indebted to him even for their homes.

He married Miss Elvira Lane, of Maryland, in 1803, and they became the affectionate parents of several children, one of whom, especially, is well known to the people of the "Prairie State," namely, Ninian Wirt Edwards, once the Superintendent of Public Instruction and still a resident of Springfield. Gov. Edwards resided at and in the vicinity of Kaskaskia from 1809 to 1818; in Edwardsville (named after him) from that time to 1824; and from the latter date at Belleville, St. Clair County, until his death, July 20, 1833, of Asiatic cholera. Edwards County is also named in his honor.

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John Rynolds

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Reynolds.

HN REYNOLDS, Governor 1831–
4, was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, Feb. 26, 1788. His father, Robert Reynolds and his mother, nee Margaret Moore, were both natives of Ireland, from which country they emigrated to the United States in 1785, landing at Philadelphia. The senior Reynolds entertained an undying hostility to the British Government. When the subject of this sketch was about six months old, his parents emigrated with him to Tennessee, where many of their

relatives had already located, at the base of the Copper Ridge Mountain, about 14 miles northeast of the present city of Knoxville. There they were exposed to Indian depredations, and were much molested by them. In 1794 they moved into the interior of the State. They were poor, and brought up their children to habits of manual industry.

In 1800 the family removed to Kaskaskia, Ill., with eight horses and two wagons, encountering many hardships on the way. Here young Reynolds passed the most of his childhood, while his character began to develop, the most prominent traits of which were ambition and energy. He also adopted the principle and practice of total abstinence from intoxicating liquots. In 1807 the family made another removal, this time to the "Goshen Settlement," at the foot of the Mississippi bluffs three or four miles southwest of Edwardsville.

On arriving at his 20th year, Mr. Reynolds, seeing that he must look about for his own livelihood and not yet having determined what calling to pursue, concluded first to attend college, and he accordingly went to such an institution of learning, near Knoxville, Tenn., where he had relatives. Imagine his diffidence, when, after passing the first 20 years of his life without ever having seen a carpet, a papered wall or a Windsor chair, and never having lived in a shingle-roofed house, he suddenly ushered himself into the society of the wealthy in the vicinity of Knoxville! He attended college nearly two years, going through the principal Latin authors; but it seems that he, like the rest of the world in modern times, had but very little use for his Latin in after life. He always failed, indeed, to exhibit any good degree of literary discipline. He commenced the study of law in Knoxville, but a pulmonary trouble came on and compelled him to change his mode of life. Accordingly he returned home and recuperated, and in 1812 resumed his college and law studies at Knoxville. In the fall of 1812 he was admitted to the Bar at Kaskaskia. About this time he also learned the French language, which he practiced with pleasure in conversation with his family for many years. He regarded this language as being superior to all others for social intercourse.

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From his services in the West, in the war of 1812, he obtained the sobriquet of the "Old Ranger." He was Orderly Sergeant, then Judge Advocate.

Mr. Reynolds opened his first law office in the winter and spring of 1814, in the French village of Cahokia, then the capital of St. Clair County.

In the fall of 1818 he was elected an Associate Justice upon the Supreme Bench by the General Assembly. In 1825 he entered more earnestly than ever into the practice of law, and the very next year was elected a member of the Legislature, where he acted independently of all cliques and private interests. In 1828 the Whigs and Democrats were for the first time distinctively organized as such in Illinois, and the usual party bitterness grew up and raged on all sides, while Mr. Reynolds preserved a judicial calmness and moderation. The real animus of the campaign was "Jackson" and "anti-Jackson," the former party carrying the State.

In August, 1830, Mr. Reynolds was elected Governor, amid great excitement. Installed in office, he did all within his power to advance the cause of education, internal improvements, the Illinois & Michigan Canal, the harbor at Chicago, settling the country, etc.; also recommended the winding up of the State Bank, as its affairs had become dangerously complicated. In his national politics, he was a moderate supporter of General Jackson. But the most celebrated event of his gubernatorial administration was the Black Hawk War, which occurred in 1832. He called out the militia and prosecuted the contest with commendable diligence, appearing in person on the battle-grounds during the most critical periods. He was recognized by the President as Major-General, and authorized by him to make treaties with the Indians. By the assistance of the general Government the war was terminated without much bloodshed, but after many serious fights. This war, as well as everything else, was materially retarded by the occurrence of Asiatic cholera in the West. This was its first appearance here, and was the next event in prominence during Gov. Reynolds' term.

South Carolina nullification coming up at this time, it was heartily condemned by both President Jackson and Gov. Reynolds, who took precisely the same grounds as the Unionists in the last war.

On the termination of his gubernatorial term in 1834, Gov. Reynolds was elected a Member of Congress, still considering himself a backwoodsman, as he had scarcely been outside of the State since he became of age, and had spent nearly all his youthful days in the wildest region of the frontier. His first move in Congress was to adopt a resolution that in all elections made by the Honse for officers the votes should be given *viva voce*, each member in his place naming aloud the person for whom he votes. This created considerable heated discussion, but was essentially adopted, and remained the controlling principle for many years. The ex-Governor was scarcely absent from his seat a single day, during eight sessions of Congress, covering a period of seven years, and he never vacillated in a party vote; but he failed to get the Democratic party to foster his "National Road" scheme. He says, in "My Own Times" (a large autobiography he published), that it was only by rigid economy that he avoided insolvency while in Washington. During his sojourn in that city he was married, to a lady of the place.

In 1837, while out of Congress, and in company with a few others, he built the first railroad in the Mississippi Valley, namely, one about six miles long, leading from his coal mine in the Mississippi bluff to the bank of the river opposite St. Louis. Having not the means to purchase a locomotive, they operated it by horse-power. The next spring, however, the company sold out, at great sacrifice.

In 1839 the ex-Governor was appointed one of the Canal Commissioners, and authorized to borrow money to prosecute the enterprise. Accordingly, he repaired to Philadelphia and succeeding in obtaining a million dollars, which, however, was only a fourth of what was wanted. The same year he and his wife made at our of Europe. This year, also, Mr. Reynolds had the rather awkward little responsibility of introducing to President Van Buren the noted Mormon Prophet, Joseph Smith, as a "Latter-Day Saint!"

In 1846 Gov. Reynolds was elected a member of the Legislature from St. Clair County, more particularly for the purpose of obtaining a feasible charter for a macadamized road from Belleville to St. Louis, a distance of nearly 14 miles. This was immediately built, and was the first road of the kind in the State. He was again elected to the Legislature in 1852, when he was chosen Speaker of the House. In 1860, aged and infirm, he attended the National Democratic Convention at Charleston, S. C., as an anti-Douglas Delegate, where he received more attention from the Southern Delegates than any other member. He supported Breckenridge for the Presidency. After the October elections foreshadowed the success of Lincoln, he published an address urging the Democrats to rally to the support of Douglas. Immediately preceding and during the late war, his correspondence evinced a clear sympathy for the Southern secession, and about the first of March, 1861, he urged upon the Buchanan officials the seizure of the treasure and arms in the custom-house and arsenal at St. Louis. Mr. Reynolds was a rather talkative man, and apt in all the Western phrases and catchwords that ever gained currency, besides many cunning and odd ones of his own manufacture.

He was married twice, but had no children. He died in Belleville, in May, 1865, just after the close of the war.

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ILLIAM LEE D. EWING, Governor of Illinois Nov. 3 to 17, 1834, was a native of Kentucky, and probably of Scotch ancestry. He had a fine education, was a gentleman of polished manners and

refined sentiment. In 1830 John Reynolds was elected Governor of the State, and Zadok Casey Lieutenant Governor, and for the principal events that followed, and the characteristics of the times, see sketch of Gov. Reynolds. The first we see in history concerning Mr. Ewing, informs us that he was a Receiver of Public

Moneys at Vandalia soon after the organization of this State, and that the public moneys in his hands were deposited in various banks, as they are usually at the present day. In 1823 the State Bank was robbed, by which disaster Mr. Ewing lost a thousanddollar deposit.

The subject of this sketch had a commission as Colonel in the Black Hawk War, and in emergencies he acted also as Major. In the summer of 1832, when it was rumored among the whites that Black Hawk and his men had encamped somewhere on Rock River, Gen. Henry was sent on a tour of reconnoisance, and with orders to drive the Indians from the State. After some opposition from his subordinate officers, Henry resolved to proceed up Rock River in search of the enemy. On the 19th of July, early in the morning, five baggage wagons, camp equipage and all heavy and cumbersome articles were piled up and left, so that the army might make speedy and forced marches. For some miles the travel was exceedingly bad, crossing swamps and the worst thickets; but the large, fresh trail gave life and animation to the Americans. Gen. Dodge and Col. Ewing were both acting as Majors, and composed the "spy corps" or vanguard of the army. It is supposed the army marched nearly 50 miles this day, and the Indian trail they followed became fresher, and was strewed with much property and trinkets of the red-skins that they had lost or thrown away to hasten their march. During the following night there was a terrific thunder-storm, and the soldiery, with all their appurtenances, were thoroughly drenched.

. Bwing.

On approaching nearer the Indians the next day. Gen. Dodge and Major Ewing, each commanding a battalion of men, were placed in front to bring on the battle, but the savages were not overtaken this day Forced marches were continued until they reached. Wisconsin River, where a veritable battle ensued, resulting in the death of about 68 of Black Hawk's men. The next day they continued the chase, and as soon as he discovered the trail of the Indians leading toward the Mississippi, Maj. Ewing formed his battalion in order of battle and awaited the order of Gen. Henry. The latter soon appeared on the ground and ordered a charge, which directly resulted in chasing the red warriors across the great river. Maj. Ewing and his command proved particularly efficient in war, as it seems they were the chief actors in driving the main body of the Sacs and Foxes, in→ CIII SIII D A

WILLIAM L. D. EWING.

cluding Black Hawk himself, across the Mississippi, while Gen. Atkinson, commander-in-chief of the expedition, with a body of the army, was hunting for them in another direction.

In the above affair Maj. Ewing is often referred to as a "General," which title he had derived from his connection with the militia.

It was in the latter part of the same year (1832) that Lieutenant Governor Casey was elected to Congress and Gen. Ewing, who had been elected to the Senate, was chosen to preside over that body. At the August election of 1834, Gov. Reynolds was also elected to Congress, more than a year ahead of the time at which he could actually take his seat, as was then the law. His predecessor, Charles Slade, had just died of Asiatic cholera, soon after the election, and Gov. Reynolds was chosen to serve out his unexpired term. Accordingly he set out for Washington in November of that year to take his seat in Congress, and Gen. Ewing, by virtue of his office as President of the Senate, became Governor of the State of Illinois, his term covering only a period of 15 days, namely, from the 3d to the 17th days, inclusive, of November. On the 17th the Legislature met, and Gov. Ewing transmitted to that body his message, giving a statement of the condition of the affairs of the State at that time, and urging a continuance of the policy adopted by his predecessor; and on the same day Governor elect Joseph Duncan was sworn into office, thus relieving Mr. Ewing from

the responsible situation. This is the only time that such a juncture has happened in the history of Illinois.

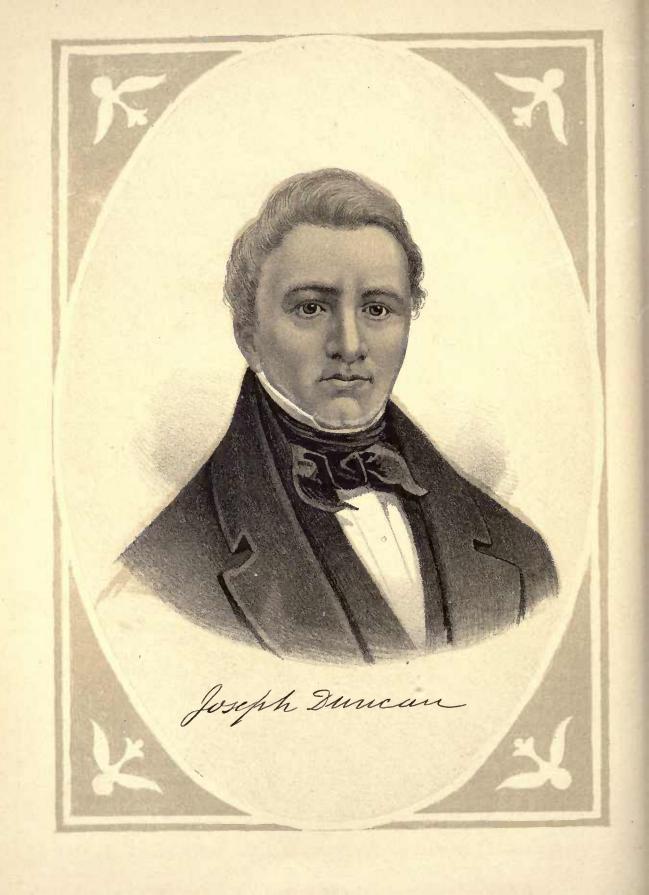
On the 29th of December, 1835, Gen. Ewing was elected a United States Senator to serve out the unexpired term of Elias Kent Kane, deceased. The latter gentleman was a very prominent figure in the early politics of Illinois, and a county in this State is named in his honor. The election of Gen. Ewing to the Senate was a protracted struggle. His competitors were James Semple, who afterwards held several important offices in this State, and Richard M. Young, afterward a United States Senator and a Supreme Judge and a man of vast influence. On the first ballot Mr. Semple had 25 votes, Young 19 and Ewing 18. On the eighth ballot Young was dropped; the ninth and tenth stood a tie; but on the 12th Ewing received 40, to Semple 37, and was accordingly declared elected. In 1837 Mr. Ewing received some votes for a continuance of his term in Congress, when Mr. Young, just referred to, was elected. In 1842 Mr. Ewing was elected State Auditor on the ticket with Gov. Ford.

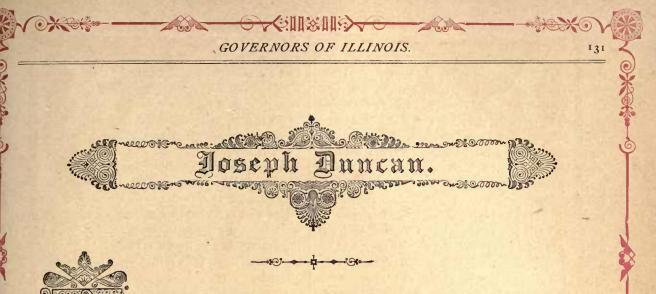
Gen. Ewing was a gentleman of culture, a lawyer by profession, and was much in public life. In person he was above medium height and of heavy build, with auburn hair, blue eyes, large-sized head and short face. He was genial, social, friendly and affable, with fair talent, though of no high degree of originality. He died March 25, 1846.



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OSEPH DUNCAN, Governor 1834-8, was born at Paris, Ky., Feb. 23, 1794. At the tender age of 19 years he enlisted in the war against Great Britain, and as a soldier he acquitted himself with credit. He was an Ensign under the dauntless Croghan at Lower Sandusky, or Fort Stephenson. In Illinois he first appeared in a public capacity as Major-General of the Militia, a position which his military fame had procured him. Subsequently he became a State Senator from Jackson County, and is honorably

mentioned for introducing the first bill providing for a free-school system. In 1826, when the redoubtable John P. Cook, who had previously beaten such men as John McLean, Elias Kent Kane and ex-Gov. Bond, came up for the fourth time for Congress. Mr. Duncan was brought forward against him by his friends, greatly to the surprise of all the politicians. As yet he was but little known in the State. He was an original Jackson man at that time, being attached to his political fortune in admiration of the glory of his military achievements. His chances of success against Cook were generally regarded as hopeless, but he entered upon the campaign undaunted. His speeches, though short and devoid of ornament, were full of good sense. He made a diligent canvass of the State, Mr. Cook being hindered by the condition of his health. The most that was expected of Mr. Duncan, under the circumstances, was that he would

obtain a respectable vote, but without defeating Mr. Cook. The result of the campaign, however, was a source of surprise and amazement to both friends and foes, as Mr. Duncan came out 64r votes ahead! He received 6,321 votes, and Mr. Cook 5,680. Until this *denouement*, the violence of party feeling smoldering in the breasts of the people on account of the defeat of Jackson, was not duly appreciated. Aside from the great convention struggle of 1824, no other than mere local and personal considerations had ever before controlled an election in Illinois.

From the above date Mr. Duncan retained his seat in Congress until his election as Governor in August, 1834. The first and bloodless year of the Black Hawk War he was appointed by Gov. Reynolds to the position of Brigadier-General of the volunteers, and he conducted his brigade to Rock Island. But he was absent from the State, in Washington, during the gubernatorial campaign, and did not personally participate in it, but addressed circulars to his constituents. His election was, indeed, attributed to the circumstance of his absence, because his estrangement from Jackson, formerly his political idol, and also from the Democracy, largely in ascendency in the State, was complete; but while his defection was well known to his Whig friends, and even to the leading Jackson men of this State, the latter were unable to carry conviction of that fact to the masses, as mail and newspaper facilities at that day were far inferior to those of the present time. Of course the Governor was much abused afterward by the fossilized Jackson men who regarded party ties and affiliations as above all other issues that could arise; but he was doubtless

JOSEPH DUNCAN.

sincere in his opposition to the old hero, as the latter had vetoed several important western measures which were dear to Mr. Duncan. In his inaugural message he threw off the mask and took a bold stand against the course of the President. The measures he recommended in his message, however, were so desirable that the Legislature, although by a large majority consisting of Jackson men, could not refrain from endorsing them. These measures related mainly to banks and internal improvements.

It was while Mr. Duncan was Governor that the people of Illinois went whirling on with bank and internal improvement schemes that well nigh bankrupted the State. The hard times of 1837 came on, and the disasters that attended the inauguration of these plans and the operation of the banks were mutually charged upon the two political parties. Had any one man autocratic power to introduce and carry on any one of these measures, he would probably have succeeded to the satisfaction of the public; but as many jealous men had hold of the same plow handle, no success followed and each blamed the other for the failure. In this great vortex Gov. Duncan was carried along, suffering the like derogation of character with his fellow citizens.

At the height of the excitement the Legislature "provided for" railroads from Galena to Cairo, Alton to Shawneetown, Alton to Mount Carmel, Alton to the eastern boundary of the State in the direction of Terre Haute, Quincy via Springfield to the Wabash, Bloomington to Pekin, and Peoria to Warsaw,-in all about 1,300 miles of road. It also provided for the improvement of the navigation of the Kaskaskia, Illinois, Great and Little-Wabash and Rock Rivers; also as a placebo, \$200,000 in money were to be distributed to the various counties wherein no improvements were ordered to be made as above. The estimate for the expenses for all these projects was placed at a little over \$10,000,000, which was not more than half enough! That would now be equal to saddling upon the State a debt of \$225,000,000! It was sufficient to bankrupt the State several times over, even counting all the possible benefits.

One of the most exciting events that ever occurred in this fair State was the murder of Elijah P. Lovejoy in the fall of 1837, at Alton, during Mr. Duncan's term as Governor. Lovejoy was an "Abolitionist," editing the *Observer* at that place, and the proslavery slums there formed themselves into a mob, and after destroying successively three presses belonging to Mr. Lovejoy, surrounded the warehouse where the fourth press was stored away, endeavoring to destroy it, and where Lovejoy and his friends were entrenching themselves, and shot and killed the brave reformer!

About this time, also, the question of removing the State capital again came up, as the 20 years' limit for its existence at Vandalia was drawing to a close. There was, of course, considerable excitement over the matter, the two main points competing for it being Springfield and Peoria. The jealousy of the latter place is not even yet, 45 years afterward, fully allayed.

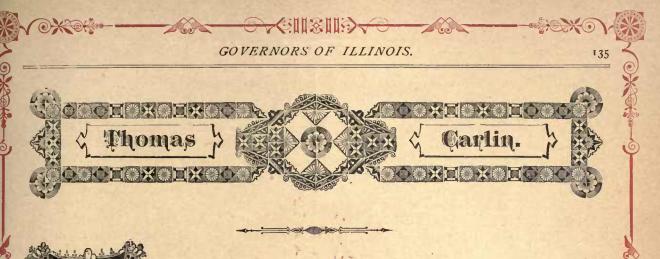
Gov. Duncan's term expired in 1838. In 1842 he was again proposed as a candidate for the Executive chair, this time by the Whig party, against Adam W. Snyder, of St. Clair County, the nominee of the Democrats. Charles W. Hunter was a third candidate for the same position. Mr. Snyder, however, died before the campaign had advanced very far, and his party substituted Thomas Ford, who was elected, receiving 46,901 votes, to 38,584 for Duncan, and 909 for Hunter. The cause of Democratic success at this time is mainly attributed to the temporary support of the Mormons which they enjoyed, and the want of any knowledge, on the part of the masses, that Mr. Ford was opposed to any given policy entertained in the respective localities.

Gov. Duncan was a man of rather limited education, but with naturally fine abilities he profited greatly by his various public services, and gathered a store of knowledge regarding public affairs which served him a ready purpose. He possessed a clear judgment, decision, confidence in himself and moral courage to carry out his convictions of right. In his deportment he was well adapted to gain the admiration of the people. His intercourse with them was both affable and dignified. His portrait at the Governor's mansion, from which the 'accompanying was made, represents him as having a swarthy complexion, high cheek bones, broad forehead, piercing black eyes and straight black hair.

He was a liberal patron of the Illinois College at Jacksonville, a member of its Board of Trustees, and died, after a short illness, Jan. 15, 1844, a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, leaving a wife but no children. Two children, born to them, had died in infancy.

LIDRAGY UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA





HOMAS CARLIN, the sixth Governor of the State of Illinois, serving from 1838 to 1842, was also a Kentuckian, being born near Frankfort, that State, July 18, 1789, of Irish paternity.

The opportunities for an education being very meager in his native place, he, on approaching years of judoment and maturity, applied himself to those branches of learning that seemed most important, and thus became a self-made man; and his taste for reading and study remained with him through life. In 1803 his father removed

to Missouri, then a part of "New Spain," where he died in 1810.

In 1812 young Carlin came to Illinois and participated in all the "ranging" service incident to the war of that period, proving himself a soldier of undaunted bravery. In 1814 he married Rebecca Huitt, and lived for four years on the bank of the Mississippi River, opposite the mouth of the Missouri, where he followed farming, and then removed to Greene County. He located the town site of Carrollton, in that county, and in 1825 made a liberal donation of land for county building purposes. He was the first Sheriff of that county after its separate organization, and afterward was twice elected. as a Jackson Democrat, to the Illinois Senate. In the Black Hawk War he commanded a spy battalion, a post of considerable danger. In 1834 he was appointed by President Jackson to the position of Receiver of Public Moneys, and to fulfill the office more conveniently he removed to the city of Quincy.

While, in 1838, the unwieldy internal improvement system of the State was in full operation, with all its expensive machinery, amidst bank suspensions throughout the United States, a great stringency in the money market everywhere, and Illinois bonds forced to sale at a heavy discount, and the "hardest times" existing that the people of the Prairie State ever saw, the general election of State officers was approaching. Discreet men who had cherished the hope of a speedy subsidence of the public infatuation, met with disappointment. A Governor and Legislature were to be elected, and these were now looked forward to for a repeal of the ruinous State policy. But the grand scheme had not yet lost its dazzling influence upon the minds of the people. Time and experience had not yet fully demonstrated its utter absurdity. Hence the question of arresting its career of profligate expenditures did not become a leading one with the dominant party during the campaign, and most of the old members of the Legislature were returned at this election.

Under these circumstances the Democrats, in State Convention assembled, nominated Mr. Carlin for the office of Governor, and S. H. Anderson for Lieutenant Governor, while the Whigs nominated Cyrus Edwards, brother of Ninian Edwards, formerly Governor, and W. H. Davidson. Edwards came out strongly for a continuance of the State policy, while Carlin remained non-committal. This was the first time that the two main political parties in this State were unembarrassed by any third party in the field. The result of the election was: Carlin, 35,573; Anderson, 30,335; Edwards, 29,629; and Davidson, 28,-715.

Upon the meeting of the subsequent Legislature (1839), the retiring Governor (Duncan) in his mes-

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THOMAS CARLIN.

sage spoke in emphatic terms of the impolicy of the internal improvement system, presaging the evils threatened, and urged that body to do their utmost to correct the great error; yet, on the contrary, the Legislature not only decided to continue the policy but also added to its burden by voting more appropriations and ordering more improvements. Although the money market was still stringent, a further loan of \$4,000,000 was ordered for the Illinois & Michigan Canal alone. Chicago at that time began to loom up and promise to be an important city, even the great emporium of the West, as it has since indeed came to be. Ex-Gov. Reynolds, an incompetent financier, was commissioned to effect the loan, and accordingly hastened to the East on this responsible errand, and negotiated the loans, at considerable sacrifice to the State. Besides this embarrassment to Carlin's administration, the Legislature also declared that he had no authority to appoint a Secretary of State until a vacancy existed, and A. P. Field, a Whig, who had already held the post by appointment through three administrations, was determined to keep the place a while longer, in spite of Gov. Carlin's preferences. The course of the Legislature in this regard, however, was finally sustained by the Supreme Court, in a quo warranto case brought up before it by John A. McClernand, whom the Governor had nominated for the office. Thereupon that dignified body was denounced as a "Whig Court!" endeavoring to establish the principle of life-tenure of office.

A new law was adopted re-organizing the Judiciary, and under it five additional Supreme Judges were elected by the Legislature, namely, Thomas Ford (afterward Governor), Sidney Breese, Walter B. Scates, Samuel H. Treat and Stephen A. Douglasall Democrats.

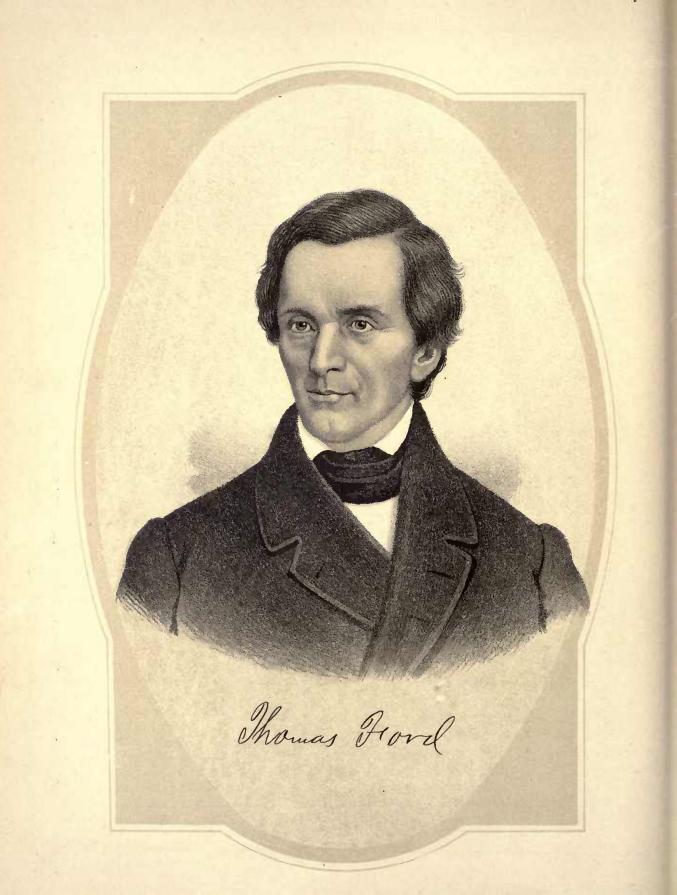
It was during Cov. Carlin's administration that the noisy campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" occurred, resulting in a Whig victory. This, however, did not affect Illinois politics very seriously.

Another prominent event in the West during Gov. Carlin's term of office was the excitement caused by the Mormons and their removal from Independence, Mo., to Nauvoo, Ill., in 1840. At the same time they began to figure somewhat in State politics. On account of their believing—as they thought, according to the New Testament—that they should have

"all things common," and that consequently "all the earth" and all that is upon it were the" Lord's " and therefore the property of his "saints," they were suspected, and correctly, too, of committing many of the deeds of larceny, robbery, etc., that were so rife throughout this country in those days. Hence a feeling of violence grew up between the Mormons and "anti-Mormons." In the State of Missouri the Mormons always supported the Democracy until they were driven out by the Democratic government, when they turned their support to the Whigs. They were becoming numerous, and in the Legislature of 1840-1, therefore, it became a matter of great interest with both parties to conciliate these people. Through the agency of one John C. Bennett, a scamp, the Mormons succeeded in rushing through the Legislature (both parties not daring to oppose) a charter for the city of Nauvoo which virtually erected a hierarchy co-ordinate with the Federal Government itself. In the fall of 1841 the Governor of Missouri made a demand upon Gov. Carlin for the body of Joe Smith, the Mormon leader, as a fugitive from justice. Gov. Carlin issued the writ, but for some reason it was returned unserved. It was again issued in 1842, and Smith was arrested, but was either rescued by his followers or discharged by the municipal court on a writ of habeas corpus.

In December, 1841, the Democratic Convention nominated Adam W. Snyder, of Belleville, for Governor. As he had been, as a member of the Legislature, rather friendly to the Mormons, the latter naturally turned their support to the Democratic party. The next spring the Whigs nominated Ex-Gov. Duncan for the same office. In the meantime the Mormons began to grow more odious to the masses of the people, and the comparative prospects of the respective parties for success became very problematical. Mr. Snyder died in May, and Thomas Ford, a Supreme Judge, was substituted as a candidate, and was elected.

At the close of his gubernatorial term, Mr. Carlin removed back to his old home at Carrollton, where he spent the remainder of his life, as before his elevation to office, in agricultural pursuits. In 1849 he served out the unexpired term of J. D. Fry in the Illinois House of Representatives, and died Feb. 4, 1852, at his residence at Carrollton, leaving a wife and seven children. UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA



OMAS FORD, Governor from 1842 to 1846, and author of a very interesting history of Illinois, was born at Uniontown, Pa., in the vear 1800. His mother, after the death of her first husband (Mr. Forquer), married Robert Ford, who was killed in 1802, by the Indians in the mountains of Pennsylvania. She was consequently left in indigent circumstances, with a large family, mostly girls. With a view to better her condition, she, in 1804, removed to Missouri, where it had been customary by the Spanish Govern-

ment to give land to actual settlers; but upon her arrival at St. Louis she found the country ceded to the United States, and the liberal policy toward settlers changed by the new ownership. After some sickness to herself and family, she finally removed to Illinois, and settled some three miles south of Waterloo, but the following year moved nearer the Mississippi bluffs. Here young Ford received his first schooling, under the instructions of a Mr. Humphrey, for which he had to walk three miles. His mother, though lacking a thorough education, was a woman of superior mental endowments, joined to energy and determination of character. She inculcated in her children those high-toned principles which distinguished her sons in public life. She exercised a rigid economy to provide her children an education; but George Forquer, her oldest son (six years older than Thomas Ford), at an early age had to quit school to aid by his labor in the support of the family. He afterward became an eminent man in Illinois affairs, and but for his early death would probably have been elected to the United States Senate.

Young Ford, with somewhat better opportunities, received a better education, though limited to the curriculum of the common school of those pioneer times. His mind gave early promise of superior endowments, with an inclination for mathematics. His proficiency attracted the attention of Hon. Daniel P. Cook, who became his efficient patron and friend. The latter gentleman was an eminent Illinois statesman who, as a Member of Congress, obtained a grant of 300,000 acres of land to aid in completing the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and after whom the county of Cook was named. Through the advice of

THOMAS FORD.

this gentleman, Mr. Ford turned his attention to the study of law; but Forquer, then merchandising, regarding his education defective, sent him to Transylvania University, where, however, he remained but one term, owing to Forquer's failure in business. On his return he alternated his law reading with teaching school for support.

In 1829 Gov. Edwards appointed him Prosecuting Attorney, and in 1831 he was re-appointed by Gov. Reynolds, and after that he was four times elected a Judge by the Legislature, without opposition, twice a Circuit Judge, once a Judge of Chicago, and as Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, when, in 1841, the latter tribunal was re-organized by the addition of five Judges, all Democrats. Ford was assigned to the Ninth Judicial Circuit, and while in this capacity he was holding Court in Ogle County he received a notice of his nomination by the Democratic Convention for the office of Governor. He immediately resigned his place and entered upon the canvass. In August, 1842, he was elected, and on the 8th of December following he was inaugurated.

All the offices which he had held were unsolicited by him. He received them upon the true Jeffersonian principle,-Never to ask and never to refuse office. Both as a lawyer and as a Judge he stood deservedly high, but his cast of intellect fitted him rather for a writer upon law than a practicing advocate in the courts. In the latter capacity he was void of the moving power of eloquence, so necessary to success with juries. As a Judge his opinions were sound, lucid and able expositions of the law. In practice, he was a stranger to the tact, skill and insinuating address of the politician, but he saw through the arts of demagogues as well as any man. He was plain in his demeanor, so much so, indeed, that at one time after the expiration of his term of office, during a session of the Legislature, he was taken by a stranger to be a seeker for the position of doorkeeper, and was waited upon at his hotel near midnight by a knot of small office-seekers with the view of effecting a "combination!"

Mr. Ford had not the "brass" of the ordinary politician, nor that impetuosity which characterizes a political leader. He cared little for money, and hardly enough for a decent support. In person he was of small stature, slender, of dark complexion, with black hair, sharp features, deep-set eyes, a pointed, aquiline nose having a decided twist to one side, and a small mouth.

The three most important events in Gov. Ford's administration were the establishment of the high financial credit of the State, the "Mormon War" and the Mexican War.

In the first of these the Governor proved himself to be eminently wise. On coming into office he found the State badly paralyzed by the ruinous effects of the notorious "internal improvement" schemes of the preceding decade, with scarcely anything to show by way of "improvement." The enterprise that seemed to be getting ahead more than all the rest was the Illinois & Michigan Canal. As this promised to be the most important thoroughfare, feasible to the people, it was well under headway in its construction. Therefore the State policy was almost concentrated upon it, in order to rush it on to completion. The bonded indebtedness of the State was growing so large as to frighten the people, and they were about ready to entertain a proposition for repudiation. But the Governor had the foresight to recommend such measures as would maintain the public credit, for which every citizen to-day feels thankful.

But perhaps the Governor is remembered more for his connection with the Mormon troubles than for anything else; for it was during his term of office that the "Latter-Day Saints" became so strong at Nauvoo, built their temple there, increased their numbers throughout the country, committed misdemeanors, taught dangerous doctrines, suffered the loss of their leader, Jo Smith, by a violent death, were driven out of Nauvoo to the far West, etc. Having been a Judge for so many years previously, Mr. Ford of course was non-committal concerning Mormon affairs, and was therefore claimed by both parties and also accused by each of sympathizing too greatly with the other side. Mormonism claiming to be a system of religion, the Governor no doubt was "between two fires," and felt compelled to touch the matter rather "gingerly," and doubtless felt greatly relieved when that pestilential people left the State. Such complicated matters, especially when religion is mixed up with them, expose every person participating in them to criticism from all parties.

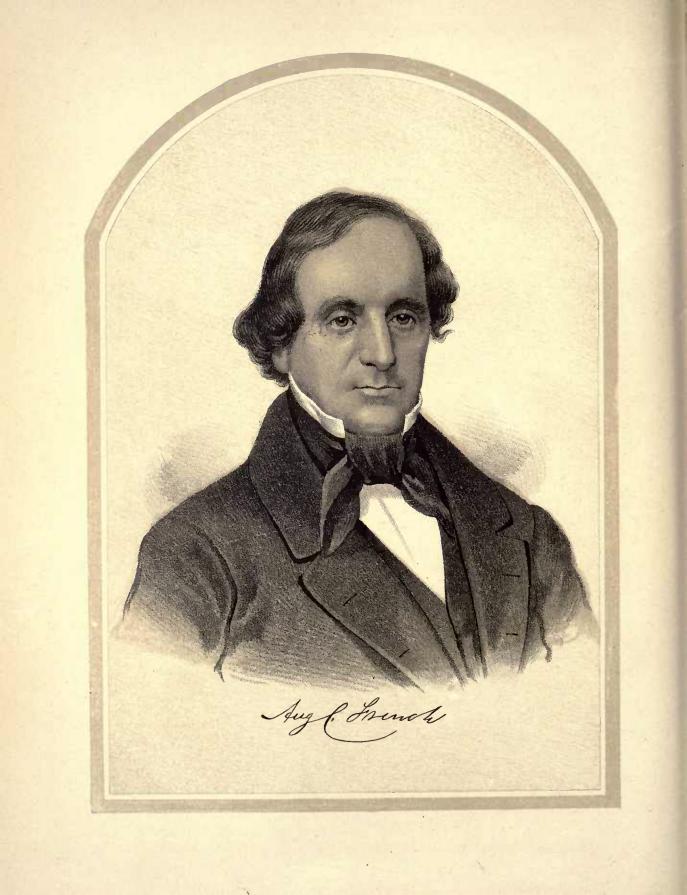
The Mexican War was begun in the spring of 1845, and was continued into the gubernatorial term of Mr. Ford's successor. The Governor's connection with this war, however, was not conspicuous, as it was only administrative, commissioning officers, etc.

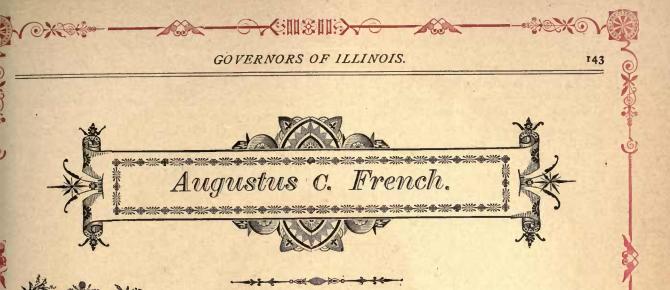
Ford's "History of Illinois" is a very readable and entertaining work, of 450 small octavo pages, and is destined to increase in value with the lapse of time. It exhibits a natural flow of compact and forcible thought, never failing to convey the nicest sense. In tracing with his trenchant pen the devious operations of the professional politician, in which he is inimitable, his account is open, perhaps, to the objection that *all* his contemporaries are treated as mere placeseekers, while many of them have since been judged by the people to be worthy statesmen. His writings seem slightly open to the criticism that they exhibit a little splenetic partiality against those of his contemporaries who were prominent during his term of office as Governor.

The death of Gov. Ford took place at Peoria, Ill., Nov. 2, 1850.

LIDRADY UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA

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UGUSTUS C. FRENCH, Governor of Illinois from 1846 to 1852, was born in the town of Hill, in the State of New Hampshire, Aug. 2, 1808. He was a descendant in the fourth generation of Nathaniel

French, who emigrated from England in 1687 and settled in Saybury, Mass. In early life young French lost his father, but continued to receive instruction from an exemplary and Christian mother until he was 19 years old, when she also died, confiding to his care and trust four younger broth-

ers and one sister. He discharged his trust with parental devotion. His education in early life was such mainly as a common school afforded. For a brief period he attended Dartmouth College, but from pecuniary causes and the care of his brothers and sister, he did not graduate. He subsequently read law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1831, and shortly afterward removed to Illinois, settling first at Albion, Edwards County, where he established himself in the practice of law. The following year he removed to Paris, Edgar County. Here he attained eminence in his profession, and entered public life by representing that county in the Legislature. A strong attachment sprang up between him and Stephen A. Douglas.

In 1839, Mr. French was appointed Receiver of the United States Land Office at Palestine, Crawford County, at which place he was a resident when elevated to the gubernatorial chair. In 1844 he was a Presidential Elector, and as such he voted for James K. Polk.

The Democratic State Convention of 1846, meeting at Springfield Feb. 10, nominated Mr. French for Governor. Other Democratic candidates were Lyman Trumbull, John Calhoun (subsequently of Lecompton Constitution notoriety), Walter B. Scates, Richard M. Young and A. W. Cavarly,—an array of very able and prominent names. Trumbull was perhaps defeated in the Convention by the rumor that he was opposed to the Illinois and Michigan Canal, as he had been a year previously. For Lieutenant Governor J. B. Wells was chosen, while other candidates were Lewis Ross, Wm. McMurtry, Newton Cloud, J. B. Hamilton and W. W. Thompson. The resolutions declared strongly against the resuscitation of the old State Banks.

The Whigs, who were in a hopeless minority, held their convention June 8, at Peoria, and selected Thomas M. Kilpatrick, of Scott County, for Governor, and Gen. Nathaniel G. Wilcox, of Schuyler, for Lieutenant Governor.

In the campaign the latter exposed Mr. French's record and connection with the passage of the internal improvement system, urging it against his election; but in the meantime the war with Mexico broke out, regarding which the Whig record was unpopular in this State. The war was the absorbing and dominating question of the period, sweeping every other political issue in its course. The election in August gave Mr. French 58,700 votes, and Kilpatrick only 36,775. Richard Eells, Abolitionist candidate for the same office, received 5,152 votes.

AUGUSTUS C. FRENCH.

By the new Constitution of 1848, a new election for State officers was ordered in November of that year, before Gov. French's term was half out, and he was re-elected for the term of four years. He was therefore the incumbent for six consecutive years, the only Governor of this State who has ever served in that capacity so long at one time. As there was no organized opposition to his election, he received 67,-453 votes, to 5,639 for Pierre Menard (son of the first Lieutenant Governor), 4,748 for Charles V. Dyer, 3,834 for W. L. D. Morrison, and 1,361 for James L. D. Morrison. But Wm. McMurtry, of Knox County, was elected Lieutenant Governor, in place of Joseph B. Wells, who was before elected and did not run again.

Governor French was inaugurated into office during the progress of the Mexican War, which closed during the summer of 1847, although the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was not made until Feb. 2, 1848. The policy of Gov. French's party was committed to that war, but in connection with that affair he was, of course, only an administrative officer. During his term of office, Feb. 19, 1847, the Legislature, by special permission of Congress, declared that all Government lands sold to settlers should be immediately subject to State taxation; before this they were exempt for five years after sale. By this arrangement the revenue was materially increased. About the same time, the distribution of Government land warrants among the Mexican soldiers as bounty threw upon the market a great quantity of good lands, and this enhanced the settlement of the State. The same Legislature authorized, with the recommendation of the Governor, the sale of the Northern Cross Railroad (from Springfield to Meredosia, the first in the State and now a section of the Wabash. St. Louis & Pacific). It sold for \$100,000 in bonds. although it had cost the State not less than a million. The salt wells and canal lands in the Saline reserve in Gallatin County, granted by the general Government to the State, were also authorized by the Governor to be sold, to apply on the State debt. In 1850, for the first time since 1830, the accruing State revenue, exclusive of specific appropriations, was sufficient to meet the current demands upon the treasury. The aggregate taxable property of the State at this time was over \$100,000,000, and the population 851,470.

In 1849 the Legislature adopted the township organization law, which, however, proved defective, and was properly amended in 1851. At its session in the latter year, the General Assembly also passed a law to exempt homesteads from sale on executions. This beneficent measure had been repeatedly urged upon that body by Gov. French.

In 1850 some business men in St. Louis commenced to build a dike opposite the lower part of their city on the Illinois side, to keep the Mississippi in its channel near St. Louis, instead of breaking away from them as it sometimes threatened to do. This they undertook without permission from the Legislature or Executive authority of this State; and as many of the inhabitants there complained that the scheme would inundate and ruin much valuable land, there was a slight conflict of jurisdictions, resulting in favor of the St. Louis project; and since then a good site has existed there for a city (East St. Louis), and now a score of railroads center there.

It was in September, 1850, that Congress granted to this State nearly 3,000,000 acres of land in aid of the completion of the Illinois Central Railroad, which constituted the most important epoch in the railroad—we might say internal improvement—history of the State. The road was rushed on to completion, which accelerated the settlement of the interior of the State by a good class of industrious citizens, and by the charter a good income to the State Treasury is paid in from the earnings of the road.

In 1851 the Legislature passed a law authorizing free stock banks, which was the source of much legislative discussion for a number of years.

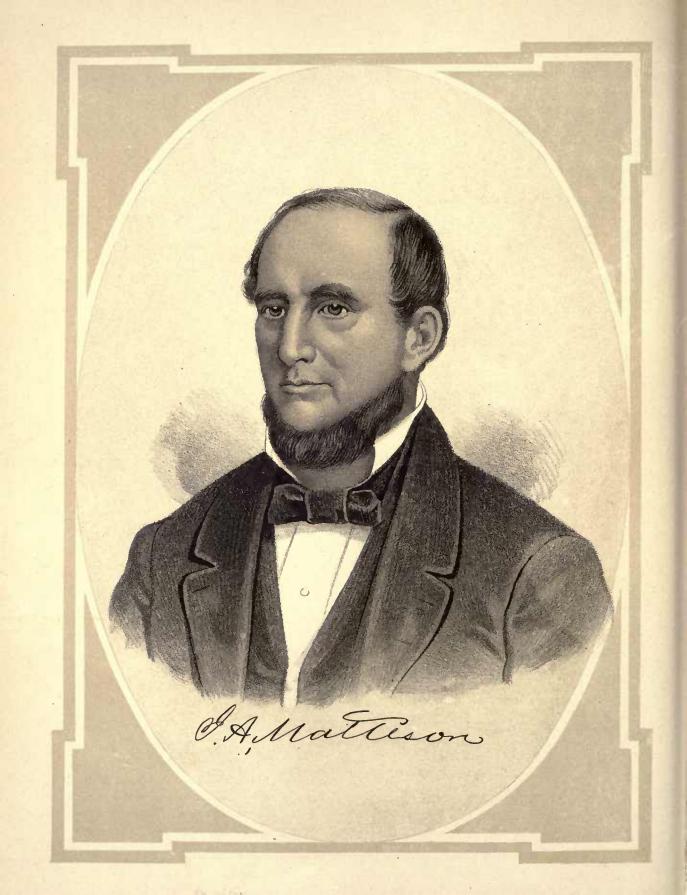
But we have not space further to particularize concerning legislation. Gov. French's administration was not marked by any feature to be criticised, while the country was settling up as never before.

In stature, Gov. French was of medium height, squarely built, light complexioned, with ruddy face and pleasant countenance. In manners he was plain and agreeable. By nature he was somewhat diffident, but he was often very outspoken in his convictions of duty. In public speech he was not an orator, but was chaste, earnest and persuasive. In business he was accurate and methodical, and in his administration he kept up the credit of the State.

He died in 1865, at his home in Lebanon, St. Clair Co., Ill.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA

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Matteson.

EL A. MATTESON, Governor 1853-6, was born Aug. 8, 1808, in Jefferson County, New York, to which place his father had removed from Vermont three years before. His father was a farmer in fair circumstances, but a common English education was all that his only son received. Young Joel first tempted fortune as a small tradesman in Prescott, Canada, before he was of age. He returned from that place to his home, entered an academy, taught school, visited the prin-

Joel A.

cipal Eastern cities, improved a farm his father had given him, made a tour in the South, worked there in building railroads, experienced a storm on the Gulf of Mexico, visited the gold diggings of Northern Georgia, and returned via Nashville to St. Louis and through Illinois to his father's home, when he married. In 1833, having sold his farm, he removed, with his wife and one child, to Illinois, and entered a claim on Government land near the head of Au Sable River, in what is now Kendall County. At that time there were not more than two neighbors within a range of ten miles of his place, and only three or four houses between him and Chicago. He opened a large farm. His family was boarded 12 miles away while he erected a house on his claim, sleeping, during this time, under a rude pole shed. Here his life was once placed in imminent peril by a huge prairie rattlesnake sharing his bed.

In 1835 he bought largely at the Government land sales. During the speculative real-estate mania which broke out in Chicago in 1836 and spread over the State, he sold his lands under the inflation of that period and removed to Joliet. In 1838 he became a heavy contractor on the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Upon the completion of his job in 1841, when hard times prevailed, business at a stand, contracts paid in State scrip; when all the public works except the canal were abandoned, the State offered for sale 700 tons of railroad iron, which was purchased by Mr. Matteson at a bargain. This he accepted, shipped and sold at Detroit, realizing a very handsome profit, enough to pay off all his canal debts and leave him a surplus of several thousand dollars. His enterprise next prompted him to start a woolen mill at Joliet, in which he prospered, and which, after successive enlargements, became an enormous establishment.

In 1842 he was first elected a State Senator, but, by a bungling apportionment, John Pearson, a Senator holding over, was found to be in the same district, and decided to be entitled to represent it. Matteson's seat was declared vacant. Pearson, however, with a nobleness difficult to appreciate in this day of JOEL A. MATTESON.

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greed for office, unwilling to represent his district under the circumstances, immediately resigned his unexpired term of two years. A bill was passed in a few hours ordering a new election, and in ten days' time Mr. Matteson was returned re-elected and took his seat as Senator. From his well-known capacity as a business man, he was made Chairman of the Committee on Finance, a position he held during this half and two full succeeding Senatorial terms, discharging its important duties with ability and faithfulness. Besides his extensive woolen-mill interest, when work was resumed on the canal under the new loan of \$1,600,000 he again became a heavy contractor, and also subsequently operated largely in building railroads. Thus he showed himself a most energetic and thorough business man.

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He was nominated for Governor by the Democratic State Convention which met at Springfield April 20, 1852. Other candidates before the Convention were D. L. Gregg and F. C. Sherman, of Cook; John Dement, of Lee; Thomas L. Harris, of Menard; Lewis W. Ross, of Fulton; and D. P. Bush, of Pike. Gustavus Koerner, of St. Clair, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor. For the same offices the Whigs nominated Edwin B. Webb and Dexter A. Knowlton. Mr. Matteson received 80,645 votes at the election, while Mr. Webb received 64,408. Matteson's forte was not on the stump; he had not cultivated the art of oily flattery, or the faculty of being all things to all men. His intellectual qualities took rather the direction of efficient executive ability. His turn consisted not so much in the adroit management of party, or the powerful advocacy of great governmental principles, as in those more solid and enduring operations which cause the physical development and advancement of a State,-of commerce and business enterprise, into which he labored with success to lead the people. As a politician he was just and liberal in his views, and both in official and private life he then stood untainted and free from blemish. As a man, in active benevolence, social virtues and all the amiable qualities of neighbor or citizen, he had few superiors. His messages present a perspicuous array of facts as to the condition of the State, and are often couched in forcible and elegant diction.

The greatest excitement during his term of office was the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, by Con-

gress, under the leadership of Stephen A. Douglas in 1854, when the bill was passed organizing the Territory of Kansas and Nebraska. A large portion of the Whig party of the North, through their bitter opposition to the Democratic party, naturally drifted into the doctrine of anti-slavery, and thus led to what was temporarily called the "Anti-Nebraska" party, while the followers of Douglas were known as "Nebraska or Douglas Democrats." It was during this embryo stage of the Republican party that Abraham Lincoln was brought forward as the "Anti-Nebraska" candidate for the United States Senatorship, while Gen. James Shields, the incumbent, was re-nominated by the Democrats. But after a few ballotings in the Legislature (1855), these men were dropped, and Lyman Trumbull, an Anti-Nebraska Democrat, was brought up by the former, and Mr. Matteson, then Governor, by the latter. On the 11th ballot Mr. Trumbull obtained one majority, and was accordingly declared elected. Before Gov. Matteson's term expired, the Republicans were fully organized as a national party, and in 1856 put into the field a full national and State ticket, carrying the State, but not the nation.

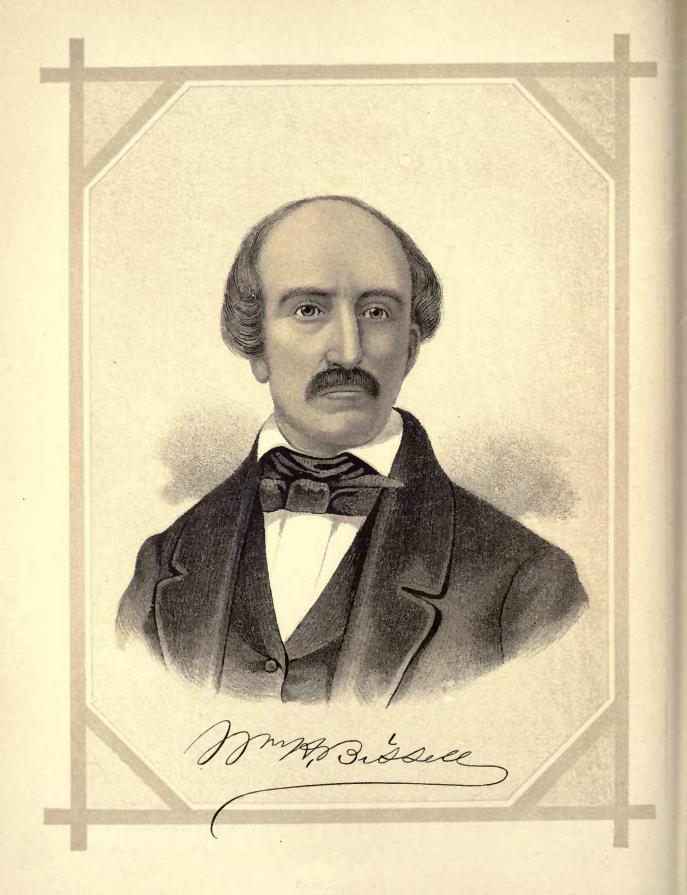
The Legislature of 1855 passed two very important measures,—the present free-school system and a submission of the Maine liquor law to a vote of the people. The latter was defeated by a small majority of the popular vote.

During the four years of Gov. Matteson's administration the taxable wealth of the State was about trebled, from \$137,818,079 to \$349,951,272; the public debt was reduced from \$17,398,985 to \$12,843,-144; taxation was at the same time reduced, and the State resumed paying interest on its debt in New York as fast as it fell due; railroads were increased in their mileage from something less than 400 to about 3,000; and the population of Chicago was nearly doubled, and its commerce more than quadrupled.

Before closing this account, we regret that we have to say that Mr. Matteson, in all other respects an upright man and a good Governor, was implicated in a false re-issue of redeemed canal scrip, amounting to \$224,182.66. By a suit in the Sangamon Circuit Court the State recovered the principal and all the interest excepting \$27,500.

He died in the winter of 1872-3, at Chicago.

LIGRARY UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA



ILLIAM H. BISSELL, Governor 1857-60, was born April 25, 1811, in the State of New York, near Painted Post, Yates County. His parents were obscure,

who reared their children under the daily example of industry and frugality, according to the custom of that class of Eastern society. Mr. Bissell received a respectable but not thorough academical education. By assiduous application he acquired a knowledge of medicine, and in his early manhood came West and located in Mon-

roe County, this State, where he engaged in the practice of that profession. But he was not enamored of his calling: he was swayed by a broader ambition, to such an extent that the mysteries of the healing art and its arduous duties failed to yield him further any charms. In a few years he discovered his choice of a profession to be a mistake, and when he approached the age of 30 he sought to begin anew. Dr. Bissell, no doubt unexpectedly to himself, discovered a singular facility and charm of speech, the exercise of which acquired for him a ready local notoriety. It soon came to be understood that he desired to abandon his profession and take up that of the law. During terms of Court he would spend his time at the county seat among the members of the Bar, who extended to him a ready welcome.

sissell.

It was not strange, therefore, that he should drift into public life. In 1840 he was elected as a Democrat to the Legislature from Monroe County, and was an efficient member of that body. On his return home he qualified himself for admission to the Bar and speedily rose to the front rank as an advocate. His powers of oratory were captivating. With a pure diction, charming and inimitable gestures, clearness of statement, and a remarkable vein of sly humor, his efforts before a jury told with irresistible effect. He was chosen by the Legislature Prosecuting Attorney for the Circuit in which he lived, and in that position he fully discharged his duty to the State, gained the esteem of the Bar, and seldom failed to convict the offender of the law.

In stature he was somewhat tall and slender, and with a straight, military bearing, he presented a distinguished appearance. His complexion was dark, his head well poised, though not large, his address pleasant and manner winning. He was exemplary in his habits, a devoted husband and kind parent. He was twice married, the first time to Miss James,

WILLIAM H. BISSELL.

of Monroe County, by whom he had two children, both daughters. She died soon after the year 1840, and Mr. B. married for his second wife a daughter of Elias K. Kane, previously a United States Senator from this State. She survived him but a short time, and died without issue.

When the war with Mexico was declared in 1846, Mr. Bissell enlisted and was elected Colonel of his regiment, over Hon. Don Morrison, by an almost unanimous vote,—807 to 6. Considering the limited opportunities he had had, he evinced a high order of military talent. On the bloody field of Buena Vista he acquitted himself with intrepid and distinguished ability, contributing with his regiment, the Second Illinois, in no small degree toward saving the wavering fortunes of our arms during that long and fiercely contested battle.

After his return home, at the close of the war, he was elected to Congress, his opponents being the Hons. P. B. Fouke and Joseph Gillespie. He served two terms in Congress. He was an ardent politician. During the great contest of 1850 he voted in favor of the adjustment measures; but in 1854 he opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise act and therefore the Kansas-Nebraska bill of Douglas, and thus became identified with the nascent Republican party.

During his first Congressional term, while the Southern members were following their old practice of intimidating the North by bullying language, and claiming most of the credit for victories in the Mexican War, and Jefferson Davis claiming for the Mississippi troops all the credit for success at Buena, Vista, Mr. Bissell bravely defended the Northern troops; whereupon Davis challenged Bissell to a duel, which was accepted. This matter was brought up against Bissell when he was candidate for Governor and during his term of office, as the Constitution of this State forbade any duelist from holding a State office.

In 1856, when the Republican party first put forth a candidate, John C. Fremont, for President of the United States, the same party nominated Mr. Bissell for Governor of Illinois, and John Wood, of Quincy, for Lieutenant Governor, while the Democrats nominated Hon. W. A. Richardson, of Adams County, for Governor, and Col. R. J. Hamilton, of Cook County, for Lieutenant Governor. The result of the

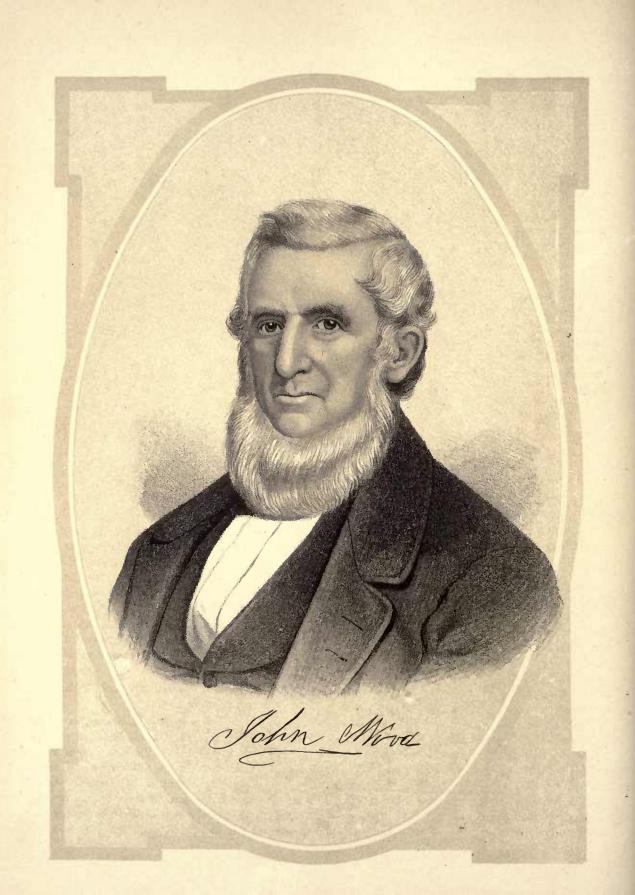
election was a plurality of 4,729 votes over Richardson. The American, or Know-Nothing, party had a ticket in the field. The Legislature was nearly balanced, but was politically opposed to the Governor. His message to the Legislature was short and rather ordinary, and was criticised for expressing the supposed obligations of the people to the incorporators of the Illinois Central Railroad Company and for reopening the slavery question by allusions to the Kansas troubles. Late in the session an apportionment bill, based upon the State census of 1855, was passed, amid much partisan strife. The Governor at first signed the bill and then vetoed it. A furious debate followed, and the question whether the Governor had the authority to recall a signature was referred to the Courts, that of last resort deciding in favor of the Governor. Two years afterward another outrageous attempt was made for a re-apportionment and to gerrymander the State, but the Legislature failed to pass the bill over the veto of the Governor.

It was during Gov. Bissell's administration that the notorious canal scrip fraud was brought to light, implicating ex-Gov. Matteson and other prominent State officials. The principal and interest, aggregating \$255,500, was all recovered by the State excepting \$27,500. (See sketch of Gov. Matteson.)

In 1859 an attempt was discovered to fraudulently refund the Macalister and Stebbins bonds and thus rob the State Treasury of nearly a quarter of a million dollars. The State Government was implicated in this affair, and to this day remains unexplained or unatoned for. For the above, and other matters previously mentioned, Gov. Bissell has been severely criticised, and he has also been most shamefully libelled and slandered.

On account of exposure in the army, the remote cause of a nervous form of disease gained entrance into his system and eventually developed paraplegia, affecting his lower extremities, which, while it left his body in comparative health, deprived him of locomotion except by the aid of crutches. While he was generally hopeful of ultimate recovery, this mysterious disease pursued him, without once relaxing its stealthy hold, to the close of his life, March 18, 1860, over nine months before the expiration of his gubernatorial term, at the early age of 48 years. He died in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church, of which he had been a member since 1854.

LIGRARY UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA



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OHN WOOD, Governor 1860-1, and the first settler of Quincy, Ill., was born in the town of Sempronius (now Moravia), Cayuga Co., N. Y., Dec. 20, 1798. He was the second child and only son of Dr. Daniel Wood. His mother, nee Catherine Crause, was of German parentage, and died while he was an infant. Dr. Wood was a learned and skillful physician, of classical attainments and proficient in several modern lai.guages, who, after serving throughout the Revolu-

tionary War as a Surgeon, settled on the land granted him by the Government, and resided there a respected and leading influence in his section until his death, at the ripe age of 92 years.

The subject of this sketch, impelled by the spirit of Western adventure then pervading everywhere, left his home, Nov. 2, 1818, and passed the succeeding winter in Cincinnati, Ohio. The following summer he pushed on to Illinois, landing at Shawneetown. and spent the fall and following winter in Calhoun County. In 1820, in company with Willard Keyes, he settled in Pike County, about 30 miles southeast of Quincy, where for the next two years he pursued farming. In 1821 he visited "the Bluffs" (as the present site of Quincy was called, then uninhabited) and, pleased with its prospects, soon after purchased a quarter-section of land near by, and in the following fall (1822) erected near the river a small cabin, 18 x 20 feet, the first building in Quincy, of which he then became the first and for some months the only occupant.

About this time he visited his old friends in Pike County, chief of whom was William Ross, the leading man in building up the village of Atlas, of that county, which was thought then to be the possible commencement of a city. One day they and others were traveling together over the country between the two points named, making observations on the comparative merits of the respective localities. On approaching the Mississippi near Mr. Wood's place, the latter told his companions to follow him and he would show them where he was going to build a city. They went about a mile off the main trail, to a high point, from which the view in every direction was most magnificent, as it had been for ages and as yet untouched by the hand of man. Before them swept by the majestic Father of Waters, yet unburdened by navigation. After Mr. Wood had expatiated at length on the advantages of the situation, Mr. Ross replied, "But it's too near Atlas ever to amount to anything!"

Atlas is still a cultivated farm, and Quincy is a city of over 30,000 population.

In 1824 Mr. Wood gave a newspaper notice, as the law then prescribed, of his intention to apply to the General Assembly for the formation of a new county. This was done the following winter, resulting in the establishment of the present Adams County. During the next summer Quincy was selected as the county seat, it and the vicinity then containing but four adult male residents and half

JOHN WOOD.

that number of females. Since that period Mr. Wood resided at the place of his early adoption until his death, and far more than any other man was he identified with every measure of its progress and history, and almost continuously kept in public positions.

He was one of the early town Trustees, and after the place became a city he was often a member of the City Council, many times elected Mayor, in the face of a constant large opposition political majority. In 1850 he was elected to the State Senate. In 1856, on the organization of the Republican party, he was chosen. Lieutenant Governor of the State, on the ticket with Wm. H. Bissell for Governor, and on the death of the latter, March 18, 1860, he succeeded to the Chief Executive chair, which he occupied until Gov. Yates was inaugurated nearly ten months afterward.

Nothing very marked characterized the administration of Gov. Wood. The great anti-slavery campaign of 1860, resulting in the election of the honest Illinoisan, Ahraham Lincoln, to the Presidency of the United States, occurred during the short period while Mr. Wood was Governor, and the excitement and issues of that struggle dominated over every other consideration,—indeed, supplanted them in a great measure. The people of Illinois, during all that time, were passing the comparatively petty strifes under Bissell's administration to the overwhelming issue of preserving the whole nation from destruction.

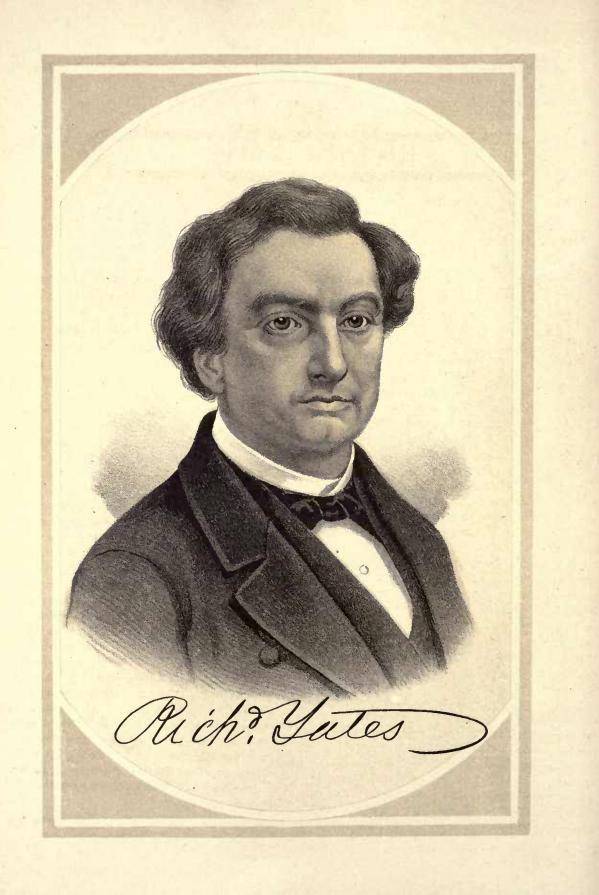
In 1861 ex-Gov. Wood was one of the five Delegates from Illinois to the "Peace Convention" at Washington, and in April of the same year, on the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was appointed Quartermaster-General of the State, which position he held throughout the war. In 1864 he took command as Colonel of the 137th Ill. Vol. Inf., with whom he served until the period of enlistment expired.

Politically, Gov. Wood was always actively identified with the Whig and Republican parties. Few men have in personal experience comprehended so many surprising and advancing local changes as vested in the more than half century recollections of Gov. Wood. Sixty-four years ago a solitary settler on the "Bluffs," with no family, and no neighbor within a score of miles, the world of civilization away behind him, and the strolling red-man almost his only visitant, he lived to see growing around him, and under his auspices and aid, overspreading the wild hills and scraggy forest a teaming city, second only in size in the State, and surpassed nowhere in beauty, prosperity and promise; whose people recognize as with a single voice the proverbial honor and liberality that attach to the name and lengthened life of their pioneer settler, "the old Governor."

Gov. Wood was twice married,—first in January, 1826, to Ann M. Streeter, daughter of Joshua Streeter, formerly of Salem, Washington Co., N. Y. They had eight children. Mrs. W. died Oct. 8, 1863, and in June, 1865, Gov. Wood married Mrs. Mary A., widow of Rev. Joseph T. Holmes. Gov. Wood died June 4, 1880, at his residence in Quincy. Four of his eight children are now living, namely: Ann E., wife of Gen. John Tillson; Daniel C., who married Mary J. Abernethy; John, Jr., who married Josephine Skinner, and Joshua S., who married Annie Bradley. The last mentioned now resides at Atchison, Kansas, and all the rest are still at Quincy.



LIERARY UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA



Richard

Yates.

ICHARD YATES, the "War
Governor," 1861-4, was born
Jan. 18, 1818, on the banks of the Ohio River, at Warsaw,
Gallatin Co., Ky. His father
moved in 1831 to Illinois, and, after stopping for a time in Springfield, settled at Island

Grove, Sangamon County. Here, after attending school, Richard joined the family. Subsequently he entered Illinois College at Jacksonville, where, in 1837, he graduated with first honors. He chose for his profession the law, the Hon. J. J. Hardin being his instructor. After ad-

mission to the Bar he soon rose to distinction as an advocate.

Gifted with a fluent and ready oratory, he soon appeared in the political hustings, and, being a passionate admirer of the great Whig leader of the West, Henry Clay, he joined his political fortunes to the party of his idol. In 1840 he engaged with great ardor in the exciting "hard cider" campaign for Harrison. Two years later he was elected to the Legislature from Morgan County, a Democratic stronghold. He served three or four terms in the Legislature, and such was the fascination of his oratory that by 1850 his large Congressional District, extending from Morgan and Sangamon Counties north to include LaSalle, unanimously tendered him the Whig nomination for Congress. His Democratic opponent was Maj. Thomas L. Harris, a very popular man who had won distinction at the battle of Cerro Gordo, in the Mexican' War, and who had beaten Hon. Stephen T. Logan for the same position, two years before, by a large majority. Yates was elected. Two years later he was re-elected, over John Calhoun.

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It was during Yates' second term in Congress that the great question of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was agitated, and the bars laid down for reopening the dreaded anti-slavery question. He took strong grounds against the repeal, and thus became identified with the rising Republican party. Consequently he fell into the minority in his district, which was pro-slavery. Even then, in a third contest, he fell behind Major Harris only 200 votes, after the district had two years before given Pierce 2,000 majority for President.

The Republican State Convention of 1860 met at Decatur May 9, and nominated for the office of Governor Mr. Yates, in preference to. Hon. Norman B. Judd, of Chicago, and Leonard Swett, of Bloomington, two of the ablest men of the State, who were also candidates before the Convention. Francis A. Hoffman, of DuPage County, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor. This was the year when Mr. Lincoln was a candidate for President, a period remembered as characterized by the great whirlpool which precipitated the bloody War of the Rebellion. The Douglas Democrats nominated J. C. Allen of Crawford County, for Governor, and Lewis W. Ross, of Fulton County, for Lieutenant Governor. . The Breckenridge Democrats and the Bell-Everett party had also full tickets in the field. After a most fearful campaign, the result of the election gave Mr. Yates 172,196 votes, and Mr. Allen 159,253. Mr. Yates received over a thousand more votes than did Mr. Lincoln himself.

Gov. Yates occupied the chair of State during the

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RICHARD YATES.

most critical period of our country's history. In the fate of the nation was involved that of each State. The life struggle of the former derived its sustenance from the loyalty of the latter; and Gov. Yates seemed to realize the situation, and proved himself both loyal and wise in upholding the Government. He had a deep hold upon the affections of the people, won by his moving eloquence and genial manners. Erect and symmetrical in person, of prepossessing appearance, with a winning address and a magnetic power, few men possessed more of the elements of popularity. His oratory was scholarly and captivating, his hearers hardly knowing why they were transported. He was social and convivial. In the latter respect he was ultimately carried too far.

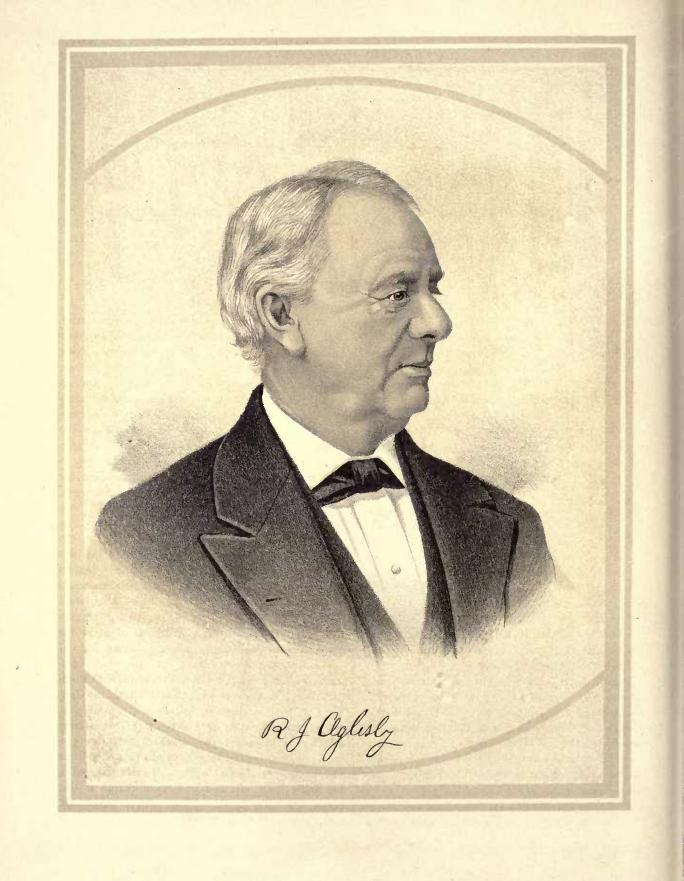
The very creditable military efforts of this State during the War of the Rebellion, in putting into the field the enormous number of about 200,000 soldiers, were ever promptly and ably seconded by his excellency; and the was ambitious to deserve the title of "the soldier's friend." Immediately after the battle of Shiloh he repaired to the field of carnage to look after the wounded, and his appeals for aid were promptly responded to by the people. His proclamations calling for volunteers were impassionate appeals, urging upon the people the duties and requirements of patriotism; and his special message in 1863 to the Democratic Legislature of this State pleading for material aid for the sick and wounded soldiers of Illinois regiments, breathes a deep fervor of noble sentiment and feeling rarely equaled in beauty or felicity of expression. Generally his messages on political and civil affairs were able and comprehensive. During his administration, however, there were no civil events of an engrossing character, although two years of his time were replete with partisan quarrels of great bitterness. Military arrests, Knights of the Golden Circle, riot in Fulton County, attempted suppression of the Chicago Times and the usurping State Constitutional Convention of 1862, were the chief local topics that were exciting during the Governor's term. This Convention assembled Jan. 7, and at once took the high position that the law calling it was no longer binding, and that it had supreme power; that it represented a virtual assemblage of the whole people of the State, and was sovereign in the exercise of all power necessary to effect a peaceable revolution of the State Government

and to the re-establishment of one for the "happiness, prosperity and freedom of the citizens," limited only by the Federal Constitution. Notwithstanding the law calling the Convention required its members to take an oath to support the Constitution of the State as well as that of the general Government, they utterly refused to take such oath. They also assumed legislative powers and passed several important "laws!" Interfering with the (then) present executive duties, Gov. Yates was provoked to tell them plainly that "he did not acknowledge the right of the Convention to instruct him in the performance of his duty."

In 1863 the Governor astonished the Democrats by "proroguing" their Legislature. This body, after a recess, met June 2, that year, and soon began to waste time upon various partisan resolutions; and, while the two houses were disagreeing upon the question of adjourning *sine die*, the Governor, having the authority in such cases, surprised them all by adjourning them "to the Saturday next preceding the first Monday in January, 1865!" This led to great excitement and confusion, and to a reference of the Governor's act to the Supreme Court, who decided in his favor. Then it was the Court's turn to receive abuse for weeks and months afterward.

During the autumn of 1864 a conspiracy was detected at Chicago which had for its object the liberation of the prisoners of war at Camp Douglas, the burning of the city and the inauguration of rebellion in the North. Gen. Sweet, who had charge of the camp at the time, first had his suspicions of danger aroused by a number of enigmatically worded letters which passed through the Camp postoffice. A detective afterward discovered that the rebel Gen. Marmaduke was in the city, under an assumed name, and he, with other rebel officers-Grenfell, Morgan, Cantrell, Buckner Morris, and Charles Walsh-was arrested, most of whom were convicted by a court-martial at Cincinnati and sentenced to imprisonment,-Grenfell to be hung. The sentence of the latter was afterward commuted to imprisonment for life, and all the others, after nine months' imprisonment, were pardoned.

In March, 1873, Gov. Yates was appointed a Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, in which office he continued until his decease, at St. Louis, Mo., on the 27th of November following. LIDRARY UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA



Richard J. Oglesby.

HARD J. OGLESBY, Governor 1865-8, and re-elected in 1872 and 1884, was born July 25, 1824, in Oldham Co., Ky.,-the State which might be considered the "mother of Illinois Governors." Bereft of his parents at the tender age of eight years, his early education was neglected. When 12 years of age, and after he had worked a year and a half at the carpenter's trade, he removed with an uncle, Willis Oglesby, into whose care he had been committed, to Decatur, this State, where he continued his ap-

prenticeship as a mechanic, working six months for Hon. E. O. Smith.

In 1844 he commenced studying law at Springfield, with Judge Silas Robbins, and read with him one year. He was admitted to the Bar in 1845, and commenced the practice of his chosen profession at Sullivan, the county seat of Moultrie County.

The next year the war with Mexico was commenced, and in June, 1846, Mr. Oglesby volunteered, was elected First Lieutenant of Co. C, Fourth Illinois Regiment of Volunteers, and participated in the battles of Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo.

On his return he sought to perfect his law studies by attending a course of lectures at Louisville, but on the breaking out of the California "gold fever." in 1849, he crossed the plains and mountains to the new Eldorado, driving a six-mule team, with a com-

pany of eight men, Henry Prather being the leader. In 1852 he returned home to Macon County, and was placed that year by the Whig party on the ticket of Presidential Electors. In 1856 he visited Europe, Asia and Africa, being absent 20 months. On his return home he resumed the practice of law, as a member of the firm of Gallagher, Wait & Oglesby. In 1858 he was the Republican nominee for the Lower House of Congress, but was defeated by the Hon. James C. Robinson, Democrat. In 1860 he was elected to the Illinois State Senate; and on the evening the returns of this election were coming in, Mr. Oglesby had a fisticuff encounter with "Cerro Gordo Williams," in which he came out victorious, and which was regarded as "the first fight of the Rebellion." The following spring, when the war had commenced in earnest, his ardent nature quickly responded to the demands of patriotism and he enlisted. The extra session of the Legislature elected him Colonel of the Eighth Illinois Infantry, the second one in the State raised to suppress the great Rebellion.

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He was shortly entrusted with important commands. For a time he was stationed at Bird's Point and Cairo; in April he was promoted Brigadier General; at Fort Donelson his brigade was in the van, being stationed on the right of General Grant's army and the first brigade to be attacked. He lost 500 men before re-inforcements arrived. Many of these men were from Macon County. He was engaged in the battle of Corinth, and, in a brave charge at this place, was shot in the left lung with an ounce ball, and was carried from the field in expectation of imRICHARD J. OGLESBY.

mediate death. That rebel ball he carries to this day. On his partial recovery he was promoted as Major General, for gallantry, his commission to rank from November, 1862. In the spring of 1863 he was assigned to the command of the 16th Army Corps, but, owing to inability from the effects of his wound, he relinquished this command in July, that year. Gen. Grant, however, refused to accept his resignation, and he was detailed, in December following, to court-martial and try the Surgeon General of the Army at Washington, where he remained until May, 1864, when he returned home.

The Republican, or Union, State Convention of 1864 was held at Springfield, May 25, when Mr. Oglesby was nominated for the office of Governor, while other candidates before the Convention were Allen C. Fuller, of Boone, Jesse K. Dubois, of Sangamon, and John M. Palmer, of Macoupin. Wm. Bross, of Chicago, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor. On the Democratic State ticket were James C. Robinson, of Clark, for Governor, and S. Corning Judd, of Fulton, for Lieutenant Governor. The general election gave Gen. Oglesby a majority of about 31,000 votes. The Republicans had also a majority in both the Legislature and in the representation in Congress.

Gov. Oglesby was duly inaugurated Jan. 17, 1865. The day before the first time set for his installation death visited his home at Decatur, and took from it his only son, an intelligent and sprightly lad of six years, a great favorite of the bereaved parents. This caused the inauguration to be postponed a week.

The political events of the Legislative session of 1865 were the election of ex-Gov. Yates to the United States Senate, and the ratification of the 13th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, abolishing slavery. This session also signalized itself by repealing the notorious "black laws," part of which, although a dead letter, had held their place upon the statute books since 1819. Also, laws requiring the registration of voters, and establishing a State Board of Equalization, were passed by this Legislature. But the same body evinced that it was corruptly influenced by a mercenary lobby, as it adopted some bad legislation, over the Governor's veto, notably an amendment to a charter for a Chicago horse railway, granted in 1859 for 25 years, and now sought to be extended 99 years. As this measure was promptly passed over his veto by both branches of the Legislature, he deemed it useless further to attempt to check their headlong career. At this session no law of a general useful character or public interest was perfected, unless we count such the turning over of the canal to Chicago to be deepened. The session of 1867 was still more productive of private and special acts. Many omnibus bills were proposed, and some passed. The contests over the location of the Industrial College, the Capital, the

Southern Penitentiary, and the canal enlargement and Illinois River improvement, dominated everything else.

During the year 1872, it became evident that if the Republicans could re-elect Mr. Oglesby to the office of Governor, they could also elect him to the United States Senate, which they desired to do. Accordingly they re-nominated him for the Executive chair, and placed upon the ticket with him for Lieutenant Governor, John L. Beveridge, of Cook County. On the other side the Democrats put into the field Gustavus Koerner for Governor and John C. Black for Lieutenant Governor. The election gave the Republican ticket majorities ranging from 35,334 to 56,174,-the Democratic defection being caused mainly by their having an old-time Whig and Abolitionist, Horace Greeley, on the national ticket for President. According to the general understanding had beforehand, as soon as the Legislature met it elected Gov. Oglesby to the United States Senate, whereupon Mr. Beveridge became Governor. Senator Oglesby's term expired March 4, 1879, having served his party faithfully and exhibited an order of statesmanship beyond criticism.

During the campaign of 1884 Mr. Oglesby was nominated for a "third term" as Executive of the State of Illinois, against Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, nominated by the Democrats. Both gentlemen "stumped" the State, and while the people elected a Legislature which was a tie on a joint ballot, as between the two parties, they gave the jovial "Dick" Oglesby a majority of 15,018 for Governor, and he was inaugurated Jan. 30, 1885. The Legislature did not fully organize until this date, on account of its equal division between the two main parties and the consequent desperate tactics of each party to checkmate the latter in the organization of the House.

Gov. Oglesby is a fine-appearing, affable man, with regular, well defined features and rotund face. In stature he is a little above medium height, of a large, frame and somewhat fleshy. His physical appearance is striking and prepossessing, while his straightout, not to say bluff, manner and speech are well calculated favorably to impress the average masses. Ardent in feeling and strongly committed to the policies of his party, he intensifies Republicanism among Republicans, while at the same time his jovial and liberal manner prevents those of the opposite party from hating him.

He is quite an effective stump orator. With vehement, passionate and scornful tone and gestures, tremendous physical power, which in speaking he exercises to the utmost; with frequent descents to the grotesque; and with abundant homely comparisons or frontier figures, expressed in the broadest vernacular and enforced with stentorian emphasis, he delights a promiscuous audience beyond measure.

LIDRARY UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA

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HN Mc AULEY PALMER, Governor 1869-72, was born on Eagle Creek, Scott Co., Ky., Sept. 13, 1817. During his infancy, his father, who had been a soldier in the war of 1812, removed to Christian Co., Ky., where lands were cheap. Here the future Governor of the great Prairie State spent his childhood and received such meager schooling as the new and sparsely settled country afforded. To this he added materially by diligent reading, for which he evinced an

early aptitude. His father, an ardent Jackson man, was also noted for his anti-slavery sentiments, which he thoroughly impressed upon his children. In r837 he emigrated to Illinois, settling in Madison County. Here the labor of improving a farm was pursued for about two years, when the death of Mr. Palmer's mother broke up the family. About this time Alton College was opened, on the "manual labor" system, and in the spring of 1834 young Palmer, with his elder brother, Elihu, entered this school and remained. 18 months. Next, for over three years, he tried variously coopering, peddling and school-teaching.

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During the summer of 1838 he formed the acquaintance of Stephen A. Douglas, then making his first canvass for Congress. Young, eloquent and in political accord with Mr. Palmer, he won his confidence, fired his ambition and fixed his purpose. The following winter, while teaching near Canton, he began to devote his spare time to a desultory reading of law, and in the spring entered a law office at Carlinville, making his home with his elder brother, Elihu. (The latter was a learned clergyman, of considerable orginality of thought and doctrine.) On the next meeting of the Supreme Court he was admitted to the Bar, Douglas being one of his examiners. He was not immediately successful in his profession, and would have located elsewhere than Carlinville had he the requisite means. Thus his early poverty was a blessing in disguise, for to it he now attributes the success of his life.

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From 1839 on, while he diligently pursued his profession, he participated more or less in local politics. In 1843 he became Probate Judge. In 1847 he was elected to the State Constitutional Convention, where he took a leading part. In 1852 he was elected to the State Senate, and at the special session of February, 1854, true to the anti-slavery sentiments bred in him, he took a firm stand in opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; and when the Nebraska question became a party issue he refused to receive a re-nomination for the Senatorship at the hands of the Democracy, issuing a circular to that effect. A few weeks afterward, 168

IOHN MC AULEY PALMER.

however, hesitating to break with his party, he participated in a Congressional Convention which nomi-T. L. Harris against Richard Yates, and which unqualifiedly approved the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act. But later in the campaign he made the plunge, ran for the Senate as an Anti-Nebraska Democrat, and was elected. The following winter he put in nomination for the United States Senate Mr. Trumbull, and was one of the five steadfast men who voted for him until all the Whigs came to their support and elected their man.

In 1856 he was Chairman of the Republican State Convention at Bloomington. He ran for Congress in 1859, but was defeated. In 1860 he was Republican Presidential Elector for the State at large. In 1861 he was appointed one of the five Delegates (all Republicans) sent by Illinois to the peace congress at Washington.

When the civil conflict broke out, he offered his services to his country, and was elected Colonel of the 14th Ill. Vol. Inf., and participated in the engagements at Island No. 10; at Farmington, where he skillfully extricated his command from a dangerous position; at Stone River, where his division for several hours, Dec. 31, 1862, held the advance and stood like a rock, and for his gallantry there he was made Major General; at Chickamauga, where his and Van Cleve's divisions for two hours maintained their position when they were cut off by overpowering numbers. Under Gen. Sherman, he was assigned to the 14th Army Corps and participated in the Atlanta campaign. At Peach-Tree Creek his prudence did much to avert disaster. In February, 1865, Gen. Palmer was assigned to the military administration of Kentucky, which was a delicate post. That State was about half rebel and half Union, and those of the latter element were daily fretted by the loss of their slaves. He, who had been bred to the rules of common law, trembled at the contemplation of his extraordinary power over the persons and property of his fellow men, with which he was vested in his capacity as military Governor; and he exhibited great caution in the execution of the duties of his post.

Gen. Palmer was nominated for Governor of Illinois by the Republican State Convention which met at Peoria May 6, 1868, and his nomination would probably have been made by acclamation had he not persistently declared that he could not accept a candidature for the office. The result of the ensuing election gave Mr. Palmer a majority of 44,707 over John R. Eden, the Democratic nominee.

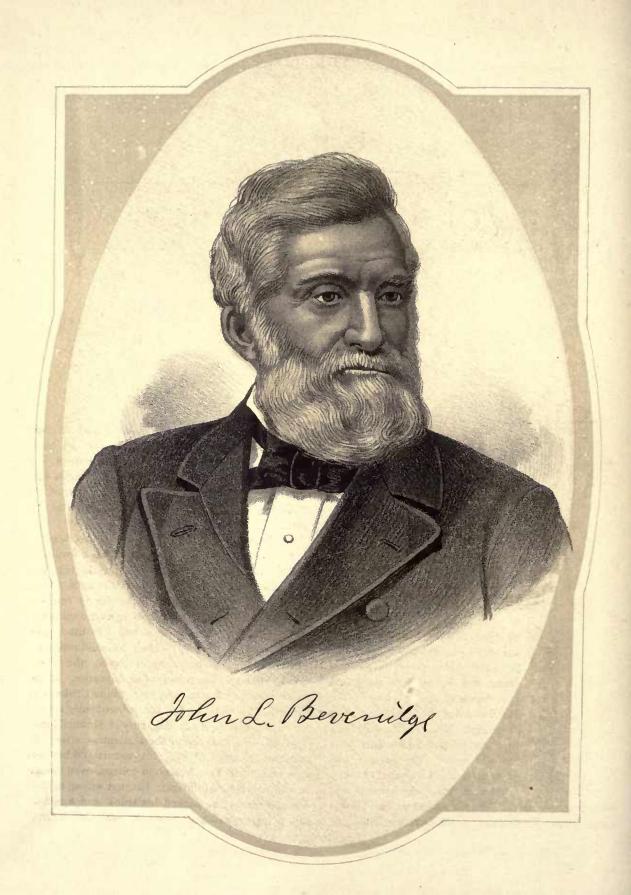
On the meeting of the Legislature in January, 1869, the first thing to arrest public attention was that portion of the Governor's message which took broad State's rights ground. This and some minor points, which were more in keeping with the Democratic sentiment, constituted the entering wedge for the criticisms and reproofs he afterward received from the Republican party, and ultimately resulted in his entire aleniation from the latter element. The Legislature just referred to was noted for the introduction of numerous bills in the interest of private parties, which were embarrassing to the Governor. Among the public acts passed was that which limited railroad charges for passenger travel to a maximum of three cents per mile; and it was passed over the Governor's veto. Also, they passed, over his veto, the "tax-grabbing law" to pay railroad subscriptions, the Chicago Lake Front bill, etc. The new State Constitution of 1870, far superior to the old, was a peaceful "revolution" which took place during Gov. Palmer's term of office. The suffering caused by the great Chicago Fire of October, 1871, was greatly alleviated by the prompt responses of his excellency.

Since the expiration of Gov. Palmers's term, he has been somewhat prominent in Illinois politics, and has been talked of by many, especially in the Democratic party, as the best man in the State for a United States Senator. His business during life has been that of the law. Few excel him in an accurate appreciation of the depth and scope of its principles. The great number of his able veto messages abundantly testify not only this but also a rare capacity to point them out. He is a logical and cogent reasoner and an interesting, forcible and convincing speaker, though not fluent or ornate. Without brilliancy, his dealings are rather with facts and ideas than with appeals to passions and prejudices. He is a patriot and a statesman of very high order. Physically he is above the medium height, of robust frame, ruddy complexion and sanguine-nervous temperament. He has a large cranial development, is vivacious, social in disposition, easy of approach, unostentatious in his habits of life, democratic in his habits and manners and is a true American in his fundamental principles of statcsmanship.

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LIORARY UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA

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OHN LOWRIE BEVER-IDGE, Governor 1873-6, was born in the town of Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y., July 6, 1824. His parents were George and Ann Beveridge. His father's parents, Andrew and Isabel Beveridge, before their marriage emigrated from Scotland just before the Revolutionary War, settling in Washington County. His father was the eldest of eight brothers, the youngest of whom was 60 years of age when the first one of the number died. His mother's parents, James and Agnes Hoy, emigrated from Scotland at the close of the Revolutionary War, settling also in Washington Co., N. Y., with their first-born, whose "native land " was the wild ocean. His parents and grandparents lived beyond the time allotted to man, their average age

GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS.

being over 80 years. They belonged to the "Associate Church," a seceding Presbyterian body of

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America from the old Scotch school; and so rigid was the training of young Beveridge that he never heard a sermon from any other minister except that of his own denomination until he was in his 19th year. Later in life he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which relation he still (holds.

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Mr. Beveridge received a good common-school education, but his parents, who could obtain a livelihood only by rigid economy and industry, could not send him away to college. He was raised upon a farm, and was in his 18th year when the family removed to De Kalb County, this State, when that section was very sparsely settled. Chicago had less than 7,000 inhabitants. In this wild West he continued as a farm laborer, teaching school during the winter months to supply the means of an education. In the fall of 1842 he attended one term at the academy at Granville, Putnam Co., Ill., and subsequently several terms at the Rock River Seminary at Mount Morris, Ogle Co., Ill., completing the academic course. At this time, the fall of 1845, his parents and brothers were anxious to have him go to college, even though he had not money sufficient; but, not willing to burden the family, he packed his trunk and with only \$40 in money started South to seek his fortune,

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JOHN L. BEVERIDGE.

Poor, alone, without friends and influence, he thus entered upon the battle of life.

First, he taught school in Wilson, Overton and Jackson Cos., Tenn., in which experience he underwent considerable mental drill, both in book studies and in the ways of the world. He read law and was admitted to the Bar, in the South, but did not learn to love the institution of slavery, although he admired many features of Southern character. In December, 1847, he returned North, and Jan. 20, 1848, he married Miss Helen M. Judson, in the old Clark-Street M. E. church in Chicago, her father at that time being Pastor of the society there. In the spring of 1848 he returned with his wife to Tennessee, where his two children, Alla May and Philo Judson, were born.

In the fall of 1849, through the mismanagement of an associate, he lost what little he had accumulated and was left in debt. He soon managed to earn means to pay his debts, returned to De Kalb Co., Ill., and entered upon the practice of his profession at Sycamore, the county seat. On arrival from the South he had but one-quarter of a dollar in money, and scanty clothing and bedding for himself and family. He borrowed a little money, practiced law, worked in public offices, kept books for some of the business men of the town, and some railroad engineering, till the spring of 1854, when he removed to Evanston, 12 miles north of Chicago, a place then but recently laid out, under the supervision of the Northwestern University, a Methodist institution. Of the latter his father-in-law was then financial agent and business manager. Here Mr. Beveridge prospered, and the next year (1855) opened a law office in Chicago, where he found the battle somewhat hard; but he persevered with encouragement and increasing success.

Aug. 12, 1861, his law partner, Gen. John F. Farnsworth, secured authority to raise a regiment of cavalry, and authorized Mr. Beveridge to raise a company for it. He succeeded in a few days in raising the company, of course enlisting himself along with it. The regiment rendezvoused at St. Charles, Ill., was mustered in Sept. 18, and on its organization Mr. B. was elected Second Major. It was attached, Oct. 11, to the Eighth Cavalry and to the Army of the Potomac. He served with the regiment until November, 1863, participating in some 40 bat-

tles and skirmishes : was at Fair Oaks, the seven days' fight around Richmond, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He commanded the regiment the greater part of the summer of 1863, and it was while lying in camp this year that he originated the policy of encouraging recruits as well as the fighting capacity of the soldiery, by the wholesale furlough system. It worked so well that many other officers adopted it. In the fall of this year he recruited another company, against heavy odds, in January, 1864, was commissioned Colonel of the 17th Ill. Cav., and skirmished around in Missouri, concluding with the reception of the surrender of Gen. Kirby Smith's army in Arkansas. In 1865 he commanded various sub-districts in the Southwest. He was mustered out Feb. 6, 1866, safe from the casualties of war and a stouter man than when he first enlisted. His men idolized him.

He then returned to Chicago, to practice law, with no library and no clientage, and no political experience except to help others into office. In the fall of 1866 he was elected Sheriff of Cook County, serving one term; next, until November, 1870, he practiced law and closed up the unfinished business of his office. He was then elected State Senator; in November, 1871, he was elected Congressman at large; in November, 1872, he was elected Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with Gov. Oglesby; the latter being elected to the U.S. Senate, Mr. Beveridge became Governor, Jan. 21, 1873. Thus, inside of a few weeks, he was Congressman at large, Lieutenant Governor and Governor. The principal events occurring during Gov. Beveridge's administration were: The completion of the revision of the statutes, begun in 1869; the partial success of the "farmers' movement;" "Haines' Legislature " and Illinois' exhibit at the Centennial.

Since the close of his gubernatorial term ex-Gov. Beveridge has been a member of the firm of Beveridge & Dewey, bankers and dealers in commercial paper at 71 Dearborn Street (McCormick Block), Chicago, and since November, 1881, he has also been Assistant United States Treasurer: office in the Government Building. His residence is still at Evanston.

He has a brother and two sisters yet residing in De Kalb County—James H. Beveridge, Mrs. Jennet Henry and Mrs. Isabel French.

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LIDEARY UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA .



HELBY M. CULLOM, Governor 1877-83, is the sixth child of the late Richard N. Cullom, and was born Nov. 22, 1829, in Wayne Co., Ky., where his father then resided, and whence both the Illinois and Tennessee branches of the family originated. In the following year the family emi-

GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS.

SHELBY M. CULLOM.

the following year the family emigrated to the vicinity of Washington, Tazewell Co., Ill., when that section was very sparsely settled. They located on Deer Creek, in a grove at the time occupied by a party of Indians, attracted there by the superior hunting and fishing afforded in that vicinity. The following winter was

known as the "hard winter," the show being very deep and lasting and the weather severely cold; and the family had to subsist mainly on boiled corn or hominy, and some wild game, for several weeks. In the course of time Mr. R. N. Cullom became a prominent citizen and was several times elected to the Legislature, both before and after the removal of the capital from Vandalia to Springfield. He died about 1873.

Until about 19 years of age young Cullom grew up to agricultural pursuits, attending school as he had opportunity during the winter. Within this time, however, he spent several months teaching school, and in the following summer he "broke prairie" with an ox team for the neighbors. With the money obtained by these various ventures, he undertook a course of study at the Rock River Seminary, a Methodist institution at Mt. Morris, Ogle County; but the sudden change to the in-door life of a student told severely upon his health, and he was taken home, being considered in a hopeless condition. While at Mt. Morris he heard Hon. E. B. Washburne make his first speech.

On recovering health, Mr. Cullom concluded to study law, under the instruction of Abraham Lincoln, at Springfield, who had by this time attained some notoriety as an able lawyer; but the latter, being absent from his office most of the time, advised Mr. Cullom to enter the office of Stuart & Edwards. After about a year of study there, however, his health failed again, and he was obliged to return once more to out-door life. Accordingly he bought hogs for packing, for A. G. Tyng, in Peoria, and while he regained his health he gained in purse, netting \$400 in a few weeks. Having been admitted to the Bar, he went to Springfield, where he was soon elected City Attorney, on the Anti-Nebraska ticket.

In 1856 he ran on the Fillmore ticket as a Presidential Elector, and, although failing to be elected as such, he was at the same time elected a Representative in the Legislature from Sangamon County, by a local coalition of the American and Republican parties. On the organization of the House, he received the vote of the Fillmore men for Speaker. Practicing .176

SHELBY M. CULLOM.

law until 1860, he was again elected to the Legislature, as a Republican, while the county went Democratic on the Presidential ticket. In January following he was elected Speaker, probably the youngest man who had ever presided over an Illinois Legislature. After the session of 1861, he was a candidate for the State Constitutional Convention called for that year, but was defeated, and thus escaped the disgrace of being connected with that abortive party scheme to revolutionize the State Government. In 1862 he was a candidate for the State Senate, but was defeated. The same year, however, he was appointed by President Lincoln on a Government Commission, in company with Gov. Boutwell of Massachusetts and Charles A. Dana, since of the New York Sun, to investigate the affairs of the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments at Cairo. He devoted several months to this duty.

In 1864 he entered upon a larger political field, being nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress from the Eighth (Springfield) District, in opposition to the incumbent, John T. Stuart, who had been elected in 1862 by about 1,500 majority over Leonard Swett, then of Bloomington, now of Chicago. The result was the election of Mr. Cullom in November following by a majority of 1,785. In 1866 he was re-elected to Congress, over Dr. E. S. Fowler, by the magnificent majority of 4,103! In 1868 he was again a candidate, defeating the Hon. B. S. Edwards, another of his old preceptors, by 2,884 votes.

During his first term in Congress he served on the Committee on Foreign Affairs and Expenditures in the Treasury Department; in his second term, on the Committees on Foreign Affairs and on Territories; and in his third term he succeeded Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, to the Chairmanship of the latter. He introduced a bill in the House, to aid in the execution of law in Utah, which caused more consternation among the Mormons than any measure had previously, but which, though it passed the House, failed to pass the Senate.

The Republican Convention which met May 25, 1876, nominated Mr. Cullom for Governor, while the other contestant was Gov. Beveridge. For Lieutenant-Governor they nominated Andrew Shuman, editor of the Chicago *Journal*. For the same offices the Democrats, combining with the Anti-Monopolists, placed in nomination Lewis Steward, a wealthy farmer and manufacturer, and A. A. Glenn. The result of the election was rather close, Mr. Cullom obtaining only 6,800 majority. He was inaugurated Jan. 8, 1877.

Great depression prevailed in financial circles at this time, as a consequence of the heavy failures of 1873 and afterward, the effect of which had seemed to gather force from that time to the eud of Gov. Cullom's first administration. This unspeculative period was not calculated to call forth any new 'issues, but the Governor's energies were at one time put to task to quell a spirit of insubordination that had been begun in Pittsburg, Pa., among the laboring classes, and transferred to Illinois at Chicago, East St. Louis and Braidwood, at which places laboring men for a short time refused to work or allow others to work. These disturbances were soon quelled and the wheels of industry again set in motion.

In May, 1880, Gov. Cullom was re-nominated by the Republicans, against Lyman Trumbull, by the Democrats; and although the former party was somewhat handicapped in the campaign by a zealous faction opposed to Grant for President and to Grant men for office generally, Mr. Cullom was re-elected by about 314,565, to 277,532 for the Democratic State ticket. The Greenback vote at the same time was about 27,000. Both Houses of the Legislature again became Republican, and no representative of the Greenback or Socialist parties were elected. Gov. Cullom was inaugurated Jan. 10, 1881. In his message he announced that the last dollar of the State debt had been provided for.

March 4, 1883, the term of David Davis as United States Senator from Illinois expired, and Gov. Cullom was chosen to succeed him. This promoted Lieutenant-Governor John M. Hamilton to the Governorship. Senator Cullom's term in the United States Senate will expire March 4, 1889.

As a practitioner of law Mr. C. has been a member of the firm of Cullom, Scholes & Mather, at Springfield; and he has also been President of the State National Bank.

He has been married twice,—the first time Dec. 12, 1855, to Miss Hannah Fisher, by whom he had two daughters; and the second time May 5, 1863, to Julia Fisher. Mrs. C is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which religious body Mr, C. is also in sympathy. LIBRARY UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA

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OHN MARSHALL HAMIL-TON, Governor 1883-5, was born May 28, 1847, in a log house upon a farm about two miles from Richwood, Union County, Ohio. His father was Samuel Hamilton, the eldest son of Rev. Wm. Hamilton, who, together with his brother, the Rev. Samuel Hamilton, was among the early pioneer Methodist preachers in Ohio. The mother of the subject of this sketch was, before her marriage, Mrs. Nancy McMorris, who was born and raised in Fauquier or Loudoun County, Va., and related to the

two large families of Youngs and Marshalls, well known in that commonwealth; and from the latter family name was derived the middle name of Gov. Hamilton.

In March, r854, Mr. Hamilton's father sold out his little pioneer forest home in Union County, O., and, loading his few household effects and family (of six children) into two emigrant covered wagons, moved to Roberts Township, Marshall Co., Ill., being 21 days on the route. Swamps, unbridged streams and innumerable hardships and privations met them on their way. Their new home had been previously selected by the father. Here, after many long years of toil, they succeeded in paying for the land and making a comfortable home. John was, of course, brought up to hard manual labor, with no schooling except three or four months in the year at a common country school. However, he evinced a capacity and taste for a high order of self-education, by studying or reading what books he could borrow, as the family had but very few in the house. Much of his study he prosecuted by the light of a log fire in the old-fashioned chimney place. The financial panic of 1857 caused the family to come near losing their home, to pay debts; but the father and two sons, William and John, "buckled to" and persevered in hard labor and economy until they redeemed their place from the mortgage.

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When the tremendous excitement of the political campaign of 1860 reached the neighborhood of Roberts Township, young Hamilton, who had been brought up in the doctrine of anti-slavery, took a zealous part in favor of Lincoln's election. Making special efforts to procure a little money to buy a uniform, he joined a company of Lincoln Wide-Awakes at Magnolia, a village not far away. Directly after the ensuing election it became evident that trouble would ensue with the South, and this Wide-Awake company, like many others throughout the country, kept up its organization and transformed itself into a military company. During the ensuing summer they met often for drill and became proficient; but when they offered themselves for the war, young Hamilton was rejected on account of his youth, he being then but 14 years of age. During the winter of 1863-4 he attended an academy at Henry, Marshall County,

JOHN MARSHALL HAMILTON.

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and in the following May he again enlisted, for the fourth time, when he was placed in the 141st Ill. Vol. Inf., a regiment then being raised at Elgin, Ill., for the 100-day service. He took with him 13 other lads from his neighborhood, for enlistment in the service. This regiment operated in Southwestern Kentucky, for about five months, under Gen. Paine.

The following winter, 1864-5, Mr. Hamilton taught school, and during the two college years 1865-7, he went through three years of the curriculum of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. The third year he graduated, the fourth in a class of 46, in the classical department. In due time he received the degree of M. A. For a few months he was the Principal of Marshall "College" at Henry, an academy under the auspices of the M. E. Church. By this time he had commenced the study of law, and after earning some money as a temporary Professor of Latin at the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, he entered the law office of Weldon, Tipton & Benjamin, of that city. Each member of this firm has since been distinguished as a Judge. Admitted to the Bar in May, 1870, Mr. Hamilton was given an interest in the same firm, Tipton having been elected Judge. In October following he formed a partnership with J. H. Rowell, at that time Prosecuting Attorney. Their business was then small, but they increased it to very large proportions. practicing in all grades of courts, including even the U. S. Supreme Court, and this partnership continued unbroken until Feb. 6, 1883, when Mr. Hamilton was sworn in as Executive of Illinois. On the 4th of March following Mr. Rowell took his seat in Congress.

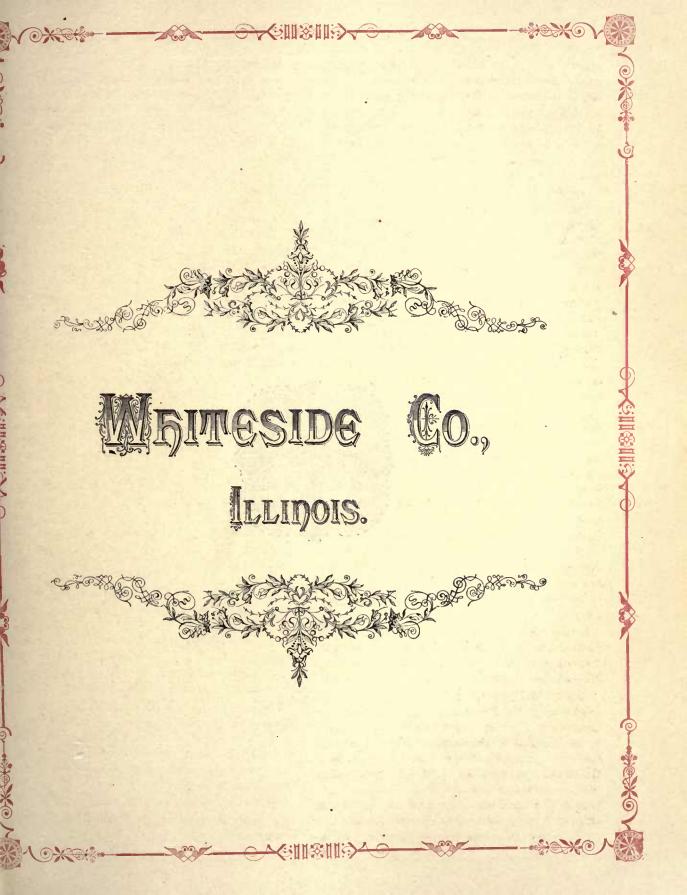
In July, 1871, Mr. Hamilton married Miss Helen M. Williams, the daughter of Prof. Wm. G. Williams, Professor of Greek in the Ohio Wesleyan University. Mr. and Mrs. H. have two daughters and one son.

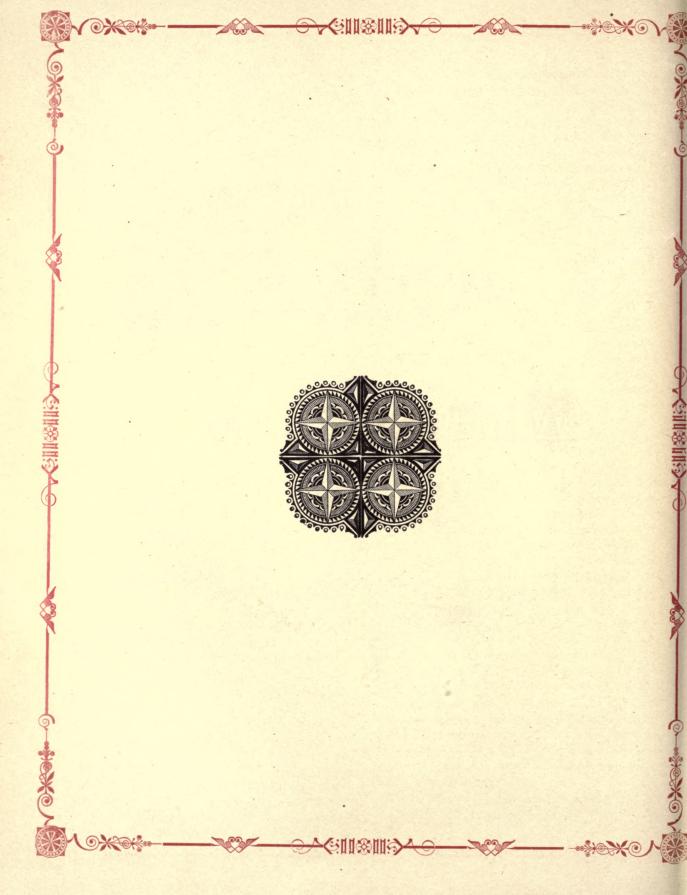
In 1876 Mr. Hamilton was nominated by the Republicans for the State Senate, over other and older competitors. He took an active part "on the stump" in the campaign, for the success of his party, and was elected by a majority of 1,640 over his Democratic-Greenback opponent. In the Senate he served on the Committees on Judiciary, Revenue, State Institutions, Appropriations, Education, and on Miscellany; and during the contest for the election of a U. S. Senator, the Republicans endeavoring to reelect John A. Logan, he voted for the war chief on every ballot, even alone when all the other Republicans had gone over to the Hon. E. B. Lawrence and the Democrats and Independents elected Judge David Davis. At this session, also, was passed the first Board of Health and Medical Practice act, of which Mr. Hamilton was a champion, against so much opposition that the bill was several times "laid on the table." Also, this session authorized the location and establishment of a southern penitentiary, which was fixed at Chester. In the session of 1879 Mr. Hamilton was a lected President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and was a zealous supporter of John A. Logan for the U. S. Senate, who was this time elected without any trouble.

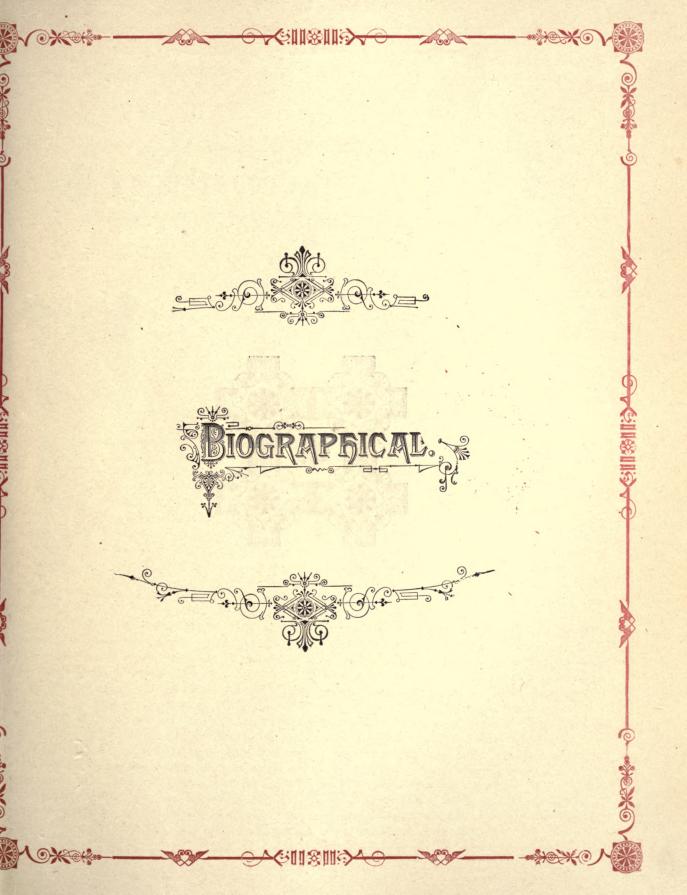
In May, 1880, Mr. Hamilton was nominated on the Republican ticket for Lieutenant Governor, his principal competitors before the Convention being Hon. Wm. A. James, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, Judge Robert Bell, of Wabash County, Hon. T. T. Fountain, of Perry County, and Hon. M. M. Saddler, of Marion County. He engaged actively in the campaign, and his ticket was elected by a majority of 41,200. As Lieutenant Governor, he presided almost continuously over the Senate in the 32d General Assembly and during the early days of the 33d, until he succeeded to the Governorship. When the Legislature of 1883 elected Gov. Cullom to the United States Senate, Lieut. Gov. Hamilton succeeded him, under the Constitution, taking the oath of office Feb. 6, 1883. He bravely met all the annoyances and embarrassments incidental upon taking up another's administration. The principal events with which Gov. Hamilton was connected as the Chief Executive of the State were, the mine disaster at Braidwood, the riots in St. Clair and Madison Counties in May, 1883, the appropriations for the State militia, the adoption of the Harper high-license liquor law, the veto of a dangerous railroad bill, etc.

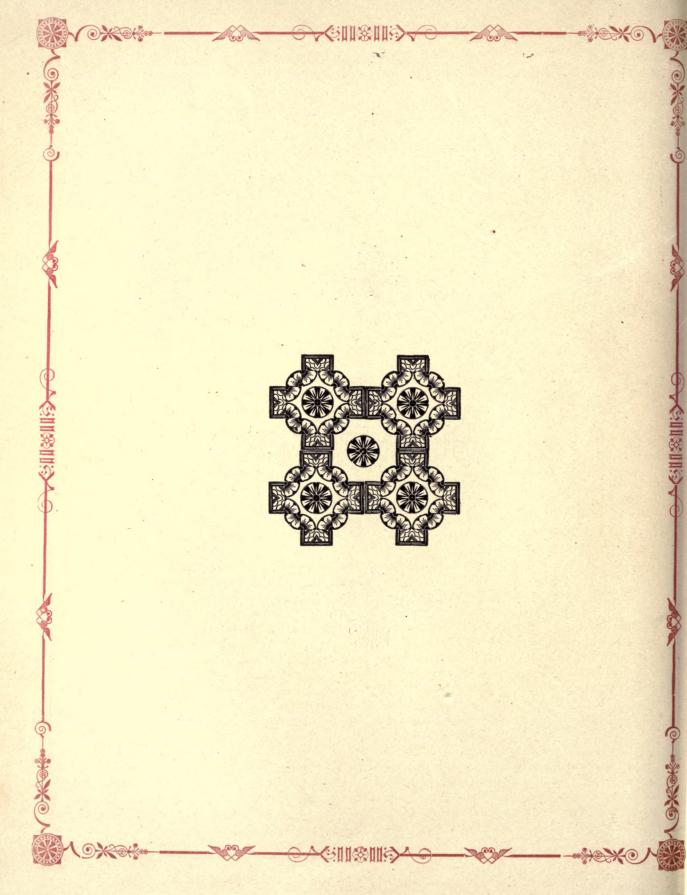
The Governor was a Delegate at large to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in June, 1884, where his first choice for President was John A. Logan, and second choice Chester A. Arthur; but he afterward zealously worked for the election of Mr. Blaine, true to his party.

Mr. Hamilton's term as Governor expired Jan. 30, 1885, when the great favorite "Dick" Oglesby was inaugurated.









HE comparative value of biography in the field of literature is daily becoming more apparent. At no period has it ranked as at present, and each successive day adds to its promi-

nence. Sixty years ago its supremacy was acknowledged by the most graceful pen of the age, and the concession had all the more strength coming as it did from a man whose *ultima thule* was found in a direction considered diametrically its reverse. Tourgee considers biography as hardly worthy respect, and the opinion seems conspicuously singular, coming

from one who expounds his principles through the lips of fictitious characters, constructed for the purpose. It strikes one as paradoxical. But when a historian so masterly as Lord Macaulay pays tribute to the value and power of biography, its place is assured beyond danger from assault.

Carlyle's statement that the world's history is the history of its leaders, is the truest thing that has been said of the comparative merits of biography, and it brings us to the quest for the world's leaders. Finding them, we are startled to discover that the real and true leaders are, for the most part, comparatively unknown. Modern progress, with its hurried sweep, has engulfed them, and bewildered the common understanding with its exhibit of marvels. But when the lapse of time has cooled enthusiasm, when results stand forth in matchless proportions and the spontaneous meed of praise awaits its rightful owner, agencies appear in their legitimate attitude.

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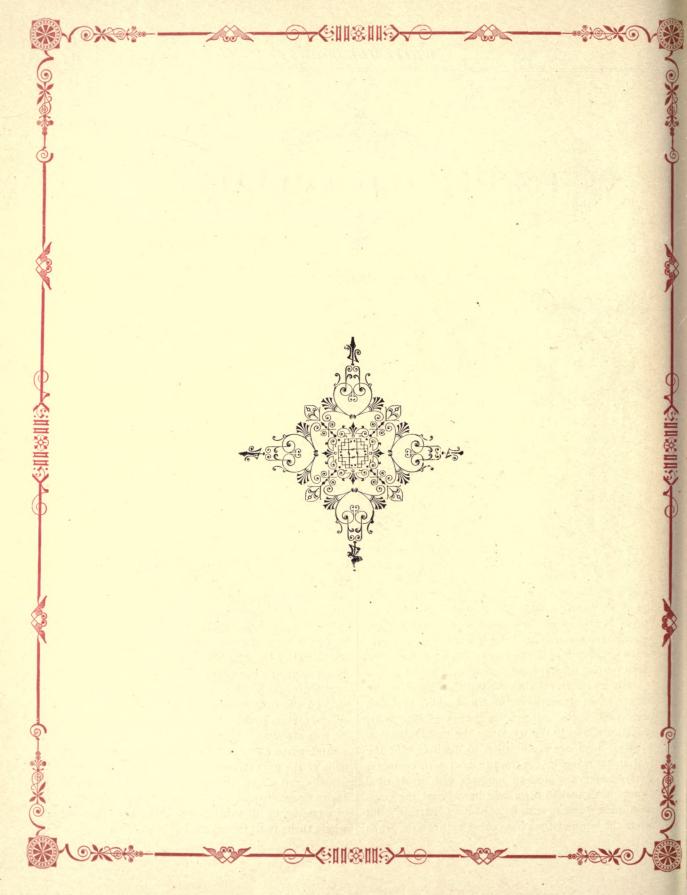
The time is here when biography is no longer confined to those who have done great things. The day of small things has come, and the grand array of those who have created the proud position and splendid supremacy of American institutions, is receiving just recognition.

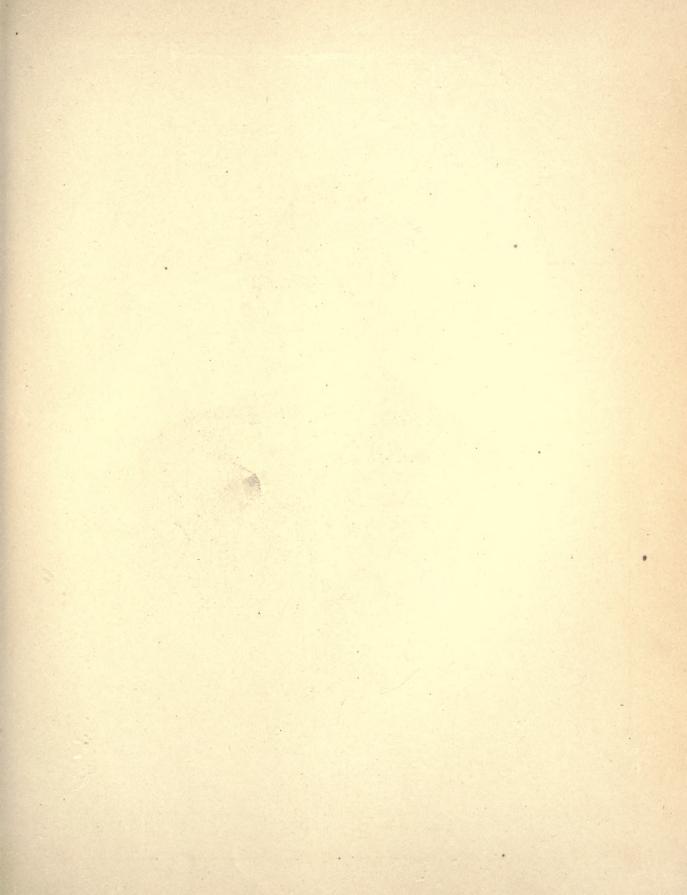
No wonder that Illinois is supreme among States! When her pioneer sons first trod her fair acres, and the hope of ultimate ownership arose in their souls, did they not know, though unwittingly, what is the true significance of the "divine right of kings?"

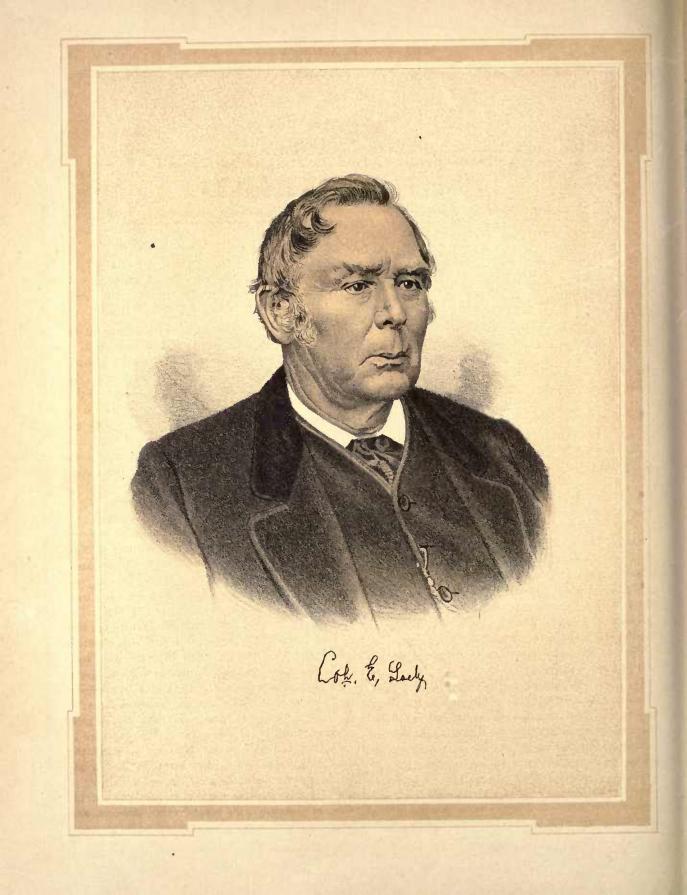
Who more a king than he who stood in the primal days of Whiteside County, his gaze fixed on the broad acres of his "claim," and feeling in his veins the leaping tide and in his muscles the latent strength, through whose intelligent application the fruition of his hopes should come?

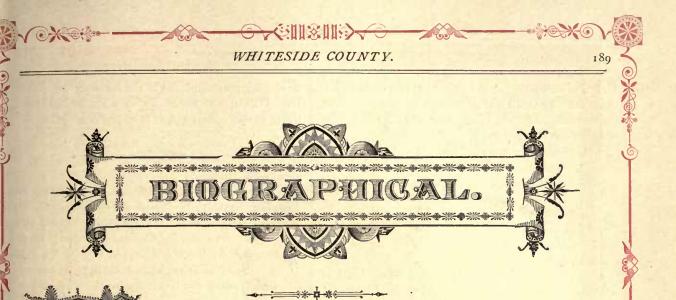
The "annals" that follow these words of introduction have been retouched with reverence, and a full realization of the responsibility attending the work. Every man who has added by his life's efforts to the productiveness of the soil, improved the quality or swelled the number of the herds, has a right to a representation to the generations of the future from his own standpoint of motive and achievement.

And when they that follow contemplate the results of the toil of those who led, question as to personality and purpose, these pages will exist to answer their eager solicitude, and to urge them, in the light of example, to fill worthily the steps that first trod where theirs must come after.









OL. EBENEZER SEELY, the oldest living resident of Whiteside County, living upon his farm in Portland Tp., was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Nov. 6, 1802.

He is a son of Jeduthan and Sally (Gibbs) Seely. His father was a native of Washington Co., N. Y., a farmer by occupation, and died near where Col. Seely now resides, Sept. 4, 1836, and was the first man buried in the county. His mother was a native of Utica, N. Y., and died in Olin, Iowa, in 1841. They were united in mar-

riage in Onondaga Co., N. Y., and afterwards moved to Genesee County, that State. They were the parents of six children, five sons and one daughter, three of whom yet survive, and one of whom, Col. Seely, subject of this notice, is the eldest. Horace is now residing at Oxford Mills, Jones Co., Iowa. Mary is the wife of Rev. Lowry, a Congregational minister in Olin, Jones Co., Iowa.

In 1806, the parents of Col. Seely moved from Onondaga to Genesee Co., N. Y., and in the latter county Mr. Seely was reared on a farm, receiving the advantages afforded by the common schools, and developed into manhood. On attaining adult age he continued to follow the vocation of farming and lumbering, and soon after entered into a copartnership with Marvin Frary in the saw-mill business. They erected a saw-mill in the latter county, which they continued to operate for five years, when Col. Seely sold out and, taking his share of the lumber that was on hand, constructed a raft on which he placed his family, consisting of wife and five children and father and mother, and rafted down the Ohio River to Louisville, Ky. He sold his lumber at that place and took a boat to St. Louis, accompanied by his family, and went from the latter city to Reck Island. At the latter place he hired a team and brought his family to what is now Prophetstown Township. He had nevertheless been to this county before. In September, 1834, he came here and located 320 acres of land on sections 6, of Prophetstown Township, and 1 of Portland Township. He broke some land and made some other improvements on his place, and in March, 1835, returned to New York, and in April, 1836, brought his family as stated. He at first moved into a little house his brother Norman B., now deceased, owned at that time, and soon erected a log house of his own, 22 x 22 feet. The following year he erected another building, 22 x 22 feet in dimensions, twelve feet from the building which he first erected, and placed them both under one roof. In 1839 he erected a frame house. 22 x 30 in dimensions, and one and a half stories. in which he kept "hotel" for the accommodation of pioneer travelers, having brought with him a good supply of bedding, provisions, etc. He continued to act as "mine host" on his farm for 32 years, the same being known as a farmers' home. He had at one time 220 acres under the plow, and a fine farm.

Col. Seely also erected a steam saw-mill on his farm, in company with several other pioneers, and they ran it for about ten years, when he bought them

all out, which he did one at a time, and became sole owner. The mill was finally run for two years as a grist-mill. Afterward Col. Seely sold the machinery, which was shipped away.

Mr. Seely tells many interesting stories of his early settlement in this county. The first grist that he had ground he took to Aurora, 100 miles distant, and was some eight days making the trip. He has drawn a great deal of wheat to Chicago, and has had at a time two and three teams on the road at once. He has seen a string of teams three miles long loaded with wheat, and on their way to the now great metropolis. At one time he went to Chicago with three loads of wheat, and was spokesman for the wheat " drawers " that day and controlled the price of that article there, and bulled the market from 75 cents to \$1.10. At present he could hardly accomplish the wonderful feat he performed at that time. The Colonel also saw the first two-story building erected in Chicago, which was in September, 1834. This was the Tremont House, which afterward burned, and was replaced with another fine stone building. Mr. Seely receives his title of Colonel from having been the Colonel of the militia of New York, and also in this State.

Col. Seely was united in marriage, in Alexander Township, Genesee Co., N. Y., Jan. 25, 1824, to Miss Dolly Maynard, who was born in the State of Connecticut, Feb. 27, 1803, and died Jan. 6, 1875. They raised seven children, six of whom survive. Solomon, a resident of Sterling: Sarah, the wife of Alexander Hatfield, a resident of Sterling. Andrew J., a farmer in Portland Township. Martin V., a resident of Prophetstown. Caroline, wife of Stephen H. Beardslee, a resident of Cadillac, Mich.; and Jennie, a widow, residing in Brooklyn, N. Y. David is deceased.

Col. Scely has been a member of the I. O. O. F. 30 years. He was the first President of the Pioneer Society of this county, and has held the position ever since. The first meeting was held in January, 1853, in the Wallace House, Sterling, and Col. Seely has never failed to attend the meetings of the society since, with but a single exception. The meetings are held at Hamilton's Bluffs, in Lyndon Township, this county. He has a remarkable memory for a man of his age. His mind is as clear and strong as men usually are at 60.

Mr. Seely is a gentleman worthy the distinction of

having his portrait placed in the honorary position in this ALBUM, and especially so when he has been living in this county longer than any other man.

ason W. Blaisdell, farmer, residing on section 16, Portland Township, and the owner of 210 acres in the township, is a Son of Daniel and Clarissa (Gardner), Blaisdell, and was born in Cortland Co., N. Y., July 27, 1820. His father was a millwright, in connection with farming and lumbering, in the State of Vermont, and his mother was a native of the same State. The issue of their union was three children, two of whom are living. Mary is deceased. Caroline is the wife of Daniel F. Cole, a farmer residing in Portland Township, this county.

Mr. Blaisdell is the youngest of his father's family. He and his father came by river to Rock Island, and walked to Portland Township, this county, arriving at the residence of Horace Burk June 15, 1836. His father made a claim of 160 acres on section 21, of Portland Township. Coming at that date in company with his father, Mr. B., as well as the latter, may be considered one of the pioneer settlers of this county. His father made improvements on his claim, and in the fall of 1837 the remainder of the family followed. In the tornado which occurred in 1844, his father was considerably bruised, and never fully recovered. He died on his farm, Dec. 23, 1855, where the mother also died, April 15, 1870. He was a man of energetic disposition, with a determination to establish a home for himself and family, and faithfully labored for the fulfillment of his desire. He held numerous offices in the township.

Mr. Blaisdell purchased 40 acres of prairie land and 33 of timber land in 1843, and subsequently added to his landed interests until at one time he had about 500 acres. He has given 80 acres to his son, Herbert P., 120 acres to his daughter, Anulet, and 80 acres to Almeda, and now has 210 acres, located on sections 21, 16, 25 and 27. He has a fine residence, good orchard, barns, fine running spring, etc. He also runs a threshing-machine in seasons, and has sawed wood for a number of years.

Mr. Blaisdell was united in marriage in Portland

Township, Dec. 5, 1844, to Miss Alzina Rowe. She was a daughter of James and Mary A. Rowe, and was born in Steuben Co., N. Y. The issue of their union was three children, all born in Portland Township, this county. Their record is as follows: Anulet was born April 14, 1847, and is the wife of Ralph Smedley, a farmer of Portland Township; Almeda was born July 31, 1855, and is the wife of William C. Bryant, a farmer and dealer in stock at Erie; Herbert P., born Sept. 13, 1852, is now a resident of La Vergne, Minn.



PANAOK

illiam Pearson, general farmer, section 29, Ustick Township, is the proprietor of one of the finest farms in Whiteside County, comprising 340 acres. His first purchase, in 1856, included 60 acres, which has been and still is the site of his home. He has been prospered in his business relations, and is a very successful farmer.

He was born Feb. 14, 1832, in Chedelhume, Chestershire, England, and is the son of James and Mary (Fisher) Pearson. His parents were natives of England, and the mother died in her native country, in 1852. Their children were born in the following order: John, Samuel, Thomas, Jane, William, James, Henry and Isaac. Thomas was drowned in Clinton, De Witt Co., Ill. Isaac died at 22. The surviving brothers and sisters of Mr. Pearson live in England. His father came to America and lived about five years, when he died at the residence of his son. He was successively a butcher, farmer and silk-weaver.

Mr. Pearson came to the United States in 1854, and settled at Blackberry, Kane Co., Ill., operating as a section foreman on the Chicago & North Western Railroad. In 1856 he came to Whiteside County, and has since been engaged in farming. He operated in the same capacity in the interests of the same railroad corporation after his removal hither, one termination of his route being Unionville. He has since resided in Ustick Township, with the exception of six months spent in Wisconsin.

In 1860 he returned to his native country to fulfill a long cherished purpose, the result of which was his marriage to Ann Shotwell. Their union was celebrated Jan. 25, and soon after they sailed for their home in the New World. They have had 12 children, nine of whom still survive. They were born in the following order, in Ustick Township: George, Dec. 25, 1861; James, Jan. 27, 1863; Mary J., Jan. 4, 1865; Frances E., March 9, 1866; Frederic W., Feb. 28, 1868; Emma C., April 7, 1870; Eliza, June 10, 1872; Levi, March 4, 1874; Allan. Three children died in infancy. Mrs. Pearson was born Nov. 14, 1836, and is the daughter of George and Frances Shotwell. Her father was born in 1806, in Woodford, Chestershire, and died Jan. 9, 1879. Her mother was born in 1808 in the same place, and died June 24, 1883. Their children were named Sarah, Frederick, Levi, Ann, Samuel, William and Eliza. Two sisters died in England. Samuel and William came 'to America.

ornelius Trowbridge, a farmer owning land on sections 33 and 34, Mt. Pleasant Township, is a son of Willard and Amy (Sprague) Trowbridge, natives of Connecticut. They were married and settled in Lewis Co. N. Y., where the wife and mother died. The father afterward removed to Fulton Co., Ohio, where he is at present residing. Their family comprised six children, namely: John S., Jordon, Emily, Anson, Allen and Cornelius.

Cornelius, the subject of this biographical notice, was born in York, Lewis Co., N. Y., Feb. 20, 1828. He received a common-school education in Ohio, and as the country in which his father resided was new, and he being the first settler in the township of the county, the school privileges were very limited. Cornelius lived at home assisting on the farm until he attained the age of majority. He then bought a tract of timbered land, which he cleared and afterward sold, and then cleared another farm in the same locality; he also assisted in clearing his father's farm in Fulton County, Ohio.

Nov. 8, 1863, Mr. Trowbridge enlisted in the 38th Ohio Vol. Inf., and served till the close of the war. He participated in the battle of Jonesboro and at the siege of Atlanta, and was wounded by a minic ball in the right leg, and in consequence thereof he was incapacitated from active duty in the field. He is a

member of Alpheus Clark Post, G. A. R., at Morrison, and is also a pensioner of the Government. After the war closed Mr. Trowbridge returned to his farm in Ohio, and resumed the cultivation of his land, which he continued until June, 1878, when he came to this county and settled on the farm on which he at present resides, in Mt. Pleasant Township, which he had purchased the spring previous to his removal hither. He is the owner of $187\frac{1}{2}$ acres, the principal portion of which lies in Mt. Pleasant Township, and of the whole tract, 180 acres is in a good tillable condition.

Mr. Trowbridge was united in marriage in Fulton Co., Ohio, Dec. 30, 1849, to Celina M., daughter of Alanson and Mary (Hubbard) Bradley, natives of Connecticut. Her parents were married and settled in York State, from whence they removed to Fulton Co., Ohio, in 1844, and where her father died Aug. 8, 1877. The mother resides in Dakota. Their family comprised ten children, namely: Edwin, Celina, Almon, Jane, Enos, Cyrus, James, Martha, Frederick and Mary. Mrs. Trowbridge was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., Aug. 21, 1830. She and her husband are the parents of three children, Julius O., born Dec. 26, 1850; Alfred E., born Jan. 16, 1854; Martha A., born May 7, 1867, and died when 16 months old.

Mr. Trowbridge has held the office of School Director, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically he is identified with the Republican party.

illiam H. Harrison, a merchant at Tampico, was born Dec. 20, 1856, in Fenton Township, Whiteside Co., Ill. His parents, Samuel and Betsey (Pope) Harrison, were born in England, where they were farmers. They came to Whiteside County, and the father died in Fenton Township, in 1866. In 1874 the mother and children went to Vancouver's Island, B. C.

Mr. Harrison returned to Whiteside County in 1876. He obtained a position as clerk in the employment of Isaac Kahn, in whose interests he operated 18 months. In 1878 he came to Tampico and formed a partnership with R. Davis in the sale of

general merchandise. At the end of 18 months their connection terminated, Mr. Harrison becoming sole proprietor. His business is in a prosperous condition. In political opinion and relations, Mr. Harrison is a Republican. He is at present a member of the Village Board.

Dec. 25, 1883, he was married to Sadie, daughter of Thomas A. and Mary (Varien) Glassburn. Her parents were born, reared and married in Ohio, and came to Illinois in 1856, since which time they have resided in Whiteside County. They now live in Tampico Township, where Mrs. Harrison was born, and acquired a good education. At 16 she commenced teaching in the primary department of the village school at Tampico, where she was employed six years.

artin V. Seely, "mine host" of the "Seely House," is a son of Col. Ebenezer and Dolly (Maynard) Seely (see sketch of Col. Ebenezer Seely in another part of this work), and was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Jan. 30, 1834. The father of Mr. Seely was a native of Genesee Co., N. Y., and now resides in Portland Township, this county, at the advanced age of 82 years; his portrait appears in this work, and in connection therewith a biographical sketch of his life. The mother of Mr. Seely died on the old homestead, aged 72 years.

When two years of age, 1836, Mr. Seely accompanied his parents to this county, where they located on a farm. He was reared on the farm, assisting in the labors of the same and alternating his work thereon by attendance at the common schools until he attained the age of majority.

Mr. Seely was united in marriage in Portland Township, this county, March 20, 1855, to Miss Armina Maynard, a daughter of William and Emily Maynard. She was born in Erie Co., N. Y., Jan. 30, 1834, the same day and year which witnessed the birth of her husband. The issue of their union was two children, both of whom are deceased, Sadie and Willie.

Mrs. Seely died in Portland Township, March 7, 1859, and Mr. Seely was again married in the same (township, Dec. 19, 1861, to Miss Amelia Keeler,

daughter of Ralph O. and Orlantha J. Keeler. She was born in Wood Co., Ohio, Aug. 15, 1835. They had one son, Ralph M., born July 19, 1867, and at present attending the Business College at Sterling, Ill. Mrs. Seely died in Prophetstown, Dec. 15, 1884. In 1861, Mr. Seely bought the old homestead, which comprised 260 acres. He subsequently sold 160 acres of the same and at the present time is the proprietor of 100 acres of the old homestead, also 160 acres on sections 1 and 35 in Portland Township. He made a speciality of stock-raising, buying and feeding his stock and shipping annually about \$50,-000 worth. Mr. Seely was President of the Whiteside Agricultural Society of Sterling, for two years. Socially, he is a member of the I. O. O. F.

In 1873 Mr. Seely went to Prophetstown and built the Seely House, which he rented for six years, and during that time was interested in the stock business. When the First National Bank was organized, he was a stock-holder and director of the same. In 1879, he took charge of his hotel and has conducted it ever since. It is the only hotel in Prophetstown, has 28 rooms for the accommodation of guests, and is conducted in a manner every way snited to the wants of the traveling public. Mr. Seely is strictly temperate, never having tasted a drop of ardent spirits in his life; nor does he use tobacco in any way.

avid B. Arrell is one of the most prosperous and enterprising farmers in Garden Plain Township. He was born in the township of Veale in Daviess Co., Ind., Sept. 20, 1821. His parents, James and Sarah (Crab)

[§] Arrell, were natives of the township of Fallowfield, Washington Co., Pa., and emigrated thence to Indiana about 1817, traveling on flat-boats on the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers to Evansville on the latter, whence they went to Daviess County with teams. They located in Daviess County and were pioneers, building a log house in the depths of the timber. The structure was built without nails, covered with clapboards and had a puncheon floor. The door was furnished with a wooden latch, and the trite saying that "its string was always out," may be accepted in all its significations. The family left Indiana in 1823, returning to Pennsylvania.

So far as can be ascertained the first representatives of the name of Arrell in America were two brothers, Edward and William Arrell, who came from County Derry, Ireland, to America in 1774. They were descendants of the Scotch who went to the north of the Green Isle to escape the persecutions of the "kirk" in 1619, and who experienced perplexities scarcely less oppressive from the taxation of the Established Church, which presented their assimilation in any degree with the people of the country where they first sought refuge, for a long period of time. Hence the first Scotch-Irish who settled in America had no mixture of Irish blood in their veins. They were Scotch who were born in Ireland. Edward Arrell, paternal grandfather of Mr. Arrell of this sketch, espoused the cause of the Colonists in their rebellion against British oppression. He was enployed in the commissary department at Bunker Hill, and while driving his team on the retreat his wagon tipped over. He restored its equilibrium, filled it with wounded soldiers and the procession made good its escape. He located after the war was done in Fayette Co., Pa. After his marriage he secured a claim of land on Maple Creek, in Fallowfield Township. He improved a farm on which he lived until his life's journey closed. His children numbered seven-four sons and three daughters.

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James and Sarah Arrell became the parents of seven children. Following is the record of those of the number who survive: Matilda is the wife of William Wood, and they reside on a part of the homestead in Daviess Co., Ind. David B. is the oldest surviving son. Alice married Hon. John B. Scudder, of Daviess Co., Ind. Nancy is the widow of Fenwick Alexander. Rachel is the wife of G. Mc-Ilvaine, of Washington Co., Pa.

William Arrell, the brother of Edward, settled in Chambersburg, Pa. He had three sons and one daughter. Only one of his sons was married. The son John located near Poland, Ohio, where some of his descendants yet reside.

Mr. Arrell of this sketch was two years of age when his parents went to Pennsylvania. After a residence there of seven years, the family returned to Daviess Co., Ind., where the son remained until he was 18. He returned to Pennsylvania in 1839 to live with his aunts. In 1846 he was married to Margaret J., daughter of Baptiste and Nancy (Arrell) Hopper.

The year following they went to Monongahela City, where they resided until r853. In that year they came to Illinois and fixed their first place of abode near Albany. Mr. Arrell bought a tract of unimproved land on section 32, of Garden Plain Township, of which he took possession in 1857. On taking up his residence thereon, he at once proceeded to put the place in the best condition for occupation and successful management. The entire property is in advanced cultivation and fitted with the best type of modern farm fixtures,

Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Arrell. Those now living are as follows: Effie is the wife of Dr. J. B. Ewing, of Uniontown, Fayette Co., Pa. Hopper is married and lives in Newton Township. Gertrude married B. H. Quick, of Moline. David B., Jr., resides at home.



abez Lathe, a farmer in Lyndon Township, is the third son of Reuel and Sally (Robins) Lathe, of whom a sketch may be found elsewhere in this volume. He was born Dec. 1, 1822, in Steuben Co., N. Y., where he was brought up on a farm, and was well educated. He began teaching when 20 years old, and alternated that pursuit with farming until he came to Whiteside County with his parents, the removal of the family hither being effected in 1845. In 1846 he bought 80 acres of land on section 12, Lyndon Township, on which he made the first improvements, in 1848. He broke a few acres and set out an orchard, as a beginning of the work of putting his property under thorough cultivation.

Mr. Lathe was united in marriage April 4, 1849, to Pamelia, daughter of John P. and Candace Sands. In the spring of 1850 he located on his place, where he had built a house. His wife died Sept. 1, 1854. He was again married Dec. 1, 1855, to Martha M. Hickcox. She was born in Chittenden Co., Vt., and is the daughter of Thomas N. and Mary (Foster) Hickcox.

The agricultural affairs of Mr. Lathe were proceeding prosperously, when his buildings, fences and orchard were swept away by the tornado of June 3, 1860. His wife was so severely injured that she never fully recovered. He built the house he now occupies in 1862, and the farm is again supplied with convenient buildings, and is fenced in good condition.



ichard Storer, deceased, formerly a farmer on section 11, Garden Plain Township, was born Feb. 23, 1816, in Washington Co., Pa. He was the son of John and Elizabeth (Holecraft) Storer, and was brought up on his father's farm. He married Margaret Curry,

a native of Pennsylvania, born Dec. 29, 1818. They resided in Allegheny Co, Pa., after their marriage, until their removal in 1853 to Whiteside County, where they settled on the southeast quarter of section 11, in Garden Plain Township. Mr. Storer was a skillful and industrious farmer, and pushed his agricultural operations with success. He died in June, 1881.

Mrs. Storer lives on the homestead. She is the mother of two daughters,—Elizabeth, wife of J. B. Kearns; and Adeline, who married A. J. Stowell, of whom a sketch appears elsewhere.

ennis Austin, a farmer on section 6, Lyndon Township, owns a valuable farm of 220 acres, pleasantly and desirably located about three miles south of Morrison. The place is increased in appearance and value by shade and ornamental trees and shrubs.

Mr. Austin was born Dec. 30, 1825, in Allenville, Switzerland Co., Ind. William Austin, his father, was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1794, and was descended from the early emigrants to New England. During the war of 1812 he raised a company of volunteer soldiers and started for Plattsburg, where a battle was in progress, but arrived too late to take active share in it.

He married Margaret Livings, a native of New Jersey, of mixed English and German parentage. After their marriage they resided a brief period in the State of New York, and went thence to Hamilton

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Co., Ohio. They lived two years in the vicinity of Cincinnati, and then pushed on to what was in that day the western frontier, locating in Cotton Township, Switzerland Co., Ind. The senior Austin bought a tract of land covered with the first forest, where he cleared a farm, removing from it after it was well improved to a second farm in the wilderness, where he repeated the experience and moved to a third tract of forest. He placed the latter in improved condition, and in 1854 made a final remove to Whiteside County, where he had previously bought 400 acres from the United States Government, which was located in Mt. Pleasant Township. He bought a house which he removed to section 27, and which constituted his residence until his death, in 1859. His wife died in 1877. Their children numbered ten, and seven are still living (1885). Miranda, the widow of Henry Murphy, lives in Jewell Co., Kan. Daniel, Silas R. and Dennis live in Lyndon Township. Martin B. is a resident of Morrison. Georgianna, wife of Homer Olmstead, lives in Cloud Co., Kan. William Steward is a resident at Unionville.

Mr. Austin was the assistant of his father on the pioneer farms from the time he had sufficient strength to operate with an ax. He improved the enforced leisure of the winters by attendance at the district schools, and he made his home with his father's family until he was 23.

In September, 1848, he was joined in marriage to Harriet Gary. She was born in Rushford, Allegany Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of Charles and Eunice (Spaulding) Gary. Her parents were natives respectively of Connecticnt and Vermont. Previous to his marriage Mr. Austin had purchased 50 acres of land under partial improvements in Cotton Township, on which he settled with his bride and began the world on his own responsibility. He operated as a farmer on his property, clearing and extending the improvements and increasing its value until 1854. In the autumn of that year he came to Whiteside County to engage in agricultural pursuits under more favorable circumstances. He purchased land in Lyndon Township, then known as township 20, range 5 east. His land was located on section 6, and was wholly guiltless of the arts of the husbandman. Mr. Austin rented a farm during the first year, and in 1856 began the work of improvement of his own property. He built a frame house of unpretentious character, which his family occupied 20 years, when he erected the dwelling in which they now reside.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Austin number eight: Millard married Alice Moss, and lives in Cloud Co., Kan.; Frank married Sophia Follinsby and resides in Clark Co., D. T.; Esther is the wife of S. A. Maxwell, of Unionville (see sketch); Olive married Frank Wenner, a farmer in Clark Co., D. T.; Lincoln is a farmer in Clark Co., D. T.; Hattie, Clara E. and Clark were born next in order; Harrison, fourth child, married Ellen Follinsby, and died in Exeter, Neb., aged 24 years. He left a child, who resides with the widowed mother in Clark Co., D. T.

enjamin Belt is one of the early settlers of Lyndon Township, whither he came in November, 1845. He settled in 1846 on section 7. He was born Dec. 7, 1802, in Huntington Co., Pa., whence he went with his parents eight years later to Ohio. They were pioneers in the valley of the Licking. Mr. Belt passed his minority in Licking County and was a resident there until his removal to Illinois.

He was married April 30, 1823, to Deborah Callihan, a native of Ohio. Seven of their ten children are living: Samantha is the widow of David Ray; Hannah is the wife of G. H. Hamilton, a leading farmer of Lyndon Township, of whom a full account is given elsewhere in this ALBUM; Elizabeth married John Belt; Salathiel lives in California; Celona is the wife of H. Daily and they live in Dakota; Sabrina is the widow of George A. Coleman; Frank lives on the homestead. Augustus is the name of an adopted son. Mrs. Belt died Feb. 17, 1878.

on. James McCoy, the pioneer lawyer and one of the founders of Fulton City, Ill., has been an attorney in Northwestern Illinois for nearly 50 years, and the record of his career is such as to reflect most honorably upon his character as a man. He was born in Greenbrier Co., Va., Sept. 22, 1816. William Mc-Coy, his grandfather in the paternal line, was of

Scotch origin and was born in Virginia. He married a Miss Hamilton, who was of mixed Welsh and Irish parentage. They settled in Greenbrier County during the stirring times that preceded the Revolution, when the Indians of the Atlantic seaboard were at the height of their atrocities, which condition was, to a great extent, attributable to the fluence of the Tory element. Forts were constructed by the frontiersmen, and in one of these in Greenbrier County, William McCoy, father of Judge McCoy, was born, while his parents were seeking protection from Indian hostilities. William McCoy (2d) attained to man's estate in his native county, and married Agnes, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Gillian) Hanna. The former was born in Ireland, and when a boy came to America and settled in Greenbrier County. His wife was of Scotch origin and was born in the same county, in 1784, and was of Scotch and Irish descent. There were 12 children in Wm. McCoy's family, all of whom grew to maturity, and eight of whom are still living. Of these, our subject is fourth in order of birth. James received an academic education in Monroe Co., Va., and was graduated in 1836. He read law till near his majority, when he came to Illinois with a view of establishing himself in his profession in some of the new towns of the West. He reached the Mississippi River at the point now embraced by the city of Fulton, May 9, 1837. Here he found John Baker, on whose claim a rude attempt had been made to plat a town site.

This survey was abandoned, and a new one made under the management of Mr. McCoy, assisted by Henry C. Fellows, John B. Jenkins and George Kellogg. These four kept bachelor's hall in a little shanty on the river bank near the present steamboat landing. For several months they led an isolated and dreary life, fighting musquitoes and shaking with ague. Occasionally a curious passenger would land from some passing boat and, after looking the situation over, would go on. To the eastward of them was an almost unbroken stretch of wild and unsettled country extending to Dixon. Not even a trail led to the young city. Finally a few venturesome spirits joined them. The owners of the lots at that time were mainly Messrs. McCoy, Henry C. Fellows, John B. Jenkins, George W. Kellogg, Alvin Humphries, R. J. Jenks, John Baker, Lyman Blake and Jeremiah Humphries.

paign Co., Ohio, where he was joined by his brother, and they returned to Fulton. He sold his land, consisting of one-sixteenth of the platted tract, chiefly on credit, and, on the completion of his arrangements, he returned to Virginia, reaching home after an absence of 11 months, in the spring of 1838. He remained in Virginia until July of the the same year, when he returned to Fulton to make collections. The financial crisis, which had convulsed the business world, had reached Fulton, and he was not able to adjust the business which had brought him there a second time, and he was obliged to re-purchase his property to secure himself from loss. He stayed in Fulton until winter, and made further purchases of land. He went to Ohio, where he passed the winter, and was there married, April 23, 1839, to Miss Elizabeth Russell, daughter of James and Jane Russell. Mrs. McCoy was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, Nov. 19, 1819. In October, 1839, Mr. McCoy returned a third

In the fall of the same year he went to Cham-

In October, 1839, Mr. McCoy returned a third time to Fulton, to be present at the land sales. He soon determined to make this his future home. One year later, the village having acquired a population of three or four hundred, he entered upon the practice of his profession. His marked ability and untiring energy soon placed him among the foremost of his profession in the West, and his practice extended to the neighboring Courts, throughout Illinois and Iowa. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Courts of both these States, where he conducted successfully many important suits.

From the outset of his career as an attorney, Judge McCoy has controlled an extensive practice; and, although he has a wide repute as a chancery lawyer, he is a master of every branch of the profession. Throughout his entire practice Judge McCoy has pursued one undeviating course of strict adherence to the letter of the law under the direction of authoritative and acknowledged interpreters. He is an acknowledged leader in the legal ranks of Whiteside County, has no superior as a counselor, and but few peers. He has conducted his business singly with the exception of the period in which he was associated with his two oldest sons. William J., a practicing attorney at Morrison and Judge of the County Court, is a man of peerless ability and is rapidly attaining a foremost position as a chancery lawyer. His character, formed under the direction of his

father, is one of the best evidences of the influence by which it was involved. Albert R., an attorney at Clinton, Iowa, is one of the most brilliant advocates of the Northwest, and is a man of spotless record.

In 1851, while a project was under consideration before the Illinois Legislature to construct a railroad north and south through the State, Judge McCoy originated the idea of an east and west line from the Lakes to Council Bluffs on the Missouri River, to cross the Mississippi at Fulton and Lyons. He at once called a railroad meeting at Lyons, Iowa, just opposite Fulton City. His plan was to get the Iowa Legislature, which was then in session, to pass an act to incorporate a railway between Lyons and Council Bluffs. The meeting was well attended, and Judge McCoy was appointed Chairman of a committee of four, whose duty it was to present the matter to the Legislature and urge the passage of such an act. His associates upon the committee were John B. Bope, Benjamin Lake and D. P. McDonald. The petition was presented on Monday morning, and on the following morning an act of incorporation was passed by the House. It was sent to the Senate by a special messenger, where it was introduced. Senator Leffingwell procured a suspension of the rules and it passed to its third reading in 20 minutes, after which it received the Governor's signature and immediately became a law, in January, 1851.

In order to procure the passage of this act, Judge McCoy had pledged himself to secure the passage of an act by the Illinois Legislature to grant a charter for a railroad from Fulton to intersect the proposed Illinois Central Road at or near Dixon. He immediately called a railroad meeting at Fulton, and secured a well signed petition for a charter for a railroad from Fulton City eastward. Although the Illinois Legislature was almost at the close of its session, by prompt and energetic action he secured before its adjournment a passage of the bill he desired, which provided for the construction of the Mississippi & Rock River Junction Railroad, now the Chicago & Northwestern.

No sooner were these preliminaries successfully accomplished than a serious obstacle arose in the form of another line of road just chartered to run from Beloit, Wis., to Rock Island, Ill. The interests of the two roads were in conflict. A desperate effort was made by the managers of the latter road to defeat the project of building the Mississippi & Rock River Junction Railroad. Mr. McCoy took up the gauntlet, and with his characteristic energy called railroad meetings, made as many as three speeches a week in the interest of the road, until the total amout of capital stock was subscribed. He spent three years in soliciting an aggregate of \$750,000. He secured a topographical map of the western slope from the Pacific to the top of the Sierras, which he used in his address, and prophesied that within 25 years the achievements would take place which he actually did witness within 17 years!

WHITESIDE COUNTY.

May 1, 1852, at a meeting of stockholders held at Union Grove, the following named gentlemen were elected officers of the road: James McCoy, President; Directors—J. T. Atkinson, Royal Jacobs, Charles Dement, Benjamin Lake, Elijah Buel, John Phelps and A. W. Benton.

Judge McCoy was still the leading spirit in this enterprise, and by wise and close procedure the construction of the road was assured. He issued the first \$400,000 in bonds, and let the contract to build the road. Ground was first broken in February, 1853, and in April following the Michigan Central and Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Companies came forward and took stock to the amount of \$405,000 in that portion of the road lying between Dixon and Fulton. From that date its success was assured.

Mr. McCoy was elected its first President and served as director of the road several years, and as the attorney of the company under its different managements till about 1879, when he resigned, to devote himself to his local practice.

He was elected -Judge of the County Court of Whiteside County, in 1857, with common-law jurisdiction, but resigned in his third year of service, as he preferred his regular practice. He was elected a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1869-70, to form a new State Constitution, and was made Chairman of one of the most important committees, that of State, County and Municipal Indebtedness. He also served on the Judiciary Committee and on three others of great importance.

Judge McCoy was led through his warm interest in educational matters to accept a place on the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Soldiers' College, located at Fulton City, now known as the "Northern College of Illinois," and held that position several years.

In politics Mr. McCoy was originally a Whig and cast his first Presidential vote for Harrison. On the adjustment of political matters and the consequent re-organization of parties, he became a Republican, and has voted with that party since. He was a Delegate to the National Convention of 1864, which renominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, and was a Presidential Elector of 1868.

Mr. and Mrs. McCoy have had a family of seven children, of whom six are living: Melvina is the widow of Hon. Robert E. Logan, of Union Grove; William J. married Marie Aylesworth. Addison W. married Georgiana Freeman, and is practicing medicine at Wichita, Kan.; Augustine is a lumber merchant of Iowa; Edward, the youngest, is a lumber dealer of Sioux Rapids, Iowa.



iram Austin, a farmer of Lyndon Township, resident on section 4, is the oldest son of Stewart and Eliza (Reynolds) Austin. He was born Sept. 4, 1828, in Rutland Township, Tioga Co., Pa., where his parents were early settlers. As soon as he obtained a suitable growth he aided his father in the pioneer labors of the farm, helping to clear the timber away, and in the tillage of the soil. He obtained his education, attending school in the winter seasons.

His father came to Illinois in 1847, leaving him to arrange the incomplete affairs relating to the estate. He set out to rejoin the family in September, 1848, leaving Elmira, and traveling to Buffalo on the canal. He came from there on a steamboat to Chicago, and walked from that city to Lyndon in three days. His first labor in Whiteside County was with a threshing-machine, and the next year he worked on his father's farm.

In January, 1855, he was united in marriage to Laura, daughter of William C. and Emmeline (Monroe) Morse. She was born Nov. 21, 1836, in Luzerne Co., Pa. Mr. Austin and his brother had purchased the homestead, and on the event of his marriage he took up his residence thereon. He still occupies the place, of which he is sole owner, having bought the interest of his brother. The farm comprises 180 acres, in the best condition for agricultural purposes, all in tillage, and fenced, with substantial buildings, fruit and shade trees.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Austin, eight in number, were named Celestia E., Lyman R., Emma, Cora Belle, Lester M., Clara May, Phebe I. and Raymond H.; Emma died in infancy.



obert M. Carr, merchant at Fenton Center, who was born Feb. 13, 1854, in the township of Fenton. Merrill P. Carr, his father, came with his father, Timothy Carr, to Fenton Township in 1838, when he was but

eight years of age. Merrill P. Carr was born in Vermont, in September, 1830. He married Phebe A. Hoffman, a native of Virginia. He settled about the time of his marriage on section 20, Fenton Township, and at the time of his death, in September, 1862, he owned 258 acres of land. His widow afterwards became the wife of Paschal Davis, and they reside in Shelby Co., Mo.

Robert M. is the second son and second child. James, his eldest brother, is a practicing attorney at Maysville, Nodaway Co, Mo. Charles W., next younger, lives in Lyndon. Clara married Dyer Booth, and lives in Barton Co., Mo. Lawren D. is County Superintendent of Schools, in Sully Co., Dak.

Mr. Carr was reared on his father's homestead and educated in the common schools.

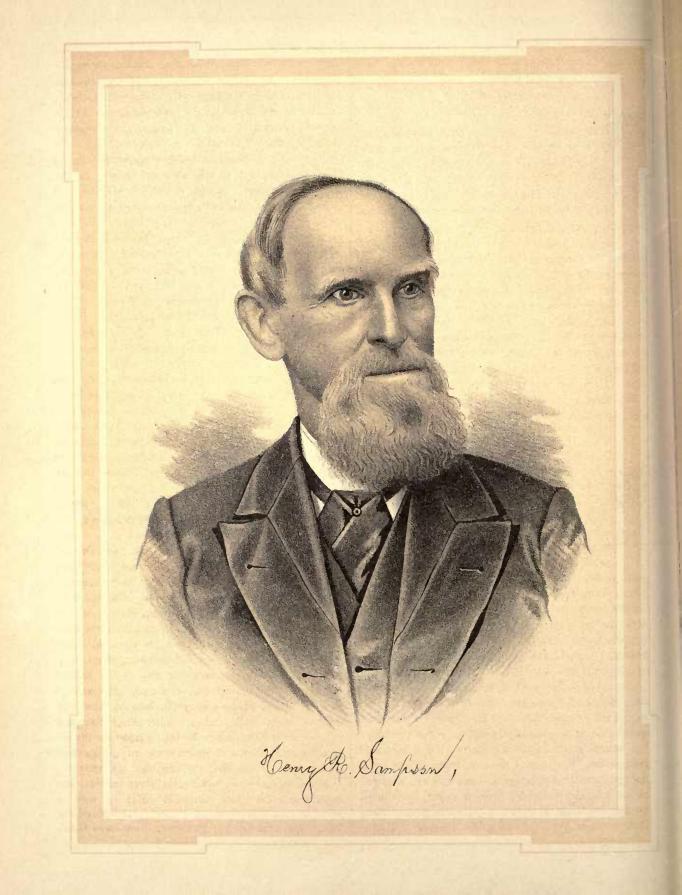
He was married Feb. 25, 1875, to Cynthia L., daughter of L. J. and Sarah Robinson. He located on a part of his father's estate, of which he is now the owner. In 1881 he went to live at Fenton Center, and in February, 1882, in company with his brother, he established a mercantile enterprise. They conducted their joint business two years, when R. M. Carr became by purchase sole proprietor, and has since managed his affairs singly. In 1884 he leased the elevator at Fenton Center and has since been engaged in traffic in grain and stock. In the spring of 1885 he began the sale of agricultural implements. He is Postmaster of Fenton, to which he was appointed in 1882.

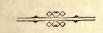
They are the parents of five children, namely: Minnie A., Clara E., Sarah A., Linneus M. and Mary L.

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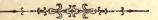




A. West, of the firm of Hollinshead & West, dealers in clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods at Morrison, was born April 8, r856, in Clyde Township, Whiteside County. He is a son of Benjamin and Mary (Whitley) West, and was reared on a farm, receiving a good common-school education.

He came to Morrison when 21 years of age and entered the employ of Knox & Brown, grocers, as a salesman, operating in their interests two years. He officiated in the same capacity for Brown Bros. and John Snyder & Co., respectively, one year. In 1881 he formed a partnership with R. P. Hollinshead and embarked in the business enterprise in which they are still jointly interested. Their stock includes a full line of well assorted goods common to their business. They own the building they are occupying.

Mr. West is one of the Councilmen of Morrison, and he belongs to the Order of Odd Fellows.



enry Rollins Sampson, Mayor of Morrison, is a descendant of one of the company of devoted pilgrims who came to Massachusetts in the Mayflower, in 1620. He is descended from a later generation, which included the children of Miles Standish and John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, who intermarried. Henry Sampson, his first recorded ancestor, was a child when he came to Plymouth, and was a member of the family of his uncle, Edward Tilley. This fact became known through the record made by Governor Bradford himself, and which was not discovered until 236 years afterward. Governor Bradford speaks of "the youth, Henery Samson," which accounts for the absence of his name from the compact which was made in the cabin of the Mayflower, and also shows that its original orthography omitted the letter "p," which was incorporated therein by subsequent generations. The lines of descent are remarkably well defined, and in but one single instance are clouded by lack of direct evidence. This, however, is obviated by accumulation of negative testimony to an extent that substantiates the unbroken lineage. Henry Sampson married Ann Plummer, and they became the parents of 10 children. His youngest son, Caleb, married Mercy Standish, the grand-daughter of Captain Miles Standish, and the daughter of Alexander Standish, who married Sarah Alden, daughter of John Alden and Priscilla Mullens, whose courtship is the subject of one of the sweetest poems in the English language. David, eldest son of Caleb and Mercy Sampson, was born in Duxbury, and married Mary Chaffin. Chapin, their youngest son, was born in Marshfield, Sept. 21, 1735, and married Elizabeth Clift. He was a shipmaster, and is the first of the family on record as following a seafaring life. Job Sampson, his son, was born in Duxbury, Sept. 19, 1766, and married Betsey Winsor. They had four children, three sons and a daughter. Henry Briggs, the eldest child, was born July 14, 1787, and married Nancy Turner, who was born in Scituate, Mass., May 8, 1787. They had eight children. Francis E. is the wife of W. S. Wilkinson, one of the most prominent citizens of Morrison, and now living there in retirement. Ann B. is deceased. Henry Rollins was born Sept. 6, 1819, in Duxbury, Mass. John T. is deceased. Julia T. is the wife of Charles N. Russell, a retired merchant at Sterling. Georgiana married Charles P. Mallett, son of Colonel Mallett, of New York, and grandson of James Fenner, Governor of Rhode Island. They are living at Joplin, Mo. Florence H. married E. H. Whitman, a farmer near Como, Whiteside County. Albert S. is a merchant at Sterling. Henry Briggs Sampson also became a shipmaster, and after following a seafaring life some years, was associated with his brother in a mercantile enterprise for a few years, after which he removed with his family to Gardner, Maine, and resumed his former position as a captain in the merchant service. Two years later, in 1836, he came West to Tremont, Ill., whence he came, about 1839, to Hopkins Township, and was one of the earliest settlers on the present site of Como. His mother was the oldest of the colony who located there, and died at Como, Oct, 5, 1854. The senior Sampson located on a farm, where he kept a hotel for the accommodation of the many travelers and prospectors in the county. He died at Como Dec. 31, 1865.

Mr. Sampson is the third child of his parents, and remained under their authority until he was 15 years of age. He obtained a good practical education at the academies at Duxbury, Mass., and Gard-

ner, Maine, and, possessing a reflective temperament, was at an early age the master of the limited curriculum of the schools of the period. In 1835 he obtained a clerkship in Boston, and later entered a large shipping establishment in the same city, as general assistant, where he was employed several years.

He came to Morrison in 1858 and entered upon the duties of the position of deputy-clerk, under his brother-in-law, W. S. Wilkinson. He was re-appointed and served an aggregate of eight years.

In 1865, in partnership with Col. D. R. Clendenen, he embarked in a mercantile enterprise, which relation was in existence about one year. In 1872, associated with A. W. Warren, he opened an abstract office at Morrison, and they operated in partnership until July, 1882. Soon after the termination of their relations, Mr. Sampson formed his present business association with his nephew, Henry B. Wilkinson, and they are the owners of the only set of abstracts of Whiteside County. They are also transacting a popular and profitable business in real estate and loans.

Mr. Sampson has been an active and useful citizen of Whiteside County since the beginning of his residence therein. In 1861 he was elected Town Clerk and served three successive terms. In 1861 he was elected to his first term as Supervisor of Mt. Pleasant Township, and has since been re-elected until the aggregate period of his official terms in that capacity is eight years. He was a member of the State Board of Equalization about two years, and has officiated six years as Councilman of Morrison. Among other important services which he has rendered was that of Chairman of the Water Works Committee, in which he accomplished a permanent benefit to the city of Morrison. At the point where the water works are now located there was a seemingly exhaustless natural spring, and it was in his opinion a desirable location for the purpose. He proved the value of his judgment by experiment, sinking a well of sufficient dimensions to thoroughly test its capacity. The necessary excavation led through the soil to bedrock, on which the foundation of the masonry is placed ; and in this a basin has been blasted, into which the water flows through interstices in the rock, and of remarkable purity. He superintended the construction of the works until their completion, and

they form one of the attractions of Morrison, as well as one of the most valuable acquisitions of the place.

Mr. Sampson was elected Mayor of Morrison, April 21, 1885, receiving an unanimous vote.

His marriage to Emma L. Dickinson took place at Boston, Sept. 27, 1858. Kate Power Sampson, their only child, was born in July, 1859. She died suddenly of heart disease March 27, 1878, going from life before a taint of worldliness had touched her glad young spirit and while existence was in its silvery bloom of hope and joy. She is

> Safe from all sin and all sorrow, And safe from the world's luring strife.

Mr. and Mrs. Sampson are members of the Universalist Church.

The portrait of Mr. Sampson appears on a preceding page. His character is plainly apparent from the data given of his course of life since he became a citizen of Morrison. His entire record is one of probity, integrity and ability, the quality of his judgment and mental balance rendering him an efficient factor in all public enterprises.

amuel M. Ladd, jeweler and optician at Morrison, was born Nov. 15, 1857, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and is the son of John A. and Mary E. (Mott) Ladd. His father was one of the pioneer telegraphers in Chicago and the West, and for many years conductor and superintendent of railroad, and in charge of United States transportation during the War: he is now a resident of Sterling. He is one of the most prominent Masons in Illinois, being Grand High Priest of the State.

Mr. Ladd is the oldest of the six children belonging to the family, of whom two are deceased. Marian E. lives at Morrison. Mabel E. and Fannie K. are the youngest children. The son completed his educational course at the High School of Sterling, and in the spring of 1879 he entered the jewelry store of Clark & Giddings to learn the business, and passed two years in his apprenticeship. At the end of that time the firm of Sackett & Ladd was formed and they opened business at Sterling, continuing their relations and operations there three years.

In June, 1884, Mr. Ladd came to Morrison and

established his business alone. He has a judiciously assorted stock and is doing a good business. He is one of the leaders in his line of traffic in the western part of Whiteside County, and is the only exclusive dealer in jewelry at Morrison. He makes a specialty of Johnson's optical goods, and uses Dr. Johnson's dioptic meter, to perfectly adjust glasses to the eye and determine the lens suited to the case. His stock includes a full line of fine goods, solid and plated ware, jewelry, watches and all other articles common to similar establishments.

Mr. Ladd is an earnest member of the Presbyterian Church. He takes a deep interest in Sunday-school matters and is the Secretary of the Central District Sunday-school organization.

- C.

dwin Old, farmer, upon section seven, Clyde Township, is a citizen of this country by adoption, having been born Feb. 26, 1815, in Wakefield, Yorkshire, Eng. His father and mother, Thomas and Elizabeth (Brooks) Old, were both natives of the same shire where the son was born, and were able to trace their line of ancestral descent to a very early period in the history of Great Britain. The father was a cloth manufacturer by profession and both he and his wife spent their entire lives where they were born.

Mr. Old was 12 years of age when he began to acquire a knowledge of the calling of his father. He served a regular apprenticeship and followed the business until he was 25 years old in the place of his nativity, In 1840 he emigrated to the United States and first located in the State of New Jersey. He went thence to Cairo, Greene Co., N. Y., where he obtained employment in the cloth manufacturing establishment of Horace Austin & Co., and operated in the interests of the firm five years.

He was married June 17, 1841, in Cairo, to Ann Platt, and they have been the parents of seven children, of whom four survive: William, who married Georgiana Rhodes and resides at Clinton, Iowa; Adaline married Robert Davis, who is a gardener at Morrison; Frances married Thomas Gulliland, a farmer in Ustick Township. Ellen lives with her parents. The father and mother of Mrs. Old, John and Betty (Beens) Platt, were natives of Yorkshire. Her father was a weaver. They came with their family of three children to America. Mrs. Old was born Jan. 12, 1822, in Yorkshire, and is the oldest child and at the time of the removal of the family to the United States she was six years of age. They located in Cairo, Greene Co., N. Y., and there her father died in 1849. The mother died about 1831.

After they had been married five years, Mr. and Mrs. Old went to Hobart, Delaware Co., N. Y., and in the year following returned to Greene Co., N. Y., locating in Windham for a time, whence they went to Haverstraw, in Rockland County, in the same State. After a residence there of three years they went to New Jersey. One year later they made a final change in their affairs and set out westward, coming to Clyde Township, where a number of English families from Yorkshire had located together with others from the eastern portion of the State of New York.

Mr. Old purchased 40 acres of land on his arrival and set diligently about the work of improving his property and developing the general welfare of the community so far as lay within the reach of his individual influence. The entire section was almost wholly unimproved, and houses were few. There were literally no fences. The family encountered the novel experiences of pioneer life, but instead of being disheartened pressed eagerly forward in the work of making a home. The homestead estate now comprises 200 acres, with 160 acres under improvement. Mr. and Mrs. Old are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of England.

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esse Johnson (deceased) was born in Troy, N. Y., April 2, 1798, and was the son of John and Sarah (Conkle) Johnson. His father was a graduate of Yale College, a soldier of the Revolution and a prominent attorney of New York. Jesse went to Loweville, Lewis Co., N. Y., while a young man, where he was married Feb. 8, 1822, to Miss Mary Webb. They had four boys and eight girls: Mary, wife of Carlos Ware, of Fulton Township. Sarah, wife of William Knight, died in December, 1863. Charles J. married Mary Exley, and is an attorney of Sterling, Ill. Harriet, wife of William C. Green, the present Mayor 204

WHITESIDE COUNTY.

of Fulton. John was an attorney of LeClaire, Iowa; he married Olive Abbott, and died in July, 1884, leaving a wife and seven children. Edmond L. married Mahala Wright, was a soldier of the late war and died in 1862, leaving a wife and son. Cornelia died in infancy. Cornelia P. is the wife of Richard Green, a merchant of Fulton, Ill. Henrietta, wife of Charles Davidson, a locomotive engineer of Bloomington, Ill. Anna M., widow of William Reed and a resident of Clinton, Iowa. Eliza, wife of Samuel Denison, of Port Byron, Ill. Caleb C., the youngest, is an attorney of Sterling and a Representative to the State Legislature from Whiteside County. He married Josephine Worthington.

Mr. Johnson moved from New York to Indiana in 1832, and in June, 1838, came to Fulton, Ill. He spent the summer at the village and in the fall moved to a farm about five miles distant, and was one of the very first to begin farming in the county. He remained on his farm till 1853, when he returned to the city and in company with his son-in-law, William Knight, purchased and put in operation the first steam ferry between Fulton and Lyons. He subsequently formed a partnership with Daniel Oliver in the grocery business at Fulton, but retired from business several years prior to his death, which occurred Oct. 12, 1876, at his residence in Fulton. His wife survived him till April, 1879. She was an estimable lady and highly respected. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were members of the Baptist Church for many years.

Mr. Johnson was a Whig in early life and on the organization of the Republican party, became an earnest supporter of its policy. He never sought public office and only once served in a public capacity at Fulton, that of Road Commissioner.

ichard Beswick, deceased, was formerly a resident on section 31, Clyde Township, where he settled in 18—. He was born Sept. 12, 1810, in Scarborough, Yorkshire, England, and died at his home July 7, 1884. His demise was very sudden and was the result of blood clot obstructing the action of the heart. Richard Beswick, senior, and Elizabeth (Naggs)

Beswick, his wife, father and mother of the subject of this biographical sketch, were natives of England and belonged to the old class of yeomanry. The

son was 19 years of age when the family came to the New World and located in the vicinity of the city of Toronto. Richard Beswick, junior, was there married and resided in the Dominion about three years after that event, when with his family he removed to Clyde Township. Both township and county were in the earliest period of their development and the former was still unnamed. Mr. Beswick at once purchased a tract of land and began the tedious though pleasant work of making a home. The first grain he raised was marketed at Chicago and Galena, and drawn thither by horse teams. His wife, Sally (Patrick) Beswick, died about 1844, leaving a son and a daughter. George died of measles while serving as a soldier for the Union. Belinda is the wife of Richard Tyre, an extensive farmer of Dakota Territory, owning 400 acres of land in Union County.

After the decease of his wife Mr. Beswick returned to Canada and removed his parents to Clyde Township, where they remained during the rest of their lives. They died at the residence of their son, but had chiefly made their home with a married daughter in Clyde Township. They were aged, respectively, about 75 and 60 years.

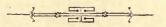
March 24, 1849, Mr. Beswick was married to Mrs. Hannah E. Humphrey. She was born March 16, 1821, in Northport Township, Waldo Co., Maine, and is the daughter of George W. and Lydia (Duncan) Knight. Her parents were natives of the Pine-Tree State, born of New England ancestry, and of English extraction, save a slight admixture of Irish blood in the predecessors of the father. The mother died in 1831, leaving 11 children, eight of whom yet survive.

Mrs. Beswick was sixth in order of birth and was but ten years of age when her mother was removed by death. Her father was again married, in Maine, and of the second union one son (now deceased) was born. Later the father took six of the younger children and went to Ohio and settled on a farm near Grandville, Licking County. He was again married while living there, and later came to Fulton, Whiteside County. The father died there Feb. 12, 1866. His wife died at her brother's home, in the southern part of Illinois, shortly after coming to the State. Both were in advanced life.

The first marriage of Mrs. Beswick, to Alvaro Humphrey, occurred June 22, 1838, in Licking Co. $0 \diamond 10 \odot$

Ohio. He was a native of the county and was the son of a farmer who was born in New England and who had become a pioneer of the Buckeye State in its earliest development. His father died in Cincinnati, the mother in Licking County. The death of Mr. Humphrey took place in the county of his nativity April 22, 1847, and he left two sons,-George and Lorenzo. The former married Lucy Van Damark and is a farmer in Brown Co., Kan. The younger child, died in Fulton soon after the removal of his mother to Illinois. After the death of her husband Mrs. Beswick came to Whiteside County and was an inmate of the family of her brother, William Knight, until she became the wife of Mr. Beswick. Of this union five children have been born,-William A., Thomas L., Lizzie, Carrie and Sarah. The latter died when five years of age.

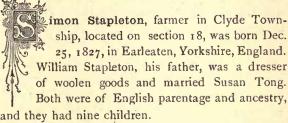
Mr. Beswick was a useful and influential citizen of his township and served 14 years as Supervisor, acting continuously during that period. He held various other offices and was actively interested in educational matters. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



rederick J. Beuzeville, dealer in boots, shoes, harnesses, etc., at Morrison, was born April 17, 1849, in Vienna, Ontario Co., N. Y., and is the son of George and Miriam (Prescott) Beuzeville. His parents were born in England, and in 1842 emigrated to the United States, and located in Ontario Co., N. Y. In 1854 the family came to Morrison, and nine years later went to Lyons, Iowa. They went thence in 1882 to Plankington, Aurora Co., Dak., where they are still resident.

Mr. Beuzeville learned his trade of his father, who has followed the business of a harness-maker in the various places where he has been located. The son began to acquire a knowledge of its various details at Lyons, Iowa, when he was 17 years of age, and after working under his father's supervision until 1869, he came to Morrison and established the business enterprise in which he has since been engaged. In 1872 he bought the building which he first operated, and the site therewith, and on the latter in 1875 he erected the brick building which he now occupies, situated on the principal business street at Morrison. Mr. Beuzeville owns also his residence and two valuable city lots in the vicinity of the fairground.

Jan. 5, 1874, he formed a matrimonial alliance with Maria Evans, and they have three children: Eva, born Jan. 20, 1875; Lela, April, 17, 1877; and Mabel, May 7, 1879. Mrs. Beuzeville was born March 2, 1855, at Auburn, Steuben Co., Ind., and is the daughter of Erastus and Caroline (Frink) Evans. Her mother was born May 1, 1827, in Eaton, Madison Co., N. Y. Her father was born in 1824, in Hastings, N. Y., and died when he was 31 years of age, before the birth of his daughter.



- Conto

Simon is the sixth child, and when he was 14 years of age the father, mother and seven youngest children came to America. The children whom they' left behind had become the heads of families. The family landed at the port of New York in April, 1841. They went thence to Jersey City, where the father found remunerative employment in a pottery and continued to labor in the same establishment two years. In 1843 they removed to Little Falls, in the same State, where the senior Stapleton obtained a situation in the same business in which he was engaged in his native country. In 1845 another transfer was made to Bloomfield, N. J., where the father worked three years as a cloth dresser. At the expiration of that time they removed to West Hoboken, N. J., in the vicinity of the city of New York.

Prior to this period, Mr. Stapleton had remained an inmate of the household of his father, but on their locating at Hoboken he determined to fit himself for the calling of a carpet weaver, and after spending five years in the accomplishment of his purpose he went with his father and family from Hoboken to Haverstraw, on the Hudson River. There he and his father obtained employment in the mills and were

occupied some time in the pursuit of their respective callings. Meanwhile he was married and later came West, his father going to Yonkers, in the State of New York, in 1851, where he remained about two years, and while he maintained his residence there visited his native home in England. After his return to the United States, he removed to Astoria, L. I. A year later he went to Franklin, where he died Dec. 25, 1858, aged 67 years. The widowed mother returned to Yonkers and died there in 1860.

The marriage of Mr. Stapleton to Mary Wood took place April 21, at Poughkeepsie. She was born Oct. 17, 1829, in Saddleworth, Yorkshire, England, and is the daughter of Joseph and Mary (Browbent) Wood. They belonged to the class who worked in the factories of that country, and when the daughter was 12 years of age, in 1841, the family emigrated to America, locating in Haverstraw. Later on they went to Webster, Mass., where they resided two years.

In 1850 Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton and the parents of the latter came to Whiteside County, and were among the very earliest of its permanent pioneer element. Mr. Wood died May 9, 1884, ten years lacking one month subsequent to the death of his wife, which occurred April 9, 1874. They had four children, the two eldest being twins, of whom Mrs. Stapleton is one. She has, herself, been the mother of 12 children, nine of whom are living. Susan married Frank Mills, a farmer of Clyde Township. Joseph married Nellie Leech and removed to a farm in Clark County, D. T. James married Phebe Fletcher and is a resident of the county last named. Simon is also living in Dakota. Lucy married Pierce Smith, of Union Grove Township, and he is employed by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad corporation as a telegraph operator. Jane is the wife, of Morris Weaver, a farmer of Mt. Pleasant Township. Charles, Frederick and Edward are the names of the youngest children who survive. Mary A. died when she was 21 years old. William died in infancy.

On coming to Clyde Township, Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton located on 40 acres of land given them by the parents of the former. On this they have maintained their homestead without intermission, with the exception of two years, when they lived at Port Byron, Rock Island Co., Ill. They have added materially to their original acreage and now own 260 acres of well improved land, including 20 acres in timber. Mr. Stapleton has made all the improvements on his place, which is one of the best in Clyde Township. He is an earnest Republican and influential in politics in the locality where he is a citizen. He has devoted his interest and energies to the educational development of the township and has served in the several official positions of the school district in which he resides.

ohn H. Snyder, senior member of the firm of Snyder & Co., merchants at Morrison, was born Aug. 16, 1840, in Argusville, Schoharie Co., N. Y. His father, James Snyder, was born in the State of New York, where he was for some years engaged in the mercan-

tile business. He is a resident of Morrison and is about 77 years of age. The mother, Nancy (Runkle) Snyder, was a native of New York, and has been some years deceased. The four children of whom they became the parents still survive. Mary is the wife of L. H. Robinson, of Chicago, who is operating in that city as a loan and real-estate broker. Harriet N. lives in Chicago. James A. is engaged in conducting a branch store in Clarence, Iowa.

Until he was 20 years of age, Mr. Snyder was chiefly engaged in obtaining his education, and in 1855 he accompanied the family of his father to Morrison. His first employ was as a clerk in the dry-goods house of Spears & Bro., in which capacity he officiated about four years, when he was admitted to a partnership and the firm style became Spears & Co. Its relations were in existence four years, and in t868 he went to Clarence, Iowa, where, in company with his brother, he established the mercantile enterprise which is now under the management of his brother. He instituted the business which he has since prosecuted in 1876, and is operating with satisfactory results. His stock includes fine and well assorted lines of dry goods.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and belongs to Lodge No. 357, at Morrison. He owns considerable property in the city, and is a stockholder and director in the First National Bank at Morrison.

Mr. Snyder was married July 20, 1867, in Morrison, to Mary Furlong, and they have two children,-

Jessie H. and Alliene. Mrs. Snyder is the daughter of John and Sarah Furlong and was born Jan 25, 1847, in New York.

homas L. Beswick, farmer, section 30, Clyde Township, was born Nov. 15, 1852, on section 3 of the township of which he has been a life-long resident. He is the son of Richard and Hannah E. (Knight) Beswick, of whom a biographical narration appears on other pages of this work. They were among the first settlers of the county and the son is one of the first white children born in Clyde Township.

Mr. Beswick was educated in the common schools and brought up with a complete practical knowledge of farming. He was married Dec. 30, 1875, to Sarah, daughter of Chester W. and Ann (Milnes) Millard. The father was born in Pennsylvania and was of English descent. The mother was born in England and when but four years of age came to America with her parents, who located in Whiteside County in the very earliest period of its history. The parents were married in Clyde Township, where they resided during the entire period of their married life, which was terminated by the death of the father in August, 1881. Mr. Millard was a miller by vocation and erected the first mill in Clyde Township, which was located on Rock Creek, in the east part of the town. He sold that property later on and constructed a second mill on a branch of the creek, situated about the center of the town, of which he retained the ownership during the remainder of his life. He died of cancer on the hand, at 63 years of age. Mrs. Beswick is their only child and was born April 9, 1855, in Clyde Township. She was educated at the common schools of her native township and at Morrison, obtaining a more extended course of study at Lowell, Mass. She devoted some time to teaching previous to her marriage. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Beswick in the order named: George C., Nov. 19, 1876; Florence A., Aug. 2, 1878; Clarence W., June 23, 1880; Carrie E., Aug. 15, 1882.

After marriage Mr. Beswick rented farms situated at different points in Clyde Township, and operated in that method until 1885, when he purchased 210 acres of the homestead of his father. He is an experienced and skillful farmer and is making a speciality of raising Poland China swine and Short-Horn cattle. He is a Democrat and has served his township for some time in the capacity of Collector. Mrs. Beswick is a member of the Episcopal Church.

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Cames Stapleton, farmer, section 5, Clyde Township, is the owner of 199 acres of land, on which he has been a resident since 1858, and which became his property by purchase four years earlier. He was born Feb. 28, 1830, at Earl's Eaton, Yorkshire, England: is the son of William and Susan Stapleton, of whom a biographical sketch appears on other pages. He was 11 years of age when his parents came from their native country with their family to America, locating first at Paterson, N. J. Soon afterwards they went to Jersey City. When he was 16 years old he entered the carpet factory of Shepherd, Sines & Co., of Jersey City, to learn the method of weaving ingrain carpet, and spent two years in the accomplishment of his purpose. He went from Jersey City to Haverstraw on the Hudson River, located near Sing Sing, where he obtained a situation in the extensive establishment of Higgins & Co. He was employed by that firm five years. He went next to Franklin, N. J., and was there five years. In 1858 he came to Clyde Township and took possession of the farm on which he has since resided, and which his brother secured for him in 1854. He was unmarried and made his home as convenience or opportunity served, and June 29, 1861, he was married to Sarah I. Simpson. Two children have been born to them,-George B., born July 24, 1864, and John V., Sept. 25, 1867. Mrs. Stapleton is the daughter of Israel and Jane (Huston) Simpson. Her parents were natives of New Jersey and were of New England origin, in nationality representing the English, Dutch and Scotch from whom they were descended. They were farmers in their native county, where they spent their entire lives. The death of the father took place in 1865, at the age of 75 years. The mother died in 1870, when she was 74 years old. Mrs. Stapleton was born May 4, 1835, in Franklin, Essex Co., N. J., and she is the seventh of nine chil-

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dren born to her parents. She was educated in the public schools and lived in the place of her nativity until she came West after marriage.

The farm on which Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton began their wedded life had been somewhat improved and is now in excellent agricultural condition with good residence and farm buildings and a large and valuable orchard.

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Politically, Mr. Stapleton is a Republican.

mil Westphal, liquor dealer at Morrison, was born June 24, 1828, in Holstein, Germany. At an early age he was sent to the University of Kiel, where he remained until he graduated, March 28, 1848. At the breaking out of war between Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein, he served on the staff of General Baudissin until the close of the contest. He also took part in the French and Italian revolution. At the insurrection of Milan, Italy, he was again engaged in the cause of liberty, under General Mazini.

He came to the United States in 1858, first locating in Fulton, Ill. He found it necessary to engage in active labor and obtained a situation in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, by which he was placed in charge of a corps of wood-choppers.

In 1863 he inaugurated his present business at Morrison, which he has prosecuted for more than a score of years with satisfactory results. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Sept. 22, 1867, he was married to Paulina Nommsen, a native of Schleswig. Their four children were born in the following order: Carl, Paula, Fritz and Julia. Paula died in 1881.

aniel P. Spears, of the firm of D. P. Spears & Son, dealers in dry goods, hats, notions, gentlemen's and ladies' furnishing goods, at Morrison, Ill., was born Dec. 29, 1822, in Milan, Erie Co., Ohio. His father, William W. Spears, was born in Pennsylvania and went thence to the State of New York, whence, after a residence of some years there, he went to Ohio where he remained until the termination of his life. The mother, Love (Watkins) Spears, was a native of Massachusetts. Of their ten children five are living: Nathan W. is a farmer and merchant in Fayette Co., Iowa; Nancy is the widow of Samuel Harper and lives in Lawton, Mich.; Betsey is the wife of Russell Munger, a retired farmer at Lawton, Mich.; Mary A. married Crowell Eddy, a farmer in the township of Clinton, Lenawee Co., Mich., and died there March 10, 1885.

Mr. Spears is the youngest of the children born to his parents, and until he was 24 years of age remained on the farm of his father. Meanwhile his brothers, William and Charles, both now deceased, had established themselves in business at Pittsburg, and at the age named he went there and engaged in their employ, where he continued four years. About 1840 he went to Tecumseh, Lenawee Co., Mich., and entered in partnership with his brother, Nathan, where they were interested in the manufacture of woolen goods. . On the termination of this venture he went to White Co., Ind., where, associated with W. R. Davis, he embarked in a mercantile enterprise in which he was occupied seven years. In 1858 he came to Morrison to enter upon the duties of the position of salesman in the dry-goods house of Spears & Bro. Four years later he purchased a part of the building where he is now engaged in the transaction of his business and put in a stock of merchandise. He embarked in the enterprise in company with Joseph Shafer. This relation existed until the death of the latter, when Mr. Spears purchased the claims of the heirs of his late partner, and became associated with James Shafer, nephew of the deceased. Two years later he became by purchase sole proprietor of the establishment and until September, 1884, conducted the business alone. At that date he purchased the store and stock of Chas. Spears & Son, situated adjoining, opened communication between the sales-rooms and is now transacting business in the double store. At the date of enlargement he admitted his son, Frank W., to a partnership. Their establishment includes two large sales-rooms, 51 by 44 feet in size, and they employ four assistants. Their stock is estimated at a value of \$17,000, and includes a full line of goods suited to the local patronage. In the spring of 1885 Messrs. Spears & Son added a carpet department to their business.

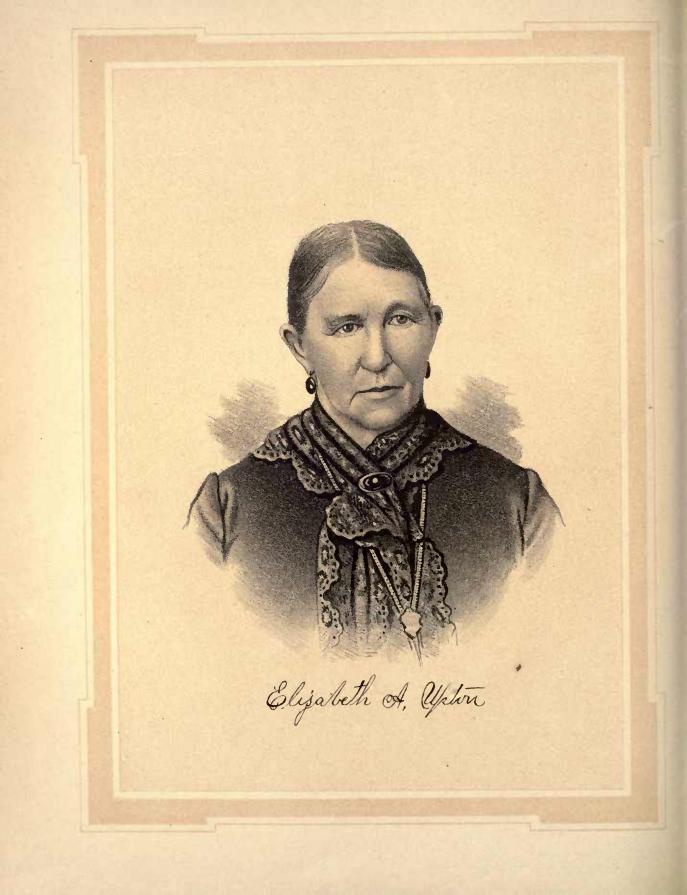
Mr. Spears belongs to the Order of Odd Fellows.

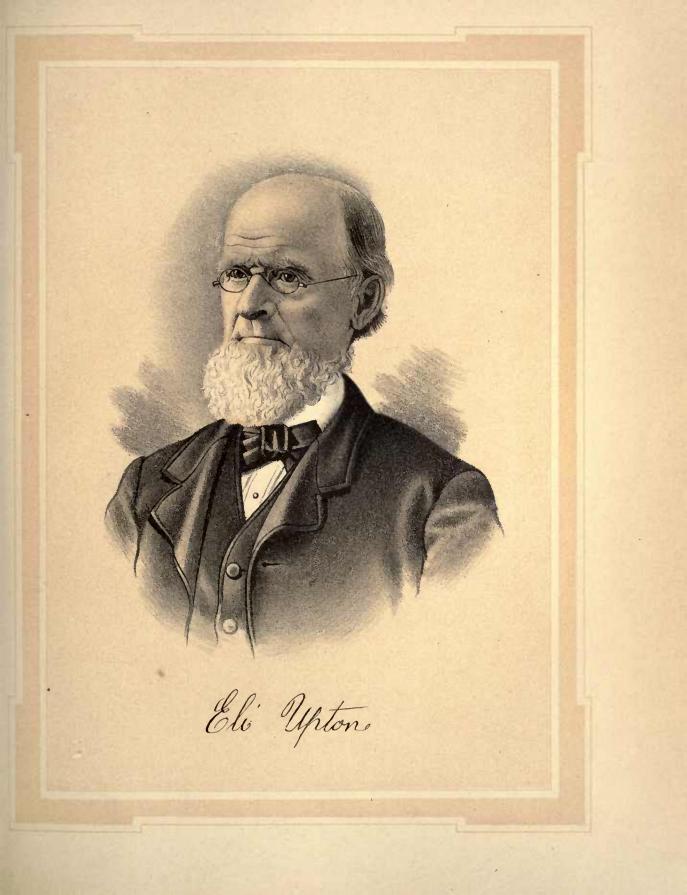
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He is a member of the Board of Aldermen of Morrison. He owns a farm of 70 acres lying three miles south of the city, also 12 acres connected with his residence in this place. He is also the owner of a half interest in 160 acres of land in White Co., Ind.

Mr. Spears has been married three times. He was first joined in marriage in Milan, Ohio, to Elizabeth Walbridge, who died two years later, after becoming the mother of one child, who died in infancy. Mr. Spears was again married, in White Co., Ind., to Sarah J. Burns, who survived between two and three years. Dec. 6, 1858, Mr. Spears contracted a third marriage at Monticello, Ind., with Mary Shafer. Their five children were born at Morrison. Frank W. is the oldest and is in business with his father. Fred is the next in order of birth. Burt C. is a clerk in the store. Maggie J. and James are the two youngest.

arlan L. Brewer, proprietor of the "Brewer House" at Rock Falls, was born at Black Rock, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1845. His parents, Addison and Maria (Adams) Brewer, farmers, came West in 1846 and settled at Bingham ton, Lee Co., Ill., on land which they bought of the Government. After a residence there of five years they removed to Dixon, Ill., where Mr. B. started a wagon shop and pursued his business there a year. He then sold out and returned to Binghamton, purchasing a hotel, which he conducted until his death, which was caused by his team running away and throwing him out upon the ground.

When 16 years old, young Harlan enlisted in Co. B, 12th Ill. Vol. Inf., Sept. 13, 1861, under Col. John McArthur, and participated in many important engagements, among which were the battles of Fort Donaldson, Shiloh, Corinth, in front of Atlanta, etc., and in Sherman's march to the sea. He veteranized Dec. 31, 1863, and took part in the Grand Review at Washington. He was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 10, 1865.

Returning from the war, he for two years was a brakeman on the Illinois Central Railroad, and then promoted as conductor. He followed railroading for 13 years. He next took charge of the "Baltic House" as proprietor, changing its name to "Brewer House," which he is now successfully conducting. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and of the G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican, and he has held the offices of Village Trustee and Constable at Rock Falls.

He was married Dec. 31, 1866, to Miss Amelia Doolittle, a native of Binghamton, Broome Co., N. Y. They have had two children: Stella May, born Nov. 10, 1869; and Villette D., June 25, 1878, who died June 28, 1883.

li Upton, retired farmer, residing at Morrison, has lived in Whiteside County since 1844. He was born Sept. 28, 1811, in Peterboro, N. H. His parents, Eli and Abigail (Snow) Upton, resided in the farming community in the Granite State, and consequently their son was brought up on a farm. Before he reached his majority he had acquired a thorough knowledge of the trade of machinist and passed 14 years in its pursuit. He operated ten years in Massachusetts and in Dover, N. H., with satisfactory results. In 1840 he went to Sonora, Mexico, where he passed four years in the construction of a cotton factory, which he put in complete running order. In 1844 he determined on an entire change in his mode of life. He therefore came to Whiteside County and bought a farm in Lyndon Township, on which he resided and was occupied in its improvement ten years. In 1854 he transferred his residence to a farm on section 32, in the town of Mt. Pleasant. His original purchase there is still in his possession and he is the owner of 800 acres of land in the township, which constitutes one of the most valuable homesteads in Whiteside County and is all improved and perfectly equipped. Among its attractions is a valuable and elegant farm residence, built at an expense of \$7,000. In the spring of 1882 Mr. Upton entered upon a life of retirement at Morrison. Associated with his son, he is the owner of three imported French Norman horses, each of which cost \$2,000. They own, besides, one valuable animal of half Norman blood and a trotting stallion. Mr. Upton and his son take great satisfaction in their valuable and beautiful horses, and are justifiable in so doing, as they have added

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materially to the value of that variety of property in Whiteside County.

The marriage of Mr. Upton to Elizabeth A. Newcomb took place in Enfield, Conn., June 15, 1844. They have had four children, all sons, three of whom are living. They were born in the following order: George Y., John E., Joseph S. and Franklin A. The oldest is a farmer and is associated with his father in the ownership and management of their valuable horses. The second son is not living. The younger sons are farmers in the township of Mt. Pleasant.

The portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Upton appear on preceding pages.



yron Stowe, resident on section 2, Union Grove Township, has been a farmer of Whiteside County since 1855, when he came with a company and bought a tract of land containing 456 acres lying in the townships of Union Grove and Mt. Pleasant.

He was born March 20, 1831, in Weybridge, Addison Co., Vt., and is the son of Clarke and Abigail (Marsh) Stowe. They were both born in Vermont, and the former died there April 18, 1847. The mother came after that event to Whiteside County, and died in Albany, Nov. 26, 1875. Their children —six in number—lived to mature age. They were named Caroline, Mary A., Byron, Milo, Beulah and Edgar.

Mr. Stowe remained in his native State until he came to Whiteside County, and was engaged in farming, after reaching suitable age. In 1855 he came to Whiteside County, as stated. He settled on the same section on which he is now resident and where he owns 1121/2 acres of land, and has placed most of his acreage under cultivation. He is a Republican in political affiliation, and has held several local official positions.

He was married Aug. 31, 1862, to Mrs. Elvirå Ellison, daughter of Samuel and Amelia (Keith) Bannister, and widow of Gilbert Ellison. The latter died in January, 1860, in Cincinnati, Ohio. By her earlier marriage she became the mother of one child—Willard S. Mrs. Stowe was born in Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Jan. 8, 1834. Her parents removed to Whiteside County about 1850, and were residents of Union Grove Township about 18 years, removing thence to Clinton, Iowa. Her father died Dec. 20, 1881. Her mother's demise occurred Feb. 12, 1884. They had five children—Ellen, Elvira, Mary, Prentice and Martin.

Mr. and Mrs. Stowe have one child—Merntt M. They are members of the Presbyterian Church.

ames Pettigrew, Postmaster at Rock Falls, was born July 8, 1827, at Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland. When he was seven years of age his father, John Pettigrew, died; and his mother, nee Jane Allison, emigrated to this country and died in 1882.

The subject of this sketch remained with his mother and took care of her while she lived, receiving in his younger days a common-school education; came to this country with his mother in the fall of 1843, spending the first winter at Sterling, Ill., and lived in Ogle County until 1875, when he purchased a farm of 125 acres. After working upon the place for a season he sold it, and in 1876 purchased his present residence.

He has been elected Justice of the Peace four times. He was a Justice for ten years in Ogle County, and was elected to the office at Rock Falls in the spring of 1876, and held it until he resigned to accept his present position as Postmaster. He was Village Trustee for one term, Village Treasurer four years, and has held minor offices. He is a zealous Republican, a Trustee of the Congregational Church, but not a member. By his native talent and public services he has become a prominent man in his community. He owns several lots in Rock Falls, besides the postoffice building on Main Street.

amuel Currie, retired farmer, resident at Morrison, has been a citizen of Whiteside County since 1838, when he became a member of its pioneer agricultural element, and has since been a factor in the development of Northwestern Illinois. He was born Aug. 15, 1810, in Roxburgshire, Scotland, on the

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river Tweed. His father, John Currie, was a native of Yetholm, in the same shire, and was born Oct. 25, 1776. His mother, Hannah (Lockey) Currie was born in Ilderton, Northumberlandshire, England, Nov. 11, 1784. The marriage of his parents took place at Jedburgh, May 27, 1805, and in May, 1818, the family emigrated to America. They settled at first in the State of New York, where they remained until November, 1819, when they went to York, in Canada (now Toronto). In March, 1820, they took possession of a farm in Scarborough, in the Dominion, where the father died, Sept. 17, 1830. The mother died Dec. 18, 1861, in East Whitby, Canada. There are (in 1885), but four survivors of their ten children, who were born in the following order: Sarah (deceased) was the wife of Joseph Lundy. James is living in retirement in the township of Whitby, Canada; has been for many years a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. John was a farmer; Andrew was a merchant tailor, and Robert, formerly a farmer in Kansas, are all deceased. George is engaged in the business of sheep-raising in Montana. Mark was during his lifetime a carriage builder and blacksmith in Canada. Margaret is deceased. William resides in Lloyd, Wis., and was a millwright before his retirement from active business life.

Mr. Currie attained to adult age in the Dominion, and when about 24 years of age rented a saw-mill and engaged in manufacture of lumber, in which he was interested about five years. During that period Mackenzie's Rebellion, known also to the history as the Patriot War, startled the representatives of the British government in the Dominion, and Mr. Currie joined the insurgents in the ill-fated struggle. He was shot through his right arm in one of the encounters of the conflict, and has suffered from the consequences all his life. He found Canadian rule no more palatable after the rebellion had been crushed than before, and, in June, 1838, he bid a final farewell to monarchical government and came to Illinois, locating primarily in Carroll County, where he remained one year. In 1839 he came to Whiteside County and entered a claim of 240 acres of land on section 30, Clyde Township, which comprised 160 acres of prairie and 80 acres of timber-one of the finest and most promising tracts of land in the township and which he converted into a model farm. He

resided on his estate 25 years, pursuing his agricultural projects and engaged during the latter part of that period in loaning money. He has operated to some extent in the business last named since his removal to Morrison, in October, 1864, when he retired from active participation in a laborious life. He is the owner of considerable property, variously situated in the county.

Mr. Currie has been married twice. He first formed a matrimonial alliance, in Scarborough, Canada, June 15, 1833, with Jane Patrick, who died May 27, 1840, after becoming the mother of two sons-Asa and John-who followed their young mother to the silent land beyond while they were still in youth. She was born June 4, 1812. Mr. Currie was united in marriage to Julia Thomas, Sept. 17, 1840, in the township of Mt. Pleasant. Mrs. Currie was born Dec. 10, 1817, in St. Clair, Ill. Her parents, Anthony M. and Jane (Jordan) Thomas, were born in South Carolina, and were married in 1805, in St. Clair County, whither the former had come in 1804. Anthony Thomas was a soldier of 1812. He came to Mt. Pleasant in 1837, where he died Sept. 8, 1850. His wife died Sept. 12, 1858.

eonard Hiner, farmer, resident on section 19, Clyde Township, has been a citizen of Whiteside County since 1855. He was born Aug. 30, 1813, in Lancaster Co., Pa. Leonard Hiner, senior, his father, was a farmer and was also a native of the Keystone State. Late in life he became a resident of Wabash Co., Ind., where he died in August, 1854. He married Catherine Bitterman, who was born in Lancaster County, and was of German parentage and descent. She died about 1860, in Wabash Co., Ind. Their children were 12 in number.

Mr. Hiner was third in order of birth. He was reared on the farm of his father, and operated as a farm assistant until he was of age, with the exception of two years, when he was employed in a woolen mill.

He was married in February, 1833, in Chester Co., Pa., to Mary Sparr, who was born in that county. Her parents, Frederick and Elizabeth (Criley) Sparr, were farmers and were born of German parentage, in

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Chester County. They lived in the same place throughout their lives. The record of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Hiner is as follows: Martin L. married Lizzie McFadden and is superintending the homestead of his parents. They have three children,—Della M., Anna M. and Albertus B. Catherine M. married Eugene Griffith, and resides in Iowa. Elizabeth is the wife of Jacob Wengert, a farmer in Benton County, Iowa. Julia A. married William Alldritt, a farmer in Clyde Township. Rachel J. married Lewis Griffith, and they live in Knox County, Ohio. Harriet is the wife of Mr. Little, and they are residents of California.

After they had been married two years, during which time they had resided in Chester Co., Mr. and Mrs. Hiner went to Lancaster Co., Pa., and, a year later, went to Wayne County, and thence to Mercer County, Ohio. They passed seven years in the county last named on a farm of which they became the owners by purchase. The place was sold in 1854, and a year later the family came to Whiteside County. They made their first location on Elkhorn Creek, where their stay was brief, Mr. Hiner soon after deciding to fix his permanent residence in Clyde Township, where he purchased 80 acres of unimproved prairie. The place is now in an attractive and valuable condition. Mr. Hiner is a Democrat in political faith and has held several offices. Mrs. Hiner died in the fall of 1878, at the age of 71 years.

Taxien John H. Becker, blacksmith and wagon manufacturer at Coleta, was born Oct. 3, 1853, in Prussia, Germany. His parents, Peter and Margaret Becker, were natives of the same country as their ancestors had been for generations before. The former died in Prussia about 1857, when his son was a small lad. He was an only child, and when his mother chose another husband he went to live with his grandfather, where he remained two years; and at the expiration of that time he accompanied some relatives to the United States, and was taken by them to Ohio. His mother had, meanwhile, emigrated to the New World, and had become settled in St. Joseph Co., Ind., whither he went soon after and was again under maternal care until he was 15 years of age. About 1868 he came to Genesee Township, in Whiteside

County, and he became a farm laborer, in which occupation he passed two years. At the end of that time, he came to Coleta to learn his trade under the instructions of L. H. Porter. After a service of four years he bought the shop and business relations of his employer and began to operate on his own responsibility. During the four years he learned the details of wagon-making at Sterling, and he has since pursued both callings. He has two forges and in wagon-making he has acquired an excellent reputation through successful competition at the fairs at Morrison and Sterling. His work is accomplished with skill, and is ranked as first-class in reliability. He owns his business buildings and residence. Politically he is a Republican.

He was united in marriage in Genesee Township, April 30, 1874, to Esabinda Nance, and they have three children,—William, Mary and Arthur. Mrs. Becker was born July 8, 1856. She is a member of the Christian Church.



Barren P. Hall (deceased), late of the Langford & Hall Lumber Company, and a prominent citizen of Fulton, was born in the town of Bristol, Ontario Co., N. Y., Sept. 5, 1826, and was the son of Perez and Ruth (Hicks) Hall. When he was only a year old his parents moved to West Bloomfield, of the same county, where his boyhood was passed. When he was 13 years of age, he removed with his parents to Burton, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.; and six years later he left home to work with a Mr. Lemuel Smith, a manufacturer of lumber at Portville. He spent ten years with Mr. Smith, during which time he learned the lumber business thoroughly, especially the mechanical part, for which Mr. Hall had a peculiar fitness. His natural love of machinery and of mechanical construction found a fair field for expansion in his chosen employment.

Soon after leaving Mr. Smith, he engaged in the lumber business for himself, at Portville, Cattaraugus County, but continued it only two years, when he was burned out.

He then went to Berlin, Wis., where he was employed as foreman by Mr. Ruddock, an extensive lumber manufacturer on the Fox River. He was

married in that city Dec. 30, 1858, to Miss Catharine Swarts, daughter of George and Margaret (Barry) Swarts. Mrs. Hall was born in Hamilton, Monroe Co., Penn. One year after their marriage, Mr. Hall and wife moved to Janesville, Wis., where he was employed in the lumber business. In 1861 he removed to Dixon, Ill., where he set up a mill and operated it for Mr. A. K. Norris till the spring of 1865. He came to Fulton April 6 of that year, and engaged as foreman with Mr. C. E. Langford, a lumber manufacturer of that place. In January, 1866, he entered into partnership with Mr. Langford, under the firm name of "Langford & Hall." Mr. Hall took charge of the mill and manufacturing department, and under his superior management the present extensive and complete mills of the Langford & Hall Lumber Company were built in 1876-7. It was largely due to Mr. Hall's successful management of the operating department that the company made such rapid progress in increasing and extending their business.

In Jan., 1878, the Langford & Hall Lumber Company was incorporated, in which Mr. Hall held shares to the amount of \$35,000. He was elected president and also superintendent of the company in 1880, which po sitions he held till the happening of the terrible accident that cut short his valuable life in the noon-day of his success and prosperity. Mr. Hall lost his life on the 7th of July, 1881, by a blow from a falling timber, while assisting his men in removing the hoisting poles after having raised a smoke-stack at the mill.

The sudden death of such a man as Warren P. Hall was a sad blow, not only to his wife and children, to whom he had been a devoted husband and father, but also to his business associates, employes and fellow-citizens.

Mr. Hall experienced religion at the early age of 11 years, and became a member of the Presbyterian Church of West Bloomfield, N. Y. He continued a consistent member of that Church till 19 years of age, when he severed his connection and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Portville, N. Y. He continued during the remainder of his life an earnest, zealous worker in that denomination. He filled the offices of Steward, Class-leader and Trustee for many years, and by his good example, sincerepiety and liberal support, was veritably a pillar of the Church. He was punctual in attendance at services, prayer-meetings and class-meetings, while his purse was always open in support of the Church, its missions and its charities.

The funeral services were conducted by the Masonic fraternity, of which he had long been an honored member. The attendance was remarkably large, both from city and country, and showed the high esteem in which the deceased was held. The Revs. R. M. Smith, Carr and David delivered appropriate discourses.

Mr. Hall left a wife and two daughters to mourn his loss. The family had been bereaved only a few years before by the death of an only son, George, who was drowned while skating on the so-called Cat-tail, Jan. 15, 1876. He was a bright, promising lad in his 16th year. He had experienced religion three years before, and was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was the eldest of the children, and was born at Janesville, Wis. Estella, the second child and eldest daughter, was born at Dixon, Ill., and is the wife of Silas E. Morris, of Darlington, Wis. Grace E., the youngest, was born at Fulton.

Mr. Hall was a Republican with strong prohibition sympathies. His temperance views were well known, and it may truthfully be said of him that in all the walks of life he aimed to be right and his influence was always in favor of that which was calculated to make the world better and purer.

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viram C. McCray, farmer, section 6, Genesee Township, was born Aug. 30, 1850, and is the son of Martin D. and Margaret Ann XX (Crum) McCray. His father was a settler of 1838 in Genesee Township. He was born May 31, 1806, in Kentucky. His father dying when he was ten years of age, he went to Indiana, where he grew to manhood in the care of his uncle. Jan. 1, 1836, he married the sister of John Thompson Crum, who came to Genesee Township in the same year. The wife was born in Ohio, and their mar-. riage occurred in Henry Co., Ind. They had five children and Mr. McCray is the youngest. His father died in 1863, and he remained in his mother's care a year longer. She married John Yager, Nov.

16, 1863, and lives in Sterling. When her son, who is the subject of this sketch, was 14 years of age, he went to Coleta for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the trade of a blacksmith, under the direction of J. H. Culp. After working a year he engaged in farming until 1870; then worked ten years for T. T. Daniels at Morrison, and in 1883 he again commenced farming.

His marriage to Susanna Hurless took place Sept. 19, 1869. Mrs. McCray was born Aug. 20, 1852, in Wood Co., Ohio, and she is the daughter of Rev. Cephas and Elizabeth (Overholser) Hurless, of whom a sketch may be found on other pages. She was hardly two years of age when her parents located in Genesee Township. She is the mother of two children,—Edwin M., born May 8, 1870, and Perry A., born June 21, 1872.

Mr. McCray is a Democrat. His wife is a member of the United Brethren Church.



ouis B. Peters, undertaker and dealer in furniture opposite the depot of the Chicago,
 Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at Fulton
 City, is a successor to his father, Clement Peters, who established the business in 1872.

The subject of this sketch was born in Lyons, Iowa, Aug. 9, 1857, and is the son of Clement and Doretha (Langenberg) Peters. His parents were both natives of Europe. His father was born in Loraine, on the Franco German border : his mother, in Saxony. His father came to America in 1855, and his mother in 1856. Louis learned the cabinetmakers' trade at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and subsequently worked at it in Vinton, Ia., Denver, Col., and Le Mars, Ia. He was also employed by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad one and a half years, in 1881-2. On the death of his father he succeeded to his present business in November, 1882. Mr. Peters has a well stocked store in his line, and attends promptly to all orders in the undertaking line. His stock averages in value about \$2,500.

He was married at Fulton, Ill., Feb. 11, 1885, to Miss Susan Monohan, daughter of William Monohan: Mrs. Peters was born in Whiteside Co., Ill. They are members of the Catholic Church of Fulton. Mr. Peters is a member of good standing of Abou Ben Adhem Lodge, No. 148, I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Democrat. He is an enterprising young business man, possessing a thorough knowledge of undertaking and furniture business, and is rapidly building up a substantial trade.



braham L. Grater, general farmer on section 35, Clyde Township, was born Sept. 12, 1845, in Limerick Township, Montgomery Co., Pa. Henry and Elizabeth (Landis) Grater, his father and mother, were natives

of the same county and were both descendants of German ancestors. The father was married twice and by the first marriage there were three children. Ten chlidren were born to the parents of Mr. Grater, and he is the fourth in order of birth. His father and mother now reside with him, and are aged respectively 76 and 72 years.

When he was 18 years of age he left his father's household to learn the business of a carpenter, and entered upon an apprenticeship with his brother-inlaw, Samuel E. Horning. After working under instructions three years, he operated as a journeyman, remaining some time in his native State, and in the city of Philadelphia

He was united in marriage Sept. 12, 1867, in his native county, to Hannah Spare. She was born in Limerick, Montgomery Co., Pa., Sept. 8, 1845, and is the daughter of William and Delana (Poley) Spare. She is four days older than her husband, and is the mother of seven children, —William H., Lizzie, Jacob W., John, Mary E., Benjamin F. and Abraham E.

After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Grater resided eight years in their native county, where the former engaged in farming. In April, 1875, they came to Illinois and located on a farm in Clyde Township, situated near the projected village of Malvern, and during one year after locating there, 'Mr. Grater operated as a carpenter. He then engaged in farming, and he now owns 75 acres of first-class land under excellent improvements. He is the owner of a herd of 33 cows of good grades and has for some time

been engaged in the dairy business, in which he has met with satisfactory results.

Mr. Grater is a Republican in political principles. He is a member of the Dunkard or Brethren Church, and in 1879 was made a Deacon. In 1883 he was elected minister and has since filled that position. Mrs. Grater is a member of the same religious denomination.



achariah Dent is the earliest pioneer settler in Clyde Township. He moved into the township June 1, 1839, previous to the organization of Whiteside County, and at a date when its original state of nature was almost uninvaded. Mr. Dent was born July 26, 1805, in Buckingham, Norfolkshire, England. He was named for his father, who was an English yeoman. Elizabeth Dent, his mother, was a native of the same country. The elder Dent died about 1811, and his son was brought up chiefly by strangers. The mother survived some years, dying after the removal of her son to America.

Mr. Dent learned the trade of a cloth-weaver, and followed that vocation until 1832, the year in which he emigrated to America. He first located in Ontario, Can, where he obtained a clerkship near Newmarket. He passed several years in one employ, and for some time subsequently he was similarly engaged in the interests of a second employer. Meanwhile he came to Illinois and located his claim, which he purchased of an Englishman, and was careful to settle in the "timber," as it was then generally the opinion that the prairie was comparatively useless for agricultural purposes. While in Canada he took part in the contest known to history as Mc-Kenzie's Rebellion, or the Patriot War, espousing the cause of the rebels. He was on the losing side. and shared the consequences, which in his case was a term of imprisonment at Toronto. During the short-lived struggle he was involved in its several conflicts, but escaped without receiving injury, and on being released from prison he was again admitted to his former social position. Useless as were the efforts to shake off the bonds of the British Government, the underlying principles were in accordance with strict justice and in the natural order of things must in the course of time prevail.

On removal to Clyde Township for a permanent residence, he constructed a home in the woods where he located for reasons stated. He lived alone for some years, engaged in a struggle with the adversities and trials of an early settler in a new country. The condition of things may be inferred from the fact that the value of a bushel of wheat was less than a pound of coffee.

Mr. Dent was married about the year 1848 to Eunice Montgomery. She was born in August, 1810, in Roxbury, Delaware Co., N. Y., and was the daughter of Martin and Louisa (Waite) Montgomery. Her parents were born in New York and were of New England ancestry. They were a branch of the family who were prominent in New England and in the State of New York in the period of the Revolution. The family of Mrs. Dent removed to Illinois in July, 1839, and have all been dead some years. No children came to add to the home happiness of Mr. and Mrs. Dent. She died in the winter of 1869, and since that event Mr. Dent has lived in quiet retirement, on section 15 of Clyde Township. He is the owner of 250 acres of land, finely situated and comparing favorably with the farms in the vicinity. He is a Democrat of the Jackson school, and has always adhered to his first political principles. He has officiated some years in township offices but finally withdrew from active duty as a citizen on account of old age. He is 80 years of age at the date of this writing (1885).

Collins, successor to A. Critchfield & Co., wholesale and retail dealer in marble and granite monuments, cemetery enclosures, etc., at Fulton. This business was established in June, 1882, by A. Critchfield & Co., who conducted it till March, 1884, when Mr. Collins bought them out, Mr. A. Critchfield being retained as foreman and general manager of the mechanical

Mr. Collins employs from six to ten men, and turns out from eighteen to twenty thousand dollars' worth of work annually. The bulk of his custom comes from Whiteside and neighboring counties, although

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sales extend into Iowa and neighboring States. He uses in his work only the best grades of Italian and American marble, and of Scotch and American granite. He has facilities for turning out work on short notice, of beautiful designs and of the finest workmanship.

The subject of this sketch was born in Cumberberland Co., N. J., near the historic ground known as "Vineland," on the 19th of September, 1824, and is the son of John and Mary (Pettet) Collins. In 1838 he removed with his parents to Dayton, Ohio, where he was reared on a farm. He was married at Dayton, June 24, 1847, to Miss Mary J. Irvin, daughter of William and Martha (Brooks) Irvin. Mrs. Collins was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio. In 1855 he came West and settled on a farm in Muscatine Co., Iowa. He was elected and served 14 years as Township Assessor, several years as Town Clerk, and held other minor offices. He continued farming in Muscatine County till March, 1882, when, having sold out, he removed to Fulton and engaged in the marble business.

Mr. and Mrs. Collins have had eight children, two sons and six daughters. Anna B. is the wife of T. S. Meeker, of Muscatine, Iowa. Mary E. is the wife of Asa Critchfield, of Fulton, Ill. Laura died aged 21 years. Martha L. is the wife of Morris N. Rippey, of Muscatine, Iowa. Ida C., William I., Harry E. and Eva A. are unmarried. William is engaged with his father in the marble works. Harry is at Darlington, Wis, employed as merchant clerk.

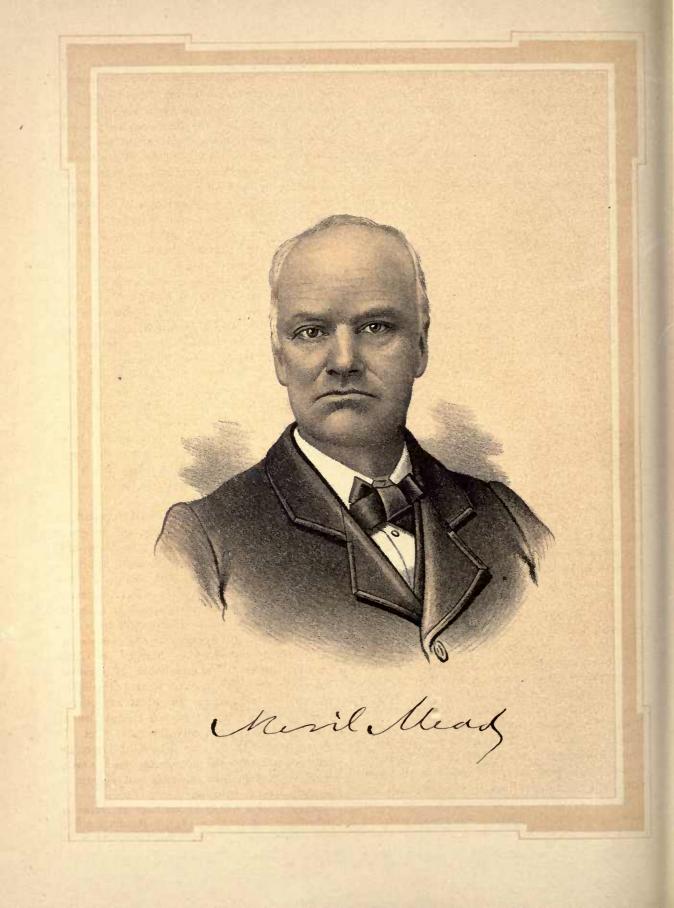
Mr. and Mrs. Collins are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. C. is Prohibitionist in politics, but was a Republican till 1884.



eorge W. Remage, M. D., physician and surgeon at Coleta, was born Jan. 29, 1837, in Holmes Co., Ohio. Abner Remage, his father, was born in Pennsylvania, and was of Scotch and French extraction. The ancestral stock located in America prior to the Revolutionary War, in which the paternal great-grandfather of Dr. Remage was a participant and was captain of a company. His grandfather and two uncles were soldiers in the War of 1812. Their business relations were in the vocations of farmers and mechanics. Abner Remage settled in Holmes Co., Ohio, in 1826, where he was a pioneer, and located in the woods on a farm which was in its primeval condition. He made it his home until his death, which occurred in November, 1861. He had lived a life of usefulness and honor and had proved a valuable citizen in the progress of the county from its primal condition to the advanced state to which it attained with great rapidity. The mother of Dr. Remage, Susan Custer, before her marriage, was a member of one of the old Dutch families who were identified with the pioneer history of the State. She died in Holmes Co., Ohio, in 1855, aged 47 years. They had ten children, five sons and five daughters.

Dr. Remage is the third son and seventh child. He remained at home until he was 17 years of age and obtained a rudimentary education at the district school, which at that age he began to turn to account in teaching, in Berlin, in the county where he was born, and he passed alternate seasons in attendance at school. He had cherished a project to fit himself for a professional life, and he commenced to read medicine in the office of Dr. W. N. King, in Millersburg, Holmes County. In the winter of 1858-9, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he pursued the prescribed course of study until the following spring, when he went to Middletown, in his native county, and commenced practice in company with Dr. Joel Poerene. Two years later, the nation was convulsed by civil war, and Dr. Remage, then in the full vigor of young hopes and ambitions, resolved to risk the fate of war, and he enlisted as a private soldier in Co. H, 23d Regt. Ohio Vol., under Capt. J. L. Drake. The regiment was assigned to the Department of West Virginia. He was under fire Sept. 10, 1861, at Carnifex Ferry, which was the only occasion in which he was in active service. His health became seriously impaired and he received honorable discharge in November, 1861. He resumed his practice, which he prosecuted until the fall of 1862, when he went again to the University at Ann Arbor and completed his course of medical study and was graduated March 25, 1863. He received from Gov. Tod, of Ohio, a commission as Assistant Surgeon of the 96th Regt. Ohio Vol., and thus officiated until Feb. 13, 1865, when he was promoted Surgeon and assigned to the Fifth Tenn. Reg. in the Dept. of the Cumberland. At the close of the war, July 17, 1865, he

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was mustered out of service, when he resumed the practice of his profession at Somerville, Union Co., Ohio. He operated as a physician at that point five years, and, in 1870, transferred his interests to Paulding, the county seat of the county of the same name, where he established his business and operated with marked success until December, 1877. He became worn with constant attention to his professional duties and sold out for the purpose of travel and recuperation, in which he was occupied some months. In September, 1878, he located at Coleta, where he has since resided and prosecuted his business as a physician with satisfactory results.

Dr. Remage was married at Wooster, Wayne Co., Ohio, Sept. 20, 1859, to Louisa C. Schwartfager, and they have had three children. Laura is deceased. Lola married Archie McAdow and lives at Paulding, Ohio. Herman is a student at Paulding. Mrs. Remage was born in Coshocton Co., Ohio.

eril Mead, Justice of the Peace and insurance agent at Morrison, was born Dec. 18, 1820, in Springfield, Clarke Co., Ohio. Allen Mead, his father, was born Feb. 20, 1793, in Saratoga Co., N. Y., and was but a youth when the second war with Great Britain occurred. He entered the United States army and was in the command of Gen. Van Rensselaer. At the battle of Queenstown, his regiment was attached to the forces under Winfield Scott, then a Lieutenant in the regular army of the United States. During the last 28 years of his life he was a minister of the Free-Will Baptist Church and resided at various places in the pursuit of his calling. He died at Wolf Lake, Noble Co., Ind., Jan. 20, 1849. Sally (Scarlett) Mead, his mother, was born Feb. 25, 1797, in Addison Co., Vt., and died at Wolf Lake, Sept. 11, 1864. They had ten children, five of whom are yet living. The eldest, Alfred, resides at Tremont, Clarke Co., Ohio. Mr. Mead is the next in order of birth. Ephraim is a farmer in Indiana. Sophronia married Washington Scott, and resides in Michigan. Sarah, wife of Jefferson Scott, lives in Warsaw, Ind.

Mr. Mead received a good education in his native State, completing his studies at Springfield, where he took a thorough course of instruction in advanced English branches. On leaving school he engaged in teaching, of which he made a business for 15 years. In 1855 he came to Whiteside County and interested himself in the purchase, improvement and sale of lands in the township of Ustick. While there he officiated seven years as Justice of the Peace. After a business career of nine years in Ustick Township he removed, in 1865, to Morrison, and purchased 80 acres of land, of which sixteen acres lay within the corporation, upon which he built his residence. The remainder of the 80 acres is situated east of the city. Mr. Mead is also the owner of a business building in the city. He is the owner of 160 acres of land in Sioux and Hancock Counties, Iowa, and 60 acres in Du Page Co., Ill., lying 14 miles southwest of Chicago, on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He owns, besides the estate enumerated, 153 acres in Union Grove Township. He is a stockholder and director of the First National Bank at Morrison, and is a stockholder in the First National Bank at Kearney, Neb. In his relations as an insurance agent he represents the Orient of Hartford and the Royal of Liverpool (fire insurance). In life insurance he operates in the interests of the Northwestern Mutual, of Milwaukee, Wis. He is also dealing in real estate and acting in the capacity of Pension Agent.

On coming to manhood, Mr. Mead accepted the political issues of the Whig party, and became a partisan of the Henry Clay school. He continued to act with that party until 1856, when he became a Republican, uniting himself with the party which then came into existence. He was prominent in public life in his native county, and in 1844 was elected Assessor of Harmony Township, and was reelected ten consecutive years. In 1850 he was appointed Deputy United States Marshal for Clarke Co., Ohio, under the administration of President Taylor. In 1872 he supported Horace Greeley for President In 1884 he was an ardent supporter of James G. Blaine. In 1873 he was elected Coroner of Whiteside County and served out the term. In the spring of 1881, he was elected Justice of the Peace and still holds the incumbency. He is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity and belongs to Lodge No. 257, at Morrison.

Mr. Mead was united in marriage at Harmony, Clarke Co., Ohio, Sept. 30, 1847, to Harriet Newlove. She was born April 3, 1830, in Harmony, and is the

daughter of Laybourn and Elizabeth Newlove. Following is the record of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Mead: Elizabeth was born Sept. 2, 1848, and died Aug. 12, 1862. Rilla S., born Nov. 12, 1851, died Dec. 25, 1879. M. Inman, born Feb. 25, 1856, is the manager of his father's farm in Union Grove Township. Ellen, born May 17, 1860, died Feb. 14, 1882. Harriet and Eliza, twins, were born April 5, 1863.

Mr. Mead's portrait is given on another page. Its claims to a place in the records of Whiteside County are clearly manifest from the foregoing account of his relations to the community in whose interests he has so faithfully labored.



homas Milnes, general farmer, resident on section 21, Clyde Township, was born on the same section, March 25, 1861. His parents were Joseph and Jennie (Mason) Milnes. The later was born in the North of Ireland. She was but six years of age when her parents emigrated from the Green Isle to the United States and settled in Lowell, Mass. The father was of English descent and their marriage took place in 1860, in Chicago. The senior Milnes was a farmer and had come, in 1842, to Clyde Township, where his father located a farm on the bank of Little Rock Creek. He was then about ten years old. The family was one of the first to make a permanent settlement in Whiteside County. Joseph Milnes and his wife located immediately after their marriage on the homestead estate, where they reared their family and conducted their affairs until their removal in 1882 to Morrison, where they still reside. The place is in the possession of the son, who is the subject of this biographical narration.

Mr. Milnes was brought up on his grandfather's farm and has all his life been interested in its progressive improvements, interspersed by attendance at school. He obtained a more entensive education by going to school at Oshkosh, Wis., where he passed two years, and there entered upon a course of commercial study, which he completed at Fulton, in Whiteside County. After leaving school he returned to agricultural pursuits on the home farm. Two years later he formed a matrimonial alliance with

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Carrie E., daughter of Richard and Hannah E. (Knight) Beswick. Their marriage took place Dec. 28, 1882. Mrs. Milnes was born Aug. 24, 1861, on section 30, Clyde Township, and was brought up and educated in her native county. The family now includes two children born as follows: Earl B., Nov. 26, 1883, and Paul E., Feb. 26, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Milnes settled after their marriage on the old home place and have diligently prosecuted the interests of general farming. Mr. Milnes is a Democrat and is present Township Treasurer.

ohn E. Durstine, farmer, residing on section 34, Coloma Township, is the sixth child born to Martin and Mary A. (Harvey) Durstine, natives of Pennsylvania and devoted to agricultural life. They sold their old home and moved to Round Grove, this county, in 1853. The latter place they also sold and in 1870 purchased property at Morrison, which they occupied until 1874, when they rented it and changed their residence to Coleta, a small town northwest of Sterling, where the father died, in September, 1877, and the mother in September, 1884.

The subject of this sketch was born Dec. 5, 1842, received a common-school education, and when 17 years of age enlisted for the Union. At Stone River he was wounded through the thigh; was taken prisoner a short time and was paroled, and finally exchanged. Before he was wounded he was Orderly to Gen. E. N. Kirk; afterward, Orderly at the Medical Director's Office of the 14th Army Corps, the Army of the Cumberland. At the expiration of his three years' enlistment he was honorably discharged.

He then came to Round Grove and worked at farming for a time, and next he attended the Illinois Soldiers' College at Fulton, this county, for two terms, He went then to Benton Co., Iowa, and, in company with his brother, purchased a farm of 193 acres. Returning to Round Grove, he married Miss Emma Stone, a native of Ohio. Their two children are Warren E. and Ethel S. Mr. Durstine, after marriage, moved to his farm in Iowa, and after residing there two years he moved to Story County, same State, and occupied a farm there for three years; then five years at Round Grove again; then six years on a farm he purchased about two miles north of the

station; and finally sold that property and moved to the place he now occupies.

Politically, Mr. Durstine is a Republican, and religiously he belongs to the Congregational Church, as does also Mrs. D. He is a Deacon and a Trustee in his Church. He is also Treasurer and Commissioner of Highways of his township. By the many removals and changes in life Mr. Durstine has made, he has generally ameliorated his condition and circumstances, and is now one of the leading men of Coloma.



eorge W. Holcomb, liveryman at Morrison, was born Aug. 18, 1848, in the township of Woodbine, Jo Daviess Co., Ill. Newell Holcomb, his father, was born Aug. 15, 1819, on an island in Lake Champlain, which belongs to the State of Vermont and which constitutes Grand Isle County. Louisa (Kellogg) Holcomb, the mother, was born April 4, 1823, in Chautauqua Co., N. Y. The former was one of the earliest settlers in the State of Illinois, and he went in 1839 to Jo Daviess County, walking the entire distance from Springfield to Galena. The mother died in Woodbine Township, Sept. 7, 1849, leaving two children, the eldest of whom, Maria L., married Sidney Willison, of Jo Daviess Co., Ill.

Mr. Holcomb was little more than a year old when his mother died. He was brought up on the farm of his father, and bred to the business of an agriculturist. On reaching an age suitable to settling in life, he bought 40 acres of land in the same township in which he was born, and where he operated until the spring of 1882, when he opened a restaurant at Savanna, Carroll Co., Ill. After passing a year there in that business, he transferred his interests to Sterling. He maintained a restaurant there but a short time, however, removing in 1883 to Morrison. He opened a grocery, in which he was engaged six months, when he sold out and interested himself in the business in which he is now occupied. He keeps about eight horses and livery equipments in proportion.

Mr. Holcomb was married May 13, 1878, at Lyons, Iowa, to Mary S., daughter of William and Mary Tyson. She was born in Clyde Township, Whiteside County. Mr. and Mrs. Holcomb have one daughter, Lillie M., born in Woodbine Township, Dec. 28, 1879.

illiam B. Brown, liveryman and dealer in horses at Rock Falls, was born at North Stonington, New London Co., Conn., June 24, 1838. His parents, Thatcher and Eunice (Spalding) Brown, were also natives of the same State.

Receiving a liheral education, he commenced teaching at the age of 16 years, and followed that vocation for five years; thenceforward he made agriculture his principal business, and dealt in live stock. In r868 he left his parental home and emigrated to this State; after stopping at Grand de Tour six months, he came to Rock Falls and engaged in the livery business, following it ever since, with satisfactory success. Purchasing a lot on Main Street, he built a store upon it, and has since rented the same. He also bought two lots on Bridge Street, where he at present keeps his livery barn and outfit.

In his political principles Mr. Brown is a Republican. He has been Trustee of the village corporation for six years, Assessor four years and School Director two years.

He was married Sept. 3, r863, to Phebe E. Collins, a native of Connecticut and a daughter of Amos and Phebe (Brown) Collins, who were also natives of Connecticut and members of the agricultural community. By this marriage there have been six children—John B., Charles R., George I., William J., Sarah L. and Nellie F.

ustin Morse, dealer in leather, shoemakers' supplies, etc., established his business at Fulton, Nov. 1, 1884. He was born in Worcester, Mass., Aug. 21, 1824, and is the son of Joseph and Sally (Bigelow) Morse. His parents were of Puritan descent. He served a regular apprenticeship to the tanner and currier's trade in his native town, and in early manhood went to Boston, where he was employed as foreman in a

large currying establishment. He was married in Boston, Jan. 9, 1845, to Miss

Susan J. Walker, of Lincoln Co., Maine. In 1847 he removed to New Hartford, Oneida Co., N. Y., and was foreman of the tannery of Stephen Childs of that place, one of the largest concerns of the kind in the State. He held that position nine years, and then removed to Dixon, Ill. (1856). He engaged in business at Dixon as dealer in leather and saddlers' hardware, which he carried on successfully for 28 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Morse had four children, three boys and one girl. Georgiana I. is the wife of W. W. Knox, of Pittsburg, Pa.; Willie died in childhood; Charles died aged six years; Edward is an attorney in practice at Huron, D. T. Mrs. Morse died Jan. 20, 1883.

Mr. Morse was married again March 20, 1884, at Fulton, Ill., to Mrs. Catharine Hall, widow of Warren P. Hall, late of the Langford & Hall Lumber Company, and daughter of George and Margaret Barry Swarts.

Mr. Morse moved to Fulton in the fall of 1884 and established his present business Nov. 1, of that year. Politics, Republican.



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euben P. Hollinshead, of the firm of Hollinshead & West, dealers in clothing and furnishing goods at Morrison, is a native citizen of Whiteside County, Ill., having been born May 3, 1857, at Fulton. Joshua Hollinshead, his father, is a native of Canada, and is a farmer in Ustick Township. The mother, Nancy (Ingham) Hollinshead, was born in the State of New York, and died at Fulton, this county, leaving two children, both sons. John D. is a pilot on the Mississippi River.

Mr. Hollinshead left home when he was 19 years of age to learn the jewelry business, and bought out an establishment at Fulton, where he acquired a practical knowledge of its details. In September, 1879, he came to Morrison, where he entered the clothing house of H. Worthington as a salesman. In January, 1881, associated with J. A. West, he became one of the proprietors of the stock and business interests of his former employer, to which they succeeded by purchase. They are doing a successful and popular business. Mr. Hollinshead is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Order of Odd Fellows.

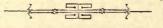
His marriage to Mary S. Brumagrin took place at Morrison, Oct. 25, 1882; they have one son, Frank Glenmore, born Jan. 10, 1884. Mrs. Hollinshead was born March 26, 1863, in Spotswood, N. J., and is the daughter of Dr. R. J. and Jane D. (Van Cleef) Brumagrin.

eorge E. Goodenough, farmer, section 10, Union Grove Township, was born April 11, 1843, in Jefferson Co., N. Y. He is the son of Willard A. and Jane (Hull) Goodenough, whose biographical notice is to

be found on other pages of this work. He was 22 years of age when he came with his parents to Whiteside County.

He is one of the prominent agriculturists of Union Grove Township, and is the owner of 230 acres of land, the principal part of which is under cultivation. In political faith he is a Republican.

He formed a matrimonial alliance with Mary De Groodt, and they have four children—Minnie J., John W., Arthur L. and Bertie E. John W. died when he was five months old. Mrs. Goodenough is the daughter of John and Mary De Groodt, and they were natives of the State of New York. She was born Feb. 15, 1849, in Rockford, Ill. She is a member of the Baptist Church, to which her husband also belongs.



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Cohn Dickson, watchman for the Keystone Manufacturing Company, of Rock Falls, was born Dec. 31, 1830, in Scotland. He was the second child of William and Ellen (Tunna) Dickson, natives, also, of that country and members of the agricultural class, who dicd in their native land.

Mr. Dickson remained at his parental home until he was 26 years of age, receiving a common-school education and assisting upon the farm. In 1855 he emigrated to America, landing at New York, taking a steamer up the Hudson to Albany and going out to Sharon Springs, where he worked nine months

in a hotel. He then came to Sterling and worked a year in a hotel; next he was employed a mile west of that place until the spring of 1859, when he went to Pike's Peak, where he was successful in gold-mining. In 1861 he returned to Sterling, and went on to England, where he visited from August to November and married Miss Anna Campbell, a native of Scotland. Coming again to this country, he commenced keeping house a mile west of Sterling, and lived in that neighborhood five and a half years. The last six months of this time he was engaged at work on the second bridge at that point, below the dam. Since 1863 he has been in the employment of the Keystone Manufacturing Company.

His first purchase in this county was a lot in Sterling, and the second was a lot of A. P. Smith at Rock Falls, for which he paid \$100, and on which he built a residence. After residing there a short time he made a trade with Mr. Smith for another lot and moved his house upon it. Since then he has bought another lot, adjoining, for which he paid \$350. In 1884 he purchased a house and lot joining north of him, paying for it \$900.

Politically, Mr. Dickson is a Democrat, casting his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas, after taking out his naturalization papers. He is a member of the Board of Aldermen of Rock Falls, is a member and treasurer of the Keystone Fire Company, treasurer of the Keystone Aid and Relief Society, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Presbyterian Society of Sterling, to which latter body his wife also belongs. They have four children—E. Ella, Anna L., William G. and John A. Dickson.

illiam A. Kennedy, farmer, located on section 27, Clyde Township, was born Oct. 10, 1828, in Washington Co., N. Y. His parents, Alexander and Sarah A. (Tice) Kennedy, were natives of New York, and descended from ancestors of New England birth and Scotch origin. They were farmers and came West when their son was 20 years old—in 1848. They located at first in Whiteside County, but later the father went to Buffalo County, Neb., where he died in Kearney City, in the fall of 1883. The mother is living in Clyde Township, and is 78 years

of age. She is still in unbroken health and strength.

Mr. Kennedy, in company with his brother, became the proprietor of 320 acres of land in Clyde Township, all of it being unimproved. He was then not 23 years of age. He was married April 10, 1856, in the township of Mt. Pleasant, to Emmeline, daughter of Aaron and Amy (Havens) Bailey. Her father was born in Vermont, and her mother was a native of Essex Co., N. Y. Mrs. Kennedy was born Aug. 14, 1840, in Jefferson Co., N. Y. Her parents came to Mt. Pleasant Township, in 1855, where they were farmers. Her father died of a cancer, Oct. 20, 1874, in the township of Delhi, when he was 77 years of age. The mother is 84 years old and is vigorous, mentally and physically.

At the time of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy settled on the property he owned, on which he made rapid improvements. The farm is now (1885) in the best of conditions and fenced and stocked. Mr. Kennedy is a Democrat, and both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

olomon Farwell, resident at Unionville, has been a citizen of Whiteside County since 1853. His parents, Solomon and Sabina (Burlingame) Farwell, were natives respectively of Massachusetts and Vermont. The former was born in Groton, Mass., March

23, 1773. The birth of the latter occurred in Wethersfield, Vt., Dec. 29, 1780. After their marriage they settled for a fime in Vermont, afterward going to Lewis Co., N. Y., where they were pioneers and residents for many years. Late in life they went to Loraine, Jefferson Co., N. Y., where the father died June 17, 1850. The mother died Feb. 5, 1856. Their nine children were born in the following order: Submit, Leonard M., Selah, Eunice, Sabina, Eliza, Lemuel, Phila A., Hannah E. and Solomon.

Mr. Farwell was born Jan. 11, 1827, in Denmark, Lewis Co., N. Y., and is the youngest child of his parents. He attended the common schools and became a carpenter and joiner, following that business until his removal to Whiteside County, and since that time has continued to work at his trade in connection with his farming. In September, 1853, he bought 60 acres of land in the township of Ustick, where he was

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engaged in the pursuit of agricultural projects about 16 years, and then sold and purchased a farm in the township of Union Grove. He remained there but a short time, selling his farm and returning again to Ustick Township, where he bought another farm, on which he resided and operated until he determined to retire from active business life. In the fall of 1882, he sold his landed interests and removed to Unionville.

He was married in Denmark, Lewis Co., N. Y., Feb. 4, 1848, to Margaret Plank, and they are the parents of nine children,—Celia H., Emma E., Carrie A., J. D., Nellie F., Minnie P., Fred B., Lulu G. and Gertie L. The child last named died when four months old. Mrs. Farwell was born Sept. 21, 1829, in Denmark, and is the daughter of John and Eleanor (Ostrander) Plank. Her parents were born in the State of New York, and four of their children reached mature life,—Margaret, Hannah, Nancy and John H.

Politically, Mr. Farwell is a Republican. He held the positions of Township Clerk and Assessor while a resident in Ustick. He and his wife are members of the Universalist Church.



orace L. Abbott, proprietor of a livery, sale and feed stable at Fulton, established his business there in March, 1874. He is a native of New York, was born in Chautauqua County, Feb. 12, 1840, and is the son of Clark and Betsy (Crouch) Abbott. His parents were natives of Vermont.

Horace came to Illinois with his parents in r842 and lived in DeKalb County till 1853, when the family removed to the township of Ustick, this county. He was brought up on a farm in Ustick, and continued his residence there till the second year of the war. He enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, in Co. F, 93d Ill. Vol. Inf., and served till the close of that great conflict, being mustered out July 2, 1865. His regiment was in the 15th Army Corps or the Army of the Tennessee, and he participated in the battles of Jackson, Miss., Champion Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Miss., battles of Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Altoona Pass and Savannah, Ga., besides various minor engagements.

On his return from the war he located at Fulton

and engaged in teaming and threshing till 1871, when he engaged in farming. In 1874 he quit farming and entered the livery business.

Mr. Abbott was married in Ustick, this county, July 3, 1866, to Miss Martha Barber, daughter of Millard and Margaret (Glen) Barber, her father a native of Litchfield Co., Conn. She was born in Montour Co., Pa. They have three children, all boys: Charles, Lester and Willard.

Mr. Abbott has served six years as City Marshal of Fulton and four years as Constable. He is a member of the Order of Modern Woodmen, and in politics an earnest Democrat.

illiam Taylor, farmer, section 32, Genesee Township, was born May 16, 1814, in the city of New York. Stephen Taylor, his grandfather, was born in the State of New York, and descended from ancestors of New England origin. He died about 1840 in Onondaga Co., N. Y. His wife, who was born Rebecca Emmett, was of Irish parentage and died in Elbridge, Onondaga County. Tunis, the second son of the latter, and father of Mr. Taylor of this sketch, was born in the State of New York, where he spent his life, and died in 1864, in Wayne County, aged about 63 years. He married Catherine Clelland, who was also born in the State of New York, and descended from ancestors who came to America from Holland. She died Aug. 26, 1864, in Wayne County, aged 50 years.

Mr. Taylor is the third child of his parents, and he was a very small boy when they moved into the woods of Onondaga. He obtained his education in the pioneer school-houses of that county, which were built of scantling cut from logs, the structures being built in the same method or plan on which log houses were built. He attained to man's estate on his father's farm, and was married March 2, 1834, in Wayne County, to Eunice M. Olmstead. Following is the record of their children : Calista A., born Aug. 23, 1835, married J. H. Hewitt, a farmer in Chickasaw Co., Iowa. James C. was born May 13, 1837, and married Louise Edson for his first wife. She died, leaving two children : James E. and Sylvia. He was a second time married, to Mary Lucinda

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Bruner, and they reside on a farm in Genesee Township. Jerusha, now Mrs. Dowd, is the wife of a farmer in Genesee Township. Eunice married Ransom B. Johnson and lives in Ottawa Co., Kan. Lucy is the wife of Scott Sortor, of Chickasaw Co., Iowa. Rosalia, now the wife of Jacob Buzzard, is a resident of Brown Co., D. T. S. W. is deceased. Tunis became a soldier in the Union Army and was killed by a minie ball at the battle of Perryville, Ky. Mary died in infancy. John H. is deceased. On settling in life, Mr. Taylor established his family on a farm in his native State, and they were there resident until 1852. In that year he came West and purchased 80 acres of land on section 32, Genesee Township, which had not then known the plow or any other element or influence to develop its fruitfulness. The entire tract is under cultivation, and he has deeded 40 acres to his son. In October, 1867, he was appointed Postmaster at the place where he lives, and has since officiated in that position. He was a Democrat at the outset of his political career, but some years since became a Republican. He is holding the position of Justice of the Peace. He and his wife were reared in the tenets

of the Presbyterian Church.

illiam F. Twining, retired farmer, resident on section 12, Union Grove Township, came to Whiteside County in 1863. He is the son of William and Ovonda (Fowler) Twining. They were natives of Massachusetts, and located after their marriage in the State of New York, and were there resident during the remainder of their lives. Their children were named Susan, John, Lucinda, William F., Alfred W., Milo S. and Mariette.

Mr. Twining was born Aug. 17, 1820, in Jefferson Co., N. Y. He was a farmer in his native State until his removal to Illinois. He decided to locate in Union Grove, and he purchased 65 acres on sections 12 and 13. He continued to live on and operate his farm until the spring of 1884, when he sold his property and retired from participation in active life. He affiliates with the Republican party in political sentiment, and has officiated as Township Treasurer and School Trustee, besides having held several minor official positions.

Mr. Twining was united in marriage in Champion, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Feb. 19, 1846, to Martha M. Taylor, a native of the State of New York. They became the parents of five children—Mary F., William E., Mary F. (2d), Fred A. and Florence A. The eldest child is deceased, as is the fourth—Fred A. The mother died in Union Grove Township, July 26, 1879. Mr. Twining was again married March 16, 1882, to Nellie, daughter of William and Nellie (Wilson) Rook. Mrs. Twining was born July 28, 1845, in England. She is one of six children born to her parents, as follows: John, Martha, Elizabeth, Nellie, Mary and Fanny. Mr. and Mrs. Twining have one child—Gracie B.

ames C. Taylor, farmer, section 31, Genesce Township, was born May 13, 1837, in Wayne Co., N. Y. He is the son of William Taylor, of whom an account is given elsewhere in this volume. He lived in the county of his nativity until he was 15 years of age, and in 1852 he came to Illinois with his parents and has since been a resident of Genesee Township. Everything was in a primeval condition and it was necessary that all should give their earnest attention to the work of improving a home. He was the oldest son, and he devoted himself with vigorous energy to the cultivation of the prairie farm. He continued to live at home until he was 30 years of age.

He was first married Sept. 18, 1870, in Genesee Township, to Louise Edson, the daughter of Jacob Edson. She was born Jan. 27, 1840, in Otsego Co., N. Y. Her parents were natives of New England, She grew up and was educated in the county where she was born, and, at the age of 15 years, began to teach in the public schools of New York, and was similarly engaged until she was past 20 years of age. In 1868 she came to Whiteside County, where she taught school until she was married. She died April 19, 1883, and left two children : James E. was born Feb. 12, 1876, and Sylvia L., Feb. 22, 1879. She was a person of estimable character, and her loss to her family and friends was deeply deplored by her family and neighbors, who still pre-

serve her memory. Mr. Taylor formed a second matrimonial alliance with Lucinda Bruner. She was born Jan. 12, 1848, in Somerset Co., Pa., and is the daughter of Joseph and Mary A. (Mull) Bruner. Her father was formerly a miller in Pennsylvania and in 1865, after coming West, he settled in Lee Co., Ill., and became a farmer, operating in that capacity in the townships of Franklin Grove and South Dixon. He and his wife are residents in the township last named, and they are aged respectively 67 and 65 years (1885).

In 1870 Mr. Taylor located his residence on 40 acres of land, constituting one-half of the original claim of his father, and situated on section 31. With the exception of a year spent in Nebraska, this has since been his place of abode.

He is a Republican in political belief. Mrs. Taylor is a member of the Lutheran Church.

illiam Parker, editor and proprietor of the Rock Falls News, is a native of Maysville, Ky., born in 1835, and is a descendant of the pioneers of that State. Commenced the printing business at the age of 15 and served three years in the office of the Ripley Bee, at Ripley, Ohio, afterwards served two years in the job office of the Cincinnati Enquirer. He came to Illinois in 1855 and commenced the publication of a paper at Salem, in Marion County, in the same year, and has been steadily engaged in the newspaper and printing business ever since.

Mr. Parker entered the volunteer service of the United States army as Lieutenant of Co. A, 75th Ill. Vol. Inf., at Dixon, in 1862, and served till the close of the war, being promoted as Captain soon after going to the front. After the war closed he was commissioned Brevet Lieutenant Colonel for meritorious services on the field. He came from old Kentucky "emancipation" Whig stock, joined the Republican party at its organization and has never voted any other ticket.

Mr. Parker was married in Salem, Marion Co., Ill., to Miss Ella Bond, in 1856. Miss Anna F. Parker, their only living child, is interested with her father in the publication of the Rock Falls *News*. Both self and wife are of Presbyterian and Congregational stock. He is Senior Vice-Commander of Will Robinson Post, No. 274, G. A. R., and has been twice elected representative to the State Encampment of that order.

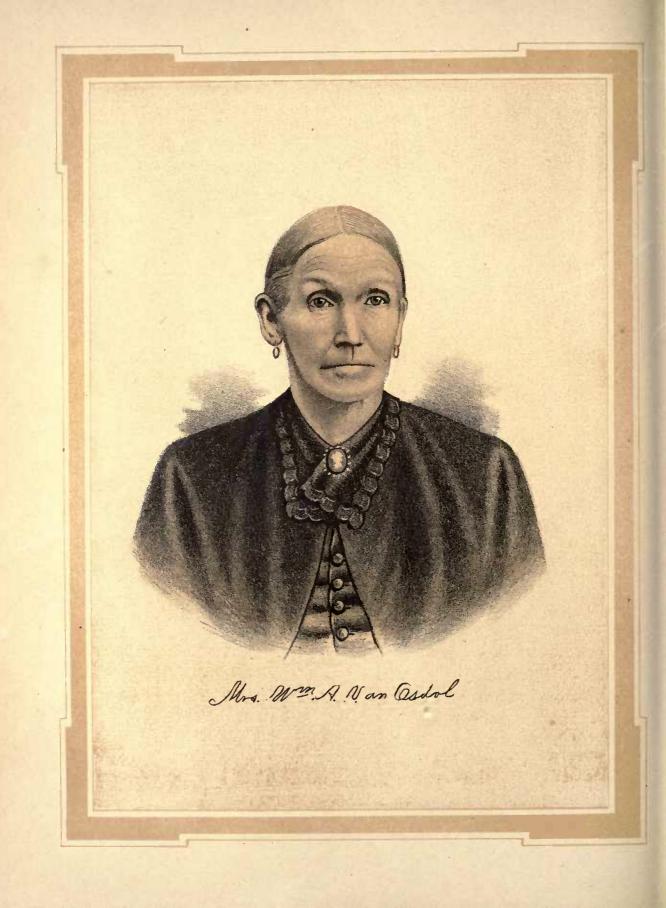
ames Holleran, proprietor of the "Robinson House," the only first-class hotel in Fulton, was born in County Clare, Ireland, Dec. 26, 1843, and is the son of P. M. and Catharine Holleran. He emigrated with his parents to Canada West in 1848, and in 1855 came to Fulton, Ill.

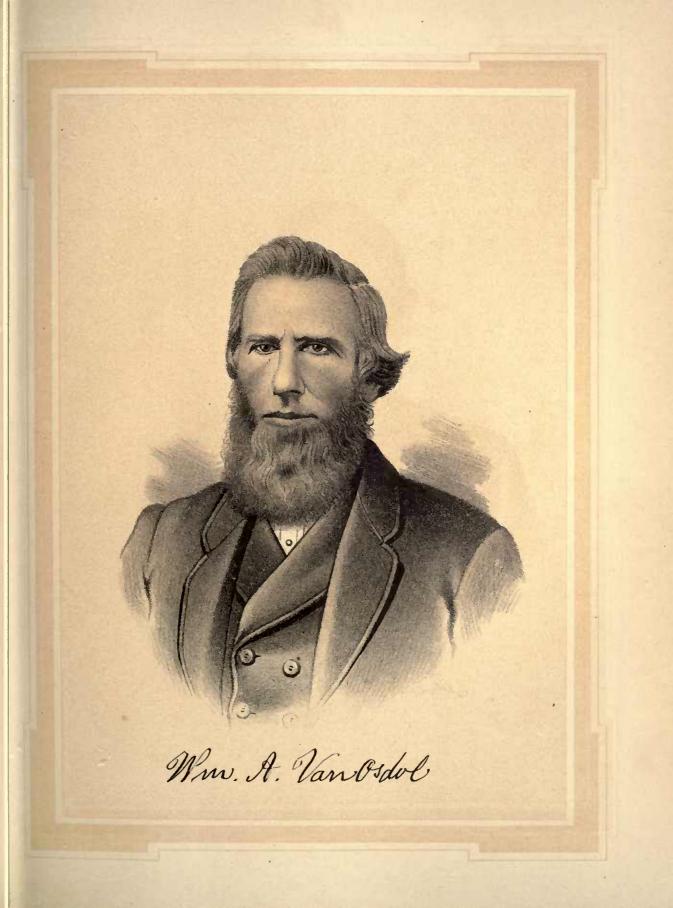
He engaged in steamboating as cabin boy and worked his way up to the position of Captain. He followed steamboating some 12 years and was known as an expert pilot and trustworthy officer. During the late war he was employed in the United States Naval service on the lower river. He built and operated a ferry between Fulton and Lyons for some years. He also conducted a 'bus line at Fulton. He was elected and served as City Marshal. In 1865 he engaged in the hardware business with John Downs, which connection continued till 1878, when he sold out and went to Orleans, Harlan Co., Neb. He built the "Central House" at Orleans and keptit two years, when he sold out and went to Red Cloud, where he kept the "Valley House" till 1880. He then removed to Cascade, Iowa, and kept the "Holleran House" till the fall of 1884, when he removed to Fulton and purchased the "Robinson House." Mr. Holleran has made many important improvements in the house and premises, and now has a comfortable and tasteful establishment, complete and first-class in all its appointments. He also has a good livery in connection with the house.

He was married at Fulton, May 28, 1865, to Miss Adelia Connor, daughter of P. H. and Ellen Connor. Mrs. H. was born at Dundas, Canada. They have four children, one son and three daughters: Minnie E., Frank L., Eva and Maudie I. Mr. and Mrs. Holleran are members of the Catholic Church. In politics Mr. H. is Democrat.

Mr. Holleran still owns his fine farm of 160 acres in Harlan Co., Neb., valuable city property in Red Cloud, a fine residence and five acres of land at

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Cascade, besides 20 lots. He is an enterprising business man, and, being ably assisted by his intelligent and energetic wife, is bound to make the "Robinson House" a favorite stopping place with the traveling public.

illiam D. Hayes, merchant and Postmaster at Malvern, was born in West Brandywine Township, Chester Co., Pa., Oct. 25, 1830. Thomas and Ann (Davis) Hayes, his parents, were also born in that State and were of English ancestry. Henry Hayes, his earliest traceable ancestor, came to America as a refugee from British law, in 1690, or thereabouts. He was in humble circumstances in his native country and was employed as a teamster. An unguarded motion with his whip resulted in a run-away, by which the grandees were well shaken up and the horses cleared themselves from the clumsy state carriage, and he was obliged to flee for his life. He secreted himself in the heath until opportunity served to get away and he sailed for the New World, landing where is now Chester, on the Delaware River. He sought the headwaters of White Clay Creek and spent seven years in a small cabin, living the life of a hermit, the wilderness being then unbroken. Samuel Haves, his great-grandfather, located in East Malborough Township, Chester County, and was surrounded by Tories during the Revolutionary War, who made him much trouble on account of his Whig principles. His grandfather on his mother's side, William Davis, died in Chester Co., Pa., Jan. 9, 1863, aged 82 years He was a "smith" (or blacksmith) nearly all his life, engaged in the manufacture of edged tools, with the hand hammer on a common anvil.

Thomas Hayes was a mechanic in early life and later became a farmer. He died in the township of Newlin, Chester Co., Pa., in March, 1867, aged 60 years. His widow died March 6, 1878, aged 73 years.

Mr. Hayes was reared by his parents, with whom he remained until the death of his father. He had obtained a good education and when he was 21 years of age he began teaching and followed that calling 12 years. During that period (April 29, 1857) he was married, in the city of Philadelphia, to Martha E., daughter of Thomas and Martha (O'Niel) Johnson, who was born in Chester County. Her parents were farmers and were of German and Irish extraction. Both are now deceased. Mrs. Hayes was born in Willistown Tp., Chester Co., Pa., Sept. 27, 1833. Five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hayes are all living. They were born in the following order: Anna M., born Feb. 9, 1860; Ira T., June 8, 1867; May E., Aug. 5, 1868; Elsie T., Nov. 23, 1873; Clarence J., Sept. 30, 1875.

Mr. and Mrs. Hayes located after their marriage in Newlin, where they purchased a small property, and Mr. Hayes was there engaged some time in teaching. Ten years later they went to the township of West Pikeland, in the same county, where they operated as farmers two years, and went thence to Chester Valley, where they resided a year. They removed thence to Delaware County, in the same State. Later they made another transfer, to Montgomery Co., Pa. After a stay there of three years, they came to Clyde Township, reaching their destination Feb. 12, 1876. Mr. Hayes at once established his mercantile relations and has since continued in trade. In December, 1877, he was appointed Postmaster at Malvern, of which he is the founder and was the chief means of procuring the establishment of the mail route. He is the first Postmaster. He is a Republican and has acted eight years as Justice of the Peace; has also held various other offices.

illiam A. Van Osdol, one of the most extensive farmers in Whiteside County, residing upon section 7, Hopkins Township, is a son of John and Nancy (Gibson) Van Osdol, natives of Pennsylvania. They , married in Ohio Co., Ind., but finally settled in Dearborn County. Mr. Van Osdol died in February, 1870, in Ohio Co., Ind., where all of William's grandparents settled about 1820, coming from Pennsylvania. His wife, and the mother of William A., still survives and resides in that county. They had a family of 1r children, of whom William A. was the eldest. He was born in Ohio Co., Ind., Aug. 17, 1827. He passed his boyhood days and grew to manhood in that county and continued to reside there till 1856. He received a good common-school

education, and for a time was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Aberdeen, Ind.

In May, 1856, Mr. Van Osdol came to Whiteside County and located in Hopkins Township, where he has since lived, closely and largely identified with the interests and welfare of the community. He is the owner of 520 acres of land in this township, 500 acres of which is in a tillable condition. He also owns 440 acres of land in Ida Co., Iowa, all under cultivation and managed by his eldest son. This vast estate has been accumulated by Mr. Van Osdol in a very brief time, be it said to his credit. When 22 years of age he possessed only \$37.50 of property, which was in a note given to him by his father. The secret of his splendid success, besides possessing good business ability, is industry and frugality. Young men about to enter upon an active business career might read the record of his life with no little profit.

Mr. Van Osdol was united in marriage in Dearborn Co., Ind., Nov. 20, 1850, with Rebecca Turner. She was a native of Pennsylvania, born of Irish parentage, and the seventh of a family of nine children. Her parents were Robert and Martha (Woods) Turner. To Mr. and Mrs. Van Osdol have been born six children; John M., Sarah E., William S., Ida M., Robert R. and Frank A. John M. and Sarah E. are deceased. While never aspiring to public position, Mr. Van. Osdol has held many of the minor offices of his township. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in political views is identified with the Democratic party.

As a truly representative agriculturist and a worthy citizen of Whiteside County, we place Mr. Van Osdol's portrait in this volume in connection with this sketch. It is engraved from a photograph taken about 1878.

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illiam H. Knox, of Union Grove Township, is a native citizen of Whiteside County, and was born Oct. 8, 1856, in Mt. Pleasant Township. His parents, William and Mary J. (Emery) Knox, came to Whiteside County in 1835, and after residing some time in Prophetstown, removed to the township of Mt. Pleasant and there the father died, Dec. 20,

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1884. The mother is still living. The names of their eight children were Sarah J., Harriet, Walter E., Martin W., William H., Andrew J., Clarence D. and Clara M.

Mr. Knox spent the years of his minority in obtaining his education. In 1878 he detached himself from home associations and rented a farm in Mount Pleasant Township, on which he operated two years. In 1881 he made a permanent settlement on a farm of 150 acres on section 25, of which he is the owner, in Union Grove Township. Of this 115 acres are under excellent cultivation.

The marriage of Mr. Knox to Cora M. Harrison took place Jan. 1, 1879, in the township of Mt. Pleasant. Two children have been added to the household circle,—Olive L. and Ruby H. Mrs. Knox was born Oct. 12, 1859, in Ohio, and she is the daughter of Thomas and Electa A. (Hoag) Harrison. Her father was a native of England and her mother was born in the State of New York. After a residence of some years in the State last named and in Ohio, they came, in the spring of 1868, to Whiteside County and fixed their residence in the township of Mt. Pleasant. Mrs. Knox has one brother younger than herself—George F. Harrison.

Mr. Knox is identified with the Republican party in political sentiment.

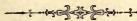
Iam R. Grubb, farmer and blacksmith, resident on section 33, Genesee Township, was born April 1, 1842, in Lancaster Co.,
Pa. The sketch of his parents, Samuel and Mary (Rowe) Grubb, may be found on other pages.

Of two sons, which comprise the entire number of children, Mr. Grubb is the younger. He attended school in his native county from a suitable age until he was 14, when his parents removed to Sterling. There he was engaged in study one year. Meanwhile, his father purchased a farm in Genesee Township, to which the family removed, and father and sons entered into the work of establishing a home, such as was possible on the prairie, that only needed the application of the commonest methods of agriculture to respond generously.

Mr. Grubb worked on the farm summers and went,

to school winters for some years. He remained unmarried until he was 28 years old. Feb. 27, 1870, he formed a matrimonial alliance with Eliza A., daughter of C. B. and Jane (Loudon) Peugh, of whom a personal account is inserted in this work. Mrs. Grubb was born Oct. 11, 1848, in Washington Co., Ind. She was a child of four years when her parents came to Illinois and settled in Genesee Township in its days of first things, a condition of things fully realized by Mrs. Grubb, as she was one of the oldest children. She is the mother of two children: Charles L., born Aug. 11, 1871, and Fanny A., Oct. 7, 1876.

Mr. and Mrs. Grubb settled on 40 acres of land, which had been purchased by the former previous to his marriage, and was then totally unimproved. He had made it ready for a home, and on removing thither pressed the work of improvement. He has purchased an additional tract of 80 acres, and has improved the entire quantity. Mr. Grubb is a Republican. Mrs. Grubb has been a member of the Christian Church since she was 16 years of age.



enry E. Horning, carpenter and joiner, resident at Malvern, in Clyde Township, is the son of Henry and Hannah (Isenberg) Horning, both of whom were of German ancestry, with a slight admixture of English blood on the side of the mother. Mr. Horning was born Oct. 23, 1838, in Trappe, Montgomery Co., Pa. He set out independently in life when he was 14 years old, his parents then both living. His father died Nov. 12, 1872, aged 74 years. His mother is still living in firm health, in Maryland, Ogle Co., Ill., aged 87 years. On making his first venture in life, Mr. Horning engaged in farm labor, in which he continued four years. Oct. 26, 1856, he apprenticed himself to John Poley, a cousin who resided in the place of his nativity, and he served with him three years, obtaining a thorough and practical knowledge of the business of a carpenter. Passing another year working as a journeyman, he afterwards established a shop in his own interests in his native village. In August, 1862, he went to Philadelphia and remained there engaged in work at his trade 13 years. He returned at the end of that time to his native county and worked as a carpenter two years, at Worcester. In February, 1876, in company with W. D. Hayes, he came to Whiteside County and settled at Malvern, and is the owner of the property where he resides. Since May 6, 1885, he has been traveling agent for the sale of medicines.

He was married Nov. 24, 1859, at Bethel, Berks Co., Pa., to Lydia, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Hammaker) Pfeifer. Her parents were natives of Berks County, and were of German descent. They were farmers and lived and died in their native State. Mrs. H. is a member of the Dunkard Church. Mr. H. is a Democrat and a member of the K. of P.

apt. Alfred M. Carpenter, Master of the steamer "Helen Mar," and a pioneer of Whiteside County, was born in Lake Co., Ohio, May 19, 1836, and is the son of John B. and Mary (Fisk) Carpenter. When four years of age he removed with his parents to Adams Co., Ill., and a few years later to Missouri. In 1846 the family returned to Illinois and settled in Albany, this county.

When 15 years of age Alfred began running the Mississippi River, floating rafts, and in 1867 began steamboating. In 1873, after 22 years on the river, 12 of which were spent on the rafts, he had by hard labor and economy accumulated a snug sum of money. This he invested in the purchase of the steamer "Hudson," and began business for himself, as Captain of his own vessel. He had secured a large contract for moving lumber at a figure that promised him a very flattering return for his labor; but misfortune overtook him near the close of the third season. While towing a raft, a log was carried under his boat which "hung her up" in such a manner that she could not be relieved. He left her with the expectation of raising her when the ice should be strong enough to work on. The mildness of the winter frustrated his plans, and in the breakup the following spring his vessel was swept away. By this disaster he not only lost his earnings for so many years of hard work and exposure, but he also lost the benefit of his contract, which was worth at least \$10,000, for the reason that he was to move the lumber with the steamer "Hudson."

The following season (1874) he began steamboat-

ing again, on a salary, since which time he has commanded the following named boats: "Louisville Despatch," "Andy Riley," "White," "Eclipse," "Stillwater" and the "Helen Mar." He is the present Captain of the latter named boat, which is owned by Knapp, Stout & Co., of St. Louis, and engaged in the lumber trade.

Captain Carpenter was married in Albany, Whiteside Co., Ill., Dec. 31, 1857, to Miss Sarah J. Zent, a daughter of John and Myra Zent. Mrs. Carpenter was born in Morrow Co., Ohio,. They had five children, three sons and two daughters: Florence C., the wife of Henry Rodman, of Davenport, Iowa; Alfred M. died in childhood; Charles O. is a steamboat mate on the Mississippi; Theodore A. died aged eight years; and Eva J., the youngest, is four years of age. Mrs. Carpenter died May 13, 1882, and Capt. Carpenter was married again Dec. 5, 1883, in Dakota, Minn., to Miss Laura Fox, daughter of Alvin K. and Sophia (Tompkins) Fox. Mrs. Carpenter was born in Minnesota.

With the exception of five years spent in Hancock Co., Ill., Captain Carpenter has made his home at Fulton since his first marriage.

He has now had 34 years' experience in the lumber and log business on the river, and 13 years' as steamboat Captain. With the exception of the loss of his own boat, he has met with no accident of consequence, and enjoys the reputation of being one of the most experienced and successful captains on the river.

Clifton Snyder, Postmaster of Fulton, Ill. was born in this city, Nov. 14, 1857, and is the son of the Hon. William C. and Isyphene C. (Pearce) Snyder. He was educated in the city schools of Fulton and at the Northern Illinois College. At 14 years of age he entered the office of the Fulton *Journal* as an apprentice, learned the printer's trade, and in December, 1877, formed a partnership with his brother-inlaw, T. J. Pickett, Jr. and leased the *Journal* office, Mr. Pickett being succeeded by Mr. W. R. Cobb in March, 1879. This connection lasted till March 1, 1880, when he sold out, but continued in the office some time longer. In May, 1881, he engaged in the warehouse business, in company with W. C. Snyder, and they do a general forwarding and commission business, and deal in grain, feed, coal, lime, brick and cement. Mr. Snyder was appointed Postmaster at Fulton by President Arthur, Dec. 22, 1882, and entered upon the duties of the office Jan. 1, 1883.

Mr. Snyder was married at Peoria, Ill., March 29, 1885, to Miss Hattie L. Noble, daughter of Hiram and Sophia E. (Summers) Noble. Mrs. Snyder was born on Staten Island, N. Y.

CS phraim M. Bechtel, a farmer on section 10, Clyde Township, was born March 23, 1833, in Columbiana Co., Ohio. Benjamin R. Bechtel, his father, was a native of Berks Co., Pa., and was a stone mason by trade. He learned his business in the State where he was born, and was there married to Rebecca Myers. Both parents were of German ancestry and descent. After the birth of their eldest child they removed to Ohio, where they located in Columbiana County. Mr. Bechtel of this sketch was born soon after, and is the second child born in that county, being the third child of his parents. When he was five years of age the family removed to Chester Township, Wayne Co., in the same State. He was there brought up and educated and was an inmate of the paternal home until he was 20 years of age, when he learned the trade of a cooper, and was was engaged in that business two years. Subsequently he engaged as a mechanic in the employ of the Chicago, Fort Wayne & Pittsburg Railroad corporation, and, after two years in their service, he came to Illinois. He was first employed by the Chicago & Rock Island corporation, in whose interests he operated one year. He then came to Whiteside County, whither his parents had removed in 1855. He purchased 40 acres of land in Clyde Township, which was his second purchase of real estate, he having previously become the owner of 40 acres of land in Benton Co., Iowa. This he afterwards sold and devoted his entire time to the improvement of his property in Illinois. His parent; were residents on a farm in the eastern part of Clyde Township, where they passed the remainder of their lives. The father died about a year after removing

to Illinois. The death of the mother occurred about 1872. Both were in advanced years.

Mr. Bechtel devoted his time and strength to the improvement of his farm in Clyde Township until March, 1859, when, in company with James Wood, Thomas Aldritt and Richard Frye, he started for the promised land of Pike's Peak. They drove across the plains, encountering hardship, privation and fatigue, and finally arrived at Denver. They went thence up the Platte River, prospecting for gold but with success far below the hopes which had induced them to leave the certainties of a life of effort on the beautiful and fruitful prairies of Illinois, to chase the will-o-the-wisp promises of speedy wealth in the Rocky Mountains, and they learned that the gold that came through the medium of their toil was just as swift recompense as the placer yields of the Platte, and a deal more certain. Their tarry in the mountains was brief, and selling their equipments they purchased provisions with the proceeds and set out on their return homeward. They made the route in hungry weariness, encountering throngs of starving and distressed emigrants pressing on to repeat the experiment which had proved to them anything but a success.

Mr. Bechtel resumed farming in Whiteside County, and added further purchases to his acreage. A few years later he made a change in location and purchased 80 acres on section 10, which he bought with the purpose of making it a permanent location. It was wholly unimproved, and he entered vigorously into the work of converting it into a farm. Later, he purchased 80 acres on section 9, and still later bought 80 acres additional on section 10, on which some improvements had been made. He is now the owner of 240 acres, all of which is under cultivation, and constitutes one of the splendid estates which gives Whiteside County its value. Its buildings are valuable and serve to increase the attractions of the place. The proprietor is heavily interested in stock and sends to market annually upwards of 100 head.

Mr. Bechtel inclines to the principles of the Republican party, but is in no sense aggressive in his political affiliations. He is a Deacon in the Dunkard Church.

His marriage to Sarah Wilson took place Feb. 22, 1861, in Clyde Township. She is the daughter of John and Jane (Blue) Wilson, and is a native of Clyde Township, where she was born March 29, 1841. (See sketches of David and William Gsell.) To Mr. and Mrs. Bechtel four children have been born as follows: John, Feb. 17, 1862; Ella, July 1, 1866; Lana, Nov. 1, 1876; and Rebecca, who died when nearly 15 years of age.

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enjamin Bonebrake, resident at Unionville, has passed his life as a mechanic. He is a son of Frederick and Catherine (La Rose) Bonebrake, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of North Caro-

Ina. After their marriage they located in Ohio, where they were subsequently resident until their death. Their children were named Anna, Levi, Benjamin and Sarah.

Mr. Bonebrake was born May 22, 1817, in Preble Co., Ohio. He passed his youth in the acquisition of his education and as a farm assistant, at home. At the age of 20 years he obtained the control of his own time, and he fulfilled a predetermined resolution to learn the trade of carpenter and joiner, in which he passed 44 years. On becoming master of his trade, he located in Butler Co., Ohio, where he operated eight years. In the spring of 1856 he came to Whiteside County and rented a farm in Mt. Pleasant Township. After a short trial of agricultural life he went to Morrison, and in the spring of 1861 settled permanently at Unionville. He is the owner of 40 acres of land in Union Grove Township.

In political preference Mr. Bonebrake is a Republican, and he has been active in several local official positions. He has served 12 years as School Trustee, and as Collector six years. He is a member of Union Grove Lodge, No. 257, I. O. O. F. He belongs to the Protestant Methodist Church, of which his wife is also a member.

^{*} His marriage to Susan White occurred in Preble Co., Ohio, in September, 1841. She was born in Vermont and died Feb. 28, 1858, in Mt. Pleasant Township, leaving two children,—Carrie and La Rose. Feb. 28, 1861, he was again married to Mrs. Harriet A. (Trye) Baker. She was born Aug. 13, 1825, in Sheffield, England, and is the daughter of William and Sarah (Carter) Trye, and widow of William R. Baker, by whom she had four children,

named Charles W., Olive, Warren and Ida M. Mr. Baker died June 14, 1859. He was the oldest son of Jacob Baker, a prominent pioneer citizen of Whiteside County, of whom a personal record appears on another page.

Cohn Stuart, carriage manufacturer at Fulton, established his factory in 1865. He is a native of the North of Ireland, of Scotch descent, and was born May 8, 1844. ". His parents were Alexander and Margaret (Ellis) Stuart. He emigrated with his family to Canada, in childhood, where he learned the blacksmith and carriage trade, at Mitchell, Canada West, at which he served a regular apprenticeship of three years. His compensation was limited, and increased slowly. For the first year he received the princely sum of \$25, the second \$35, and the last year \$45. But, strange as it may sound to modern apprentices, he had every dollar of his three years' wages at the close of his apprenticeship. He continued with his employer a half year longer, and in March, 1859, came to the United States. He first tried his fortunes in Missouri, but was obliged to abandon that field on account of the climate; he then came to Fulton, Ill., July 8, 1850, and engaged as journeyman blacksmith with Mr. James Broadhead, at 50 cents a day. He continued to work as journeyman till March, 1862, when, having accumulated a cash capital of \$65, he opened a blacksmith shop of his own. Three years later he began the carriage business in a small way at his present stand. The superior quality of his work, together with a reputation for fair dealing, soon increased his trade till he was obliged to erect additional buildings and to increase his force. This he has been doing from time to time, till he now has commodious quarters, and employs a force of from 12 to 16 men. His works turn out from 75 to 100 single and double carriages yearly, of various styles and of the finest workmanship. Mr. Stuart uses Ohio timber, and builds his work up from the rough to the last touch of the painter's brush, or the final stitch of the upholsterer. His market is principally in Iowa, although his trade, to a considerable extent, extends to California and the Territories.

In 1873 William Stuart, a younger brother, pur-

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chased an interest in the business, and the firm became J. & W. Stuart. This connection continued till Feb. 29, 1884, when John bought him out and now operates his factory alone.

Mr. Stuart was married at Fulton, Ill., Nov. 12, 1863, to Miss Mary A. Stevenson, daughter of Simon and Mary (Irwin) Stevenson. They have had six children,—four sons and two daughters, John A., Simon, William, Mary, Fanny and Arthur,—all of whom are living except Fanny, who died aged seven years.

Mr. Stuart is a member of the present City Council from the First Ward, and has been Alderman once before from the same. He has been a member of Fulton City Lodge, No. 189, A. F. & A. M., since 1872, and is also a member of Fulton Chapter, No. 108, R. A. M., of which he is Treasurer. In politics he is a Republican.

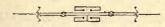
illiam Annan, miller, located in Unionville, was born Nov. 2, 1848, in Scotland, and is the oldest son of William and Elizabeth (Murray) Annan, who were natives of the same country and of Scotch descent, through a long line of ancestors. They camedirectly from the "land of heather" to Whiteside County, and fixed their residence soon after in Unionville, where the former died, Jan. 11, 1882. The mother is still living, as are three of the four children,—Barbara, William, Catherine and James. The last named is deceased.

Mr. Annan was scarcely a year old when his parents came, with two children, to the United States. He obtained a good common-school education at Unionville, and afterwards attended the commercial college at Davenport, Iowa. His father, associated with John A. Robertson, built a grist-mill on Rock Creek in 1859-60, and in the intervals of school he assisted in its management, continuing to act in some capacity connected therewith until the decease of his father, when he assumed charge of the establishment and has since conducted its business. Its producing capacity is 75 barrels of flour daily, and the trade is chiefly custom work.

In political affiliation Mr. Annan is a Republican. He was united in marriage with Marian Ely, at

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Cortland, De Kalb Co., Ill., May 16, 1878, and to them three children have been born, who are named Frank W., George and Floyd J. Mrs. Annan was born in the State of New York, and is the daughter of C. F. and Lydia M. Ely.



eorge B. Adams, editor and proprietor of the *Herald*, at Morrison, was born in Lyndon, Whiteside Co., Ill., Oct. 7, 1855, being the eldest of a family of eight children of A. D. and Mary E. (Snyder) Adams, and has always been a resident of the county.

From Lyndon the family moved to Portland, where they lived several years, afterward removing again to Spring Hill, and in 1865 locating in Prophetstown, the present home. In each of these locations the father pursued his vocation of blacksmith, a trade in which he was a superior workman. He also purchased a farm in Prophetstown Township, on which the family lived a few years, finally returning to the village and subsequently disposing of the farm.

Mr. Adams' education was acquired by studious attendance at the public school until 18 years of age, when he engaged as a teacher in one of the rural districts of the county. Not finding the calling a congenial one, however, he abandoued the teacher's profession, and in 1875 entered the general store of D. K. Smith, Prophetstown, as clerk, remaining until 1877. In March of that year he went to Morrison and became a law student in the office of F. D. Ramsay, varying the monotony of constant reading by writing an occasional contribution for the county press, as well as for more remote publications.

In April, 1878, A. D. Hill founded *The Whiteside Herald* in Morrison, and, being aware of Mr. Adams' newspaper inclinations, secured his services as local editor. He continued his legal studies, in connection with reportorial work, until the fall of 1878, when he finally abandoned the former and devoted himself exclusively to the latter, soon becoming a partner in the publication of the *Herald*, the firm being Hill & Adams. Three years later the junior partner withdrew from the enterprise, and on the first of July, 1882, leased the *Herald* of Mr. Hill, and the following April purchased the office and business where he is still engaged. The *Herald* is an independent paper, devoted to the local news of the city and county. Mr. Adams is also manager of the Telephone Exchange at Morrison.

Nov. 19, 1879, Mr. Adams was united in marriage with Miss Lucy Euphemia, youngest daughter of Luther B. and Caroline M. (Smith) Ramsay, of Prophetstown. They have one child, Frank Ramsay, born July 7, 1883.

phraim Summers, of Fulton, and a pioneer of Whiteside County of 1838, was born in the town of Barnet, Caledonia Co., Vt., Sept. 4, 1812, and is the son of William and Emma (Pierce) Summers. He worked at the carpenter and joiner's trade, and was also engaged in farming. He was married in February, 1833, in Vermont, to Mary L. Dickson, daughter of John and Jane (Lindsey) Dickson.

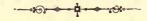
He came to Illinois in 1838 and made his home at Portland, this county, for awhile, but soon located at Sterling, to which place he removed his family from the East in 1840. He learned the blacksmith's trade in the West, and opened a shop at Sterling, which he continued till 1847. He then removed to Fulton, where he worked at blacksmithing till 1850, when he joined a party bound for the gold fields of California. He left Fulton April 9, crossed the plains and arrived at Hangtown, Cal., early in August following. He spent two years in the Golden State, and returned to his home via the Panama and New York route. In 1853 he engaged in the hardware business at Fulton, which he continued till 1857. He was elected Justice of the Peace several times, and served in all 20 years. In 1873 he was appointed United States Gauger and served as such two years, or until by a change in the law the office was abolished. He also held various local offices.

Mr. and Mrs. Summers had seven children,—four sons and three daughters: Cloys, the eldest son, was a soldier of the late war, and is now a merchant of Fulton. He married Margaret Joyce. Morris died in infancy. Oscar married Lizzie Exley and is in partnership with his elder brother. Cyrus is single and lives in Indianapolis, Ind. Sophia is the

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wife of Hiram Noble, of Fulton. Orilla is the wife of George Hartford, of Boone, Iowa; Mary is the wife of Herman Jordan, of Newton Township, this county.

Mr. Summers gave up active business several years since, and is living in comfortable retirement with several of his children near by, and in the enjoyment of the highest respect and esteem of neighbors and friends. He is now with his eldest son. Mrs. Summers died July 23, 1879.



ehemiah Grubb, farmer, section 33, Genesee Township. was born Dec. 4, 1840, in Lancaster Co., Pa. He is the oldest of two sons born to Samuel and Mary (Row) Grubb, of whom a sketch appears on other pages of this work, and that of Elam R., the younger son, appearing elsewhere, gives a complete record of the Grubb family in Genesee Township.

Mr. Grubb was about 14 years of age when the family abandoned their native State and came to Illinois. They came at once to Whiteside County and settled for the first year in Sterling. In the second year (1855) the parents bought a farm on section 33, Genesee Township. The sons had obtained a fair education, and on taking possession of their homestead the father and sons gave their undivided attention to the conversion of the hitherto untilled prairie into a valuable and fertile farm.

Mr. Grubb became the possessor of 40 acres of land previous to his marriage, which was situated on the same section as that purchased by his father, and on which he began to make improvements. He was married July 7, 1870, in Hopkins Township, to Amanda, daughter of Peter and Charlotte (Mellengar) Gara. The family of the wife were natives of Lancaster County, and were of German ancestry and descent. They were farmers and came to Illinois in 1865. Mrs. Grubb is the oldest child and was born in Lancaster County, Nov. 7, 1850, and she was 15 years of age when she came with her father's family to Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Grubb have one child,-Frank R.,-who was born Jan. 2, 1871. After their marriage they took possession of the small farm where Mr. Grubb had prepared a home for his family. It has been enlarged and now contains 80

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acres, all of which is under improvements, with buildings and equipments suited to a farmer who is making a substantial start in the world.

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Mr. Grubb is a Republican of decided type.

r. Daniel Reed, deceased, the pioneer physician of Fulton of 1838, was born in Camillus, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Sept. 4, 1803. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Mix) Reed. His mother was a relative of ex-President Hayes. He was educated at Fairfield College, New York, and studied medicine with Dr. Daniel T. Jones, then a popular physician of Central New York. Having taken his degree, he began practice at Auburn, N. Y.

He was married at Sandy Creek, Oswego Co., N. Y., May 1, 1828, to Miss Cinda T. Meigs, daughter of Dr. Jesse and Hannah (Pritchard) Meigs. Mrs. Reed was born in Bethlehem, Litchfield Co., Conn., May 13, 1801. Dr. Reed pursued the practice of his profession in New York till the fall of 1836, when he removed to Joliet, Ill. Two years later he came to Fulton (in the fall of 1838), and engaged in practice at this place. A great deal of sickness prevailed here the following year, and the Doctor, assisted by his wife, who was also a doctor, had their hands full.

The Doctor had an extensive practice for a few years, when he removed to Galesburg, Ill., in order to afford his children better advantages of education. Five years later he removed to Chicago, where he spent one year. He next went to Belvidere, and after three years spent at that place they returned to Fulton. On his return to Fulton he retired from practice, but made this his home till his death, which occurred Feb. 16, 1882.

Dr. Reed was chosen to fill various public offices. He served as Assessor in 1863, Justice of the Peace in 1866, Coroner of Whiteside County from 1856 to 1858, and held other minor offices. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and took an active and prominent part in the building of the church at Fulton.

In politics he was a Republican.

Dr. and Mrs. Reed had a family of six children, four girls and two boys: William died April 17, 1872; Helen M. was the wife of Wm. P. Culbertson

and died Nov. 6, 1857; Athalia, wife of J. B. Hall, of Columbus, Ohio; James H. married Annie Pomeroy and is a photographer at Clinton; Cynthia J. is the widow of Wm. E. Baldwin and lives at Lyons; Harriet died Sept. 6, 1841, in childhood.

illiam Wahl, farmer, section 35, Genesee Township, was born Feb. 26, 1843, in Wurtemberg, Germany. His parents, Matthew and Rosena (Schwartz) Wahl, were also natives of the "father-land," and were weavers and flax-hatchelers in Germany. The family emigrated to the United States in 1854, arriving in April. They located in Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio, where they were engaged in farming until the fall of 1856, when they proceeded farther West and located on a farm four miles north of Sterling. The family included six children, who are all living, surviving the mother, who died in Genesee Township, about 1862. Since 1882, the senior Wahl has resided in Sterling.

Mr. Wahl is the fourth child, and he spent his youth and early manhood at home, obtaining his education in the public schools of the township of Sterling. March 11, 1866, he was married in the city of that name to Dora, daughter of Michael Smith. Mrs. Wahl was born in Germany about 1845, and came with her parents when she was two years of age to the United States, locating in the city of New York, whence they subsequently came to Tecumseh, Lenawee Co., Mich., settling there about 1860. Her parents are still resident there. She came to Sterling to spend a short time with relatives, and was married there. She died at her home in Genesee Township, Dec. 10, 1876. Her six children were born as follows : C. Henry, Nov. 1, 1866; Carrie L., Jan. 28, 1868; Emma, July 13, 1871; Albert A., Aug. 27, 1872; Nettie M., June 23, 1874; William M., March 11, 1876. Mr. Wahl was again married March 1, 1881, in the village of Empire, Hopkins Township, to Mary C., daughter of Lewis and Susannalı (Etter) Diehl, descendants from the sturdy class known as "Pennsylvania Dutch." They were farmers and were residents of St. Thomas, Franklin Co., Pa. Mrs. Wahl was born Aug. 31, 1857, near Chambersburg. She was nearly 18 years of age when she accompanied her parents to Illinois, who fixed their residence at Empire, in Whiteside County. They have since moved to Clark Co., D. T., where her father is engaged in the livery business. Mrs. Wahl is the oldest child of her parents and is the mother of one daughter, Lydia A., born March 20, 1882.

Mr. Wahl made his first purchase of land in Genesee Township in April, 1867. The tract at first comprised 80 acres, and he has since added 80 acres more, which he purchased in 1876. The homestead exhibits the best quality of agricultural effort. Mrs. Wahl is a member of the Lutheran Church. In political affiliation Mr. Wahl is a Republican.

ooster Y. Ives, of Fulton, one of the earliest pioneers of Whiteside County and a noted hunter of the Mississippi River and its tributaries, was born in Meriden, Conn., July 8, 1810, and is the son of Watrous and Polly (Yale) Ives.

He was brought up in his native State and began business as a peddler of Yankee clocks and notions. In the spring of 1836 he made an unsuccessful attempt to come West via the Great Lakes. He was shipwrecked on Lake Erie and returned to the East. In the spring of 1837 he came to Whiteside Co., Ill., and made a claim in the western part of the town of Ustick, where he built the first house in the township. He finally had 600 acres of land.

Mr. Ives sold his farm and since 1868 has made his permanent residence in the city of Fulton.

Mr. Ives, from early boyhood, was passionately fond of the chase, and when 15 years old was an expert with the rifle. He killed the first deer and bear he saw running wild. This occurred before leaving New England. After reaching the Mississippi he found a field worthy of his ambition. Wild deer abounded in this region in those early days, while small game was to be found in abundance. Choice furred animals, such as the otter, beaver and mink, were to be found in considerable numbers along the great river and its tributaries. Mr. Ives could not content himself with the dull routine of the farm while such tempting game was so near at hand. Ac-

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cordingly, help was hired to cultivate the farm, and during the hunting and trapping season Mr. Ives was killing deer or trapping otter. He ranged the Mississippi and its tributaries, between St. Louis and St. Paul, with marked success. He performed the unusual feat of killing eight deer in four shots in one season. The number of deer killed by him east of the Rocky Mountains aggregated between 900 and 1,000. Wild turkeys and small game were taken in proportion. He fell in with a great Southwestern trapper in an early day, from whom he learned some valuable secrets in relation to trapping, and soon became so proficient in the art that the otter and beaver were almost taken at will. There was one occasion when he took nine otter in one morning from a setting of eleven traps. He has caught upwards of 500 otter, between St. Louis and and St. Paul. Mink and the smaller furred animals seldom occupied his attention. While he enjoyed the sport hugely, he made it a source of profit far greater than his labor on the farm would have been. So sure was he of his skill that he would contract loads of deer for delivery on certain days, just as a man now would contract a car load of hogs or cattle from his pens; and he was never known to fail to fill his orders.

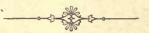
In April, 1850, he joined a party of his friends from Fulton and went overland to California. They left Fulton April 9 and reached Hangtown, Cal., Aug. 1, following. On the very day that he reached his destination, his wife died at Fulton, although it was some weeks before he learned the sad news! He undertook working in the mines in California, but the plentiful supply of game about and the good prices paid in that section, soon tempted him to the mountains with his trusty rifle. As his game was principally marketed, he kept a pretty good record of it. During the three years spent in that region he bagged about \$400 worth of game a month. The list included about 300 antelope, 125 elk, 5 grizzly bears, 9 black and brown bears and a large number of deer of a smaller species. He returned to his home in the spring of 1853, via Panama and New York.

Mr. Ives resumed farming and hunting, in this county, which he continued till the spring of 1862, when, having leased his farm, he accompanied a friend on a trip through Oregon and California. While on their way over the mountains their wagon train was attacked by the Indians, his friend was shot through the arm with an arrow and nearly lost his life from loss of blood. Mr. Ives succeeded in shooting two of the Indians, one of whom he killed: the others retreated. He spent two and a half years traveling in Oregon and California, and returned to his home *via* Panama and New York.

During his hunting and trapping excursions Mr. Ives has had many exciting adventures and endured many hardships, and several times has barely escaped with his life. The history of his life, properly told, would afford material for an interesting book of itself: our space will only admit of this brief mention. His fame as a most successful hunter is known from the Mississippi to the Pacific. He made his last hunting excursion in 1882, to Northern Wisconsin, when 72 years old, and in the 51st year of his active life as a hunter.

Mr. Ives was first married in Connecticut, Jan. 1, 1837, to Elizabeth Blake, a native of New York City. His second marriage took place, in the same State. Aug. 21, 1853, to Miss Elizabeth Parrish, daughter of John and Polly (Gun) Parrish. Mrs. Ives was born in Litchfield Co., Conn.

In politics he is a Democrat.



ohn Kent, who has been for many years a prominent agriculturist of Whiteside County, is living in retirement from active business life at Morrison. He has been associated with the development and general progress of the county since 1839, when he became a land-holder in the township of Union Grove.

He was born in Morris Co., N. J., June 18, 1816 and is the son of Jacob and Nancy (Blackford) Kent, both being natives of the same State where the son was born. His father was a tanner and currier and also a shoemaker, as the custom prevailed in those days of combining the three callings. The family removed from New Jersey, in 1827, to Knox Co., Ohio. Late in life, the parents came to Illinois to pass the remainder of their lives with their children. The father died in Carroll County, Dec. 16, 1859, aged 74 years and 26 days. The demise of the mother occurred June 26, 1869, when she had

reached the age of 73 years, 1 month and 12 days. They had 11 children, and only five survive to the present. Mrs. Elizabeth Chamberlain, of Morrison, is the oldest. Mr. Kent is the second who is living. Levi is a farmer in Douglas Co., Oregon; James L. is a farmer in Kansas; William is pursuing the same business in Nebraska, and is by trade a carpenter.

Mr. Kent was thoroughly trained in the theory and practice of farming, which he has made his life-long pursuit. He came to Union Grove, Whiteside County, in the full flush of the strength and ambition of his young manhood, and took a claim of 80 acres, which he secured when the land came into market and to which he added by further purchase until his property on section 3 aggregated 160 acres, of which he made a valuable farm. He attended diligently to his interests, and as he prospered he made further purchases, and now owns 160 acres of land on section 9, in the township where he first located, 114 acres on section 3, 20 acres of timber on section 1, 10 acres of timber in Mt. Pleasant Township, and 20 acres of the same valuable variety of real estate in Carroll Co., Ill., situated in the township of York. He is also the owner of his residence, the lot therewith connected and two vacant lots in Morrison.

At the date of Mr. Kent's arrival in Whiteside County, a condition of almost primeval nature reigned. Claims were held by right of possession, households were like angels' visits, few and far between, and glimpses of humanity were more welcome than the glow of the summer sun or the kiss of the prairie breeze on the cheek of the laborer who turned the soil with his plow, and dreamed wild dreams of the plentiful harvest, promised by the rich mold which had lain fallow since the continent rose from the depths of the sea. There were privations, toil and hardships, but the season of prosperity was too near at hand and too certain for the admission of discouragement, and the lovely prairie acres of to-day fully attest the quality of the energies brought to bear on their reclamation and conversion into fruitful fields.

Mr. Kent was married Oct. 7, 1841, in Union Grove Township, to Mary Jeffers. Eight children were born to them in that township, of whom five are yet living. Following is the record : Sarah was born June 10, 1844, and died Sept. 17, 1875; Mary M. was born April 9, 1848, and married Volney Twitchel, a farmer in the township where she was born; Ella A., born May 25, 1850, is the wife of John Blue, a farmer in Nebraska. Omar was born Jan. 18, 1852, and is engaged in farming in Nebraska. Lewis H., born June 11, 1854, is a practicing attorney in Nebraska. John W., a farmer in Union Grove Township, was born April 27, 1859. Their mother, a native of the State of New York, died July 13, 1876.

The second marriage of Mr. Kent, to Mrs. Diana Green, occurred March 14, 1878, near Tomson, Carroll Co., Ill. Her first husband, John Green, was a native of Johnstown, Licking Co., Ohio, and died March 18, 1870, in Tomson. Their children were three in number. Sarah, wife of Jasper Whitney, a farmer of Tomson, was born in Licking Co., Ohio. Horton, also a native of Ohio, is a traveling salesman in the employment of the Union Knife Company of Chicago. Francis M. was born in Carroll County, and is a farmer in Dakota.

apt. Havilah Pease, weighmaster of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway elevator at Fulton, Ill. The elevator was built in 1866, and has a storing capacity of 65,000 bushels of grain. It is operated by an engine of 100-horse power. Mr. Pease has held his present position since the completion of the elevator in 1867.

He was born at Albion, Kennebec Co., Me, April 18, 1825, and is the son of Seba and Mary C. (Ripley) Pease. He was brought up on a farm and removed with his parents to Rockland, Knox Co., Me. When 21 years old he went to sea engaging in the New York, West India, European and coast trade. He was made master and sailed as such in the American coasting trade till the breaking out of the late war, when he enlisted, in April, 1861, as a private of Co. B, 4th Maine Vol. Inf., and served in the Army of the Potomac. He participated in the following named battles and skirmishes: First Bull Run, siege of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Mouth of the Monocacy, Fredericksburg, battle of Chancellorville, Gettysburg, Wapping Heights, Kelly's Ford, Orange Grove, Mine Run, hattles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, Taylor's Bridge, Hanover Junction, Cold Harbor and

other minor engagements, till the expiration of his ferm of enlistment. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant and was mustered out of the service July 18, 1864.

On his return from the war Capt. Pease resumed sailing, and continued to follow the sea till the spring of 1867, when he came to Fulton, Ill., to accept the position he now occupies with the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company.

Captain Pease voted with the Republican party from the time of its organization till 1884, when he identified himself with the Prohibition party. He is a member of Fulton City Lodge, No. 189 A. F. & A. M., and of the G. W. Baker Post, G. A. R., of Clinton, Ia. He is actively interested in the cause of temperance, and is a member of Leota Lodge, No. 428, I. O. G. T. He has served two years as Alderman in the Fulton Common Council, and was once elected Mayor, on the Prohibition ticket, but resigned.

He was married Dec. 28, 1869, in Rockland, Maine, to Miss Hannah I. Gould, daughter of Edward Gould. Mrs. Pease was born in Ellsworth, Maine.

ewis Wetzel, farmer, section 17, Hopkins Township, is a son of John and Margaret (Reese) Wetzel, who were natives of Franklin Co., Pa., of German and English descent. They first settled in Ohio and lived there till 1855, when they came to Whiteside Connty and settled in the township of Genesee, where they lived till their death. He died Sept. 18, 1860, and she Feb. 2, 1882. They had a family of 12 children, namely: Catherine, Daniel, Jacob, John, George, Elizabeth, David, Andrew, Hannah, Joseph, Margaret and Lewis.

Mr. Wetzel was born in Stark Co., Ohio, June 3, 1837. He received a common-school education and came to Whiteside County with his father when he was 18 years old. He lived in Genesee Township till the fall of 1861, when he purchased a farm of 160 acres on section 17, Hopkins Township, where he settled and has since lived. He is now the owner of 206 acres, most of which is tillable. He has erected some very fine buildings on his farm. Mr. Wetzel was married in Sterling, Ill., March 25, 1858, to Mary, daughter of Frederick and Catharine Lawyer, natives of Germany, who had four children,—Jacob, Mary, William and Frank. Mary (Mrs. W.) was born in Stark Co., Ohio, March 1, 1836. Mr. and Mrs. W. are the parents of four children—Rebecca E., Delilah J., John G. and Rollin E.

Mr. Wetzel has been Overseer of Highways and School Director. In politics he is identified with the Republican party.

ev. George W. Perry, editor and publisher of the Fulton *Star*. The *Star* was established in January, 1883, and the first number issued on the 4th of that month. It is an eight-page, five-column quarto. Mrs.

E. M. Perry is associate editor. The Star was established as a Republican paper but took no active part in politics till March 25, 1885, when it was adopted as the official organ of the Prohibition party of Whiteside County.

Mr. Perry was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., April 15, 1830, and is the son of George and Catharine (Shultz) Perry. When seven years of age he removed with his parents to Kane Co., Ill. He prepared for college by taking a course at Greenfield Academy, Ohio, and entered the Ohio University at Athens. He left the University before completing the course and went to Charlottesville, N. Y. After a short time spent there he went to Madison, Wis., and attended the Wisconsin University and was matriculated into the Senior class of that institution. One year later he entered the Lane Theological Seminary of Cincinnati, Ohio, a Presbyterian institution, at which he graduated in the class of 1858, after a three years' course, and was licensed to preach by the Cincinnati Presbytery. He began his career as a clergyman by preaching as a Congregationalist at Barrington, Cook Co., Ill., in 1860. He continued at that place till April, 1861, when he went to Campton, Ill. He was married at the latter place Oct. 20, 1860, to Miss Emma M. Atwood, daughter of Luke and Emily (Duncklee) Atwood. Mrs. Perry was born in Sullivan Co., N. H., town of Newport. They have four children, all sons: Marcus L., George T., Warren F. and Jesse G.

Mr. Perry continued at Campton till 1865. In 1866 he transferred his ecclesiastical relations to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was assigned to Wyanet, Bureau Co., Ill. He was ordained a Deacon at Freeport, Ill., Oct. 10, 1869, by Bishop D. W. Clark, and was ordained an Elder at Aurora, Ill., Oct. 15, 1871, by Bishop Edward R. Ames. He labored within the limits of the Rock River Conference till October, 1879, when he was superannuated on account of failing health. He came to Fulton in September, 1880, and in January, 1883, established the *Star*, as before mentioned. His second son, George T., is the local editor and business manager of the *Star*.

P. S.—On May. 19, 1885, since the above was in type, the *Star* was transferred to the sons George T. and Warren F. Perry.

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avid G. Proctor, farmer, section 6, Genesee Township, was born July 23, 1840, in Shawswick Township, Lawrence Co., Ind. George R. Proctor, his father, was born in Kentucky, near Lexington, and was the son of Ezekiel Proctor. The latter removed from Kentucky with his family to Southern Indiana and located near the line of Jackson County, a part of the State that was still in heavy timber. George R. Proctor married Mary W. Green. She was born in Lawrence Co., Ind., where she was brought up and where her marriage took place. Later on, after three children had been added to the family, they removed to Martin, where the father was made Sheriff, and was one of the first officials of the county after its organization. He was a man of good judgment and fair education, and in early manhood he had spent some years in teaching in the public schools. He officiated as Sheriff two years. In 1850 he returned to Lawrence County and left his wife and children on the Green homestead, the estate of her father. He engaged one season in running a flat-boat on the Mississippi River to New Orleans. He set out from St. Joseph, Mo., with the Beck brothers (his brothersin-law by a former marriage), for California. They drove across the plains with oxen and mules, the journey consuming six months. Mr. Proctor spent three years in the land of gold, with satisfactory results; but, returning in the same manner in which he went out, he was taken sick while making the transit, and his accumulations disappeared. He reached his family in Lawrence County, whence he came to Illinois two years later, locating in Whiteside County in October, 1855. This portion of Illinois was then comparatively unorganized and unsettled, and in the year following Mr. Proctor, senior, went to Carroll County, where he died. The mother is 69 years old (1885). The first mife lived but two years after marriage and had no children.

Mr. Proctor of this sketch is the oldest living child of his parents, and is the second in order of birth of the family, which included seven children. He is the only son, and his father's death left the family, consisting of his mother and six young daughters, dependent on him for support; and by effort and economy he was enabled to fulfill the trust. His oldest sister married William Moxley, one of the first white children born in Genesee Township. He died and left his wife his property, which consisted chiefly of a farm on section 6, and which she gave to her mother when she died, two years later. This property is still held by the mother and that owned by the son lies adjoining. The combined acreage constitutes a fine and well located farm. That owned by Mr. Proctor includes 66 acres and lies in Carroll County.

His marriage to Sarah A. Hurless took place in Genesee Township, Dec. 17, 1865. She was born April 11, 1849, in Holmes Co., Ohio, and is the daughter of Rev. Cephas Hurless, deceased, of whom a full account is presented elsewhere in this work. Her parents removed to Illinois when she was five years of age. She was reared to womanhood in Genesee Township, receiving a good education, and when she reached suitable age and degree of qualification, she engaged in teaching. The six children now included in the family circle were born as follows: Cephas E., April 29, 1867; George R., May 25, 1869; R. Ira, March 1, 1872. (This child is a dwarf. His height is three feet and four inches, or 40 inches, and his weight is 39 pounds. He is perfectly and symmetrically formed.) Minnie J. was born Dec. 10, 1876; Richard, Sept. 13, 1881; Lizzie, Aug. 19, 1883. Mr. Proctor is a Democrat in political persuasion. He has been prominent in local official positions, and has served in the capacities of

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Tax Collector and those of the several school offices. Mrs. Proctor is a member of the United Brethren Church.

rs. Dr. Cinda T. Reed, of Fulton, and widow of Dr. Daniel Reed, is deserving of appropriate mention in the biographical department of this work. She was born in the town of Bethlehem, Litchfield Co., Conn., May 13, 1801, is the daughter of Dr. Jesse and Hannah Pritchard Meigs, and a cousin of ex-Governor John R. Meigs, of Ohio, and of Dr. Charles D. Meigs, President of the Philadelphia Medical College.

Her father was a popular physician of Litchfield Co., Conn., and she, while a child, accompanied him in his professional visits, and soon evinced a marked interest in the nature of medicines and the method of treatment of the cases under his care, so much so that her father, in answer to her numerous questions, incidentally imparted to her much valuable information. She married a physician, Dr. Daniel Reed, at Sandy Creek, Oswego Co., N. Y., May 1, 1828. She often accompanied her husband, as she had her father, in his professional rounds, and, having access to his books, she availed herself of them to perfect her knowledge of medicine.

On coming to Fulton with her husband in 1838, she rendered valuable assistance to Dr. Reed in the care of his patients, especially during the sickly seasons so common in the early settlement of this region. At one time, during the absence of the Doctor from the city, the care of a large number of sick fell to her charge. She turned her house into a hospital, and several of the leading business men of Fulton were thankful to be under her skillful treatment. Her husband retired from practice about 1860, and she became the doctor in earnest. She went to every call, at all times of day or night, in storm or sunshine. Many a cold wintry night she was called out of her bed to traverse snow-drifted streets to attend some patient. She was successful to a remarkable degree, and continued to practice upward of 20 years.

An adventure that befell Mrs. Reed many years ago is deserving of mention. She had been visiting Dr. Bassett's family at Lyons with her husband in early spring, before the break-up began, and was returning in the evening on the ice on foot to Fulton. Her husband carried a pole with which to test the ice, but in spite of his caution, when about twothirds of the distance had been traversed, the ice gave way and they found themselves in the river and in imminent danger of being carried under the ice by the strong current. Mrs. Reed worked herself around to the strongest part of the ice where by a desperate effort she succeeded in raising herself upon it; then, by the aid of the pole which her husband had carried, she pulled him out! He was in favor of returning to the Iowa side, but Mrs. Reed had left a family of children at home and was determined to make the crossing, which they did, in safety, although with clothes frozen stiff. This incident goes to prove the heroic energy of the lady, who by her cool courage and nerve saved her own life as well as that of her husband.

During the late war Mrs. Reed was President of the Soldiers' Aid Society, and did noble service in the sanitary cause.

She united with the Methodist Episcopal Church when 16 years of age, and has been a consistent member of that denomination continuously since. She is now 84 years of age, but with eyes as bright and faculties as perfect as many a lady of half her years. She is a remarkably bright and intelligent lady, possessed of many estimable qualities of mind and heart. Her life has been rich in acts of usefulness and kindness, and now, as the shadows lengthen she is happy in the assurance of a safe place in the love and esteem of a large circle of acquaintances and friends. She reared a family of six children. of whom mention is made in the sketch of her hus band.

rancis M. Harrison, farmer, section 36, Union Grove Township, was born Jan. 1, 1839, in Fayette Co., Ohio. He accompanied his parents, Michael and Rachel (Rupert) Harrison, to Whiteside County when he was 12 years of age. His father was born in Tennessee, and his mother was a native of Kentucky. They were respectively of German and English ancestry. They settled in Union Grove Township in

1852, and the father died Dec. 1, 1863. The demise of the mother occurred Jan. 28, 1878. Following are the names of their 11 children,—George, Lucy L., William, John, Andrew J., Rachel, Michael, Jr., Louisa J., Francis M., Henry and Isabella.

Mr. Harrison received his educational training in the common schools of Ohio and Illinois, and he has been a continuous resident of the township of Union Grove, and he is one of its prominent agriculturists. His farm on section 36 contains 187 acres of land, which is under good cultivation. Politically he is a Republican, and he has held various local official positions.

The marriage of Mr. Harrison to Amanda M. Bell was celebrated Nov. 8, 1861, in the township of Union Grove, and they have become the parents of five children, whose names are Eli S., Augusta A., Leona S., Clara B. and Cora M. Mrs. Harrison was born Feb. 13, 1846, in Logan Co., Ohio, and she is the only child of her parents, Joseph and Harriet (Wells) Bell.



evi Houghton, retired farmer of Fulton, and an early settler of Whiteside County, was born in the State of New York, March 26, 1805, and is the son of Elijah and Martha (Oaks) Houghton. He removed with his family to Otsego Co., N. Y., in childhood, and from there to Herkimer County when he was 13 years of age, where he was married Sept. 30, 1830, to Clarissa Jackson, daughter of Samuel Jackson, whose father was a cousin of Gen. Jackson. They had five sons and two daughters : Harrison married Clarissa Blodgett and lives in Ustick; George died in childhood; Amelia C. is the wife of Mr. Conkey, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Samuel N. married May McDaniels and lives in Nebraska; Clarence B. married Mary French and lives in Ustick; Sedate W. is the wife of James F. Ward, of Fulton; and Daniel S. is single and lives in Dakota.

Mr. Houghton moved from Herkimer to Lewis Co., N. Y., soon after his marriage, and from there to Ustick, Whiteside Co., Ill., in 1845. He had a fine farm of 400 acres in that township, which he has deeded to his two youngest sons, reserving the income while he lives. Mrs. Houghton died Oct. 25, 1861. Mr. Houghton was married again April 15, 1862, and in the town of Ustick, to Miss Elizabeth Todd, daughter of Moses Todd, of Newburyport, Mass. Mrs. Houghton was born in Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Houghton retired from farming in 1872 and came to Fulton, since which time he has resided in this city. He was a Democrat up to 1860, when he joined the Republican party. Mrs. Houghton is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Fulton.

ev. Oliver Beach, of Unionville, has been a resident of Whiteside County since 1853. His parents, David and Mary (Peck) Beach, were natives of Connecticut, and removed thence to Portage Co., Ohio, in 1825. In 1839 they made another removal to lowa, where they resided as long as they lived. They had six children: Oliver, Eliada, David, Bernice, Calvin and Elizor.

Mr. Beach is the eldest child of his parents, and was born Jan. 26, 1827, in Portage Co., Ohio, where he began the acquisition of his education in the common schools. He was 12 years of age when his parents went to Iowa, where he continued to attend school and also engaged in farm labor at home until he was 20 years of age. He then engaged as a farm laborer and operated in his own interests about three years. About 1850 he purchased a limited number of acres of land in Iowa, which he exchanged in 1853 for land in Whiteside County. In the spring of that year he came hither and located on his property in the township of Newton, where he was a resident until his removal to Garden Plain Township, where he owns 129 acres of land, which is all under tillage.

Mr. Beach is an adherent of the political element known as Prohibitionists.

He was united in marriage Oct. 26, 1854, to Margaret McNeil, and they had three children : James O., David E. and William. Their mother was born in Ireland and was brought in infancy by her parents to the United States. She died Aug. 7, 1873, in the township of Garden Plain. Mr. Beach formed a second matrimonial alliance, with Mrs. Mary (Nevitt) Gibler. Their marriage took place July 15, 1876, in the township of Garden Plain. Mrs. Beach

is the daughter of Isaac and Rhoda (Johnson) Nevitt, and was the widow of Jeremiah Gibler. Her parents were born in Ohio. Her first husband died in November, 1872, and by him she became the mother of 11 children : Amanda J., Isaac M., Christine, Amos, James, Rhoda, Joseph, Elizabeth, Carrie, Disbury and John. Mrs. Beach was born May 13, 1825, in Harrison Co., Ohio. She is a member of the religious body known as the United Brethren. Mr. Beach is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1860 he received a license as an exhorter, and since 1876 he has been a local preacher. Feeling that he is called to preach, he has tried as well as he could to preach, the gospel in schoolhouses as opportunity presented itself. He has also taken great interest in Sabbath-schools, organizing and superintending schools in school-houses in the country in the afternoon, after taking part in one in forenoon in the church where he holds his membership. Often he has been a member of two schools at once, laboring earnestly for the religious instruction of children.

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scar Summers, of the firm of O. & C. Summers, grocers at Fulton, was born in Sterling, Ill., June 5, 1842, and is the son of Ephraim and Mary L. (Dickson) Summers. He came to Fulton with his parents in 1846, and was educated in the city schools of this place.

• He enlisted Oct. 8, 1861, as a private of Co. F, 52d Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf., was promoted Corporal, Sergeant and finally commissioned Captain. He re-enlisted as a veteran Jan. 1, 1864, and served till the close of the war, being in the 15th and 16th Army Corps and participating in all battles and engagements in which his regiment was represented. He took part in the battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battle of Corinth, Atlanta campaign, Sherman's march to the sea, battle of Bentonville and other minor engagements.

In 1869 he formed a partnership, in the grocery business, with Mr. John L. Knight, at Fulton, which connection continued till the spring of 1871, when his brother Cloys bought out Mr. Knight and the present firm was established. The Summers Bros. carry a well assorted stock of general groceries, provisions and crockery, of an average value of \$2,000.

Mr. Summers was married at Des Moines, Iowa, April 2, 1877, to Miss Elizabeth Exley, daughter of Thomas and B. M. Exley. Mrs. Summers was born in Clyde Township, this county. They have two children (daughters), Ruby E. and Margery A.



illiam Lovett, farmer, section 8, Union Grove Township, has been a land-holder in Whiteside County since 1858. He was born Nov. 3, 1829, in New Jersey, of which State his parents, John and Beulah (Harvey)

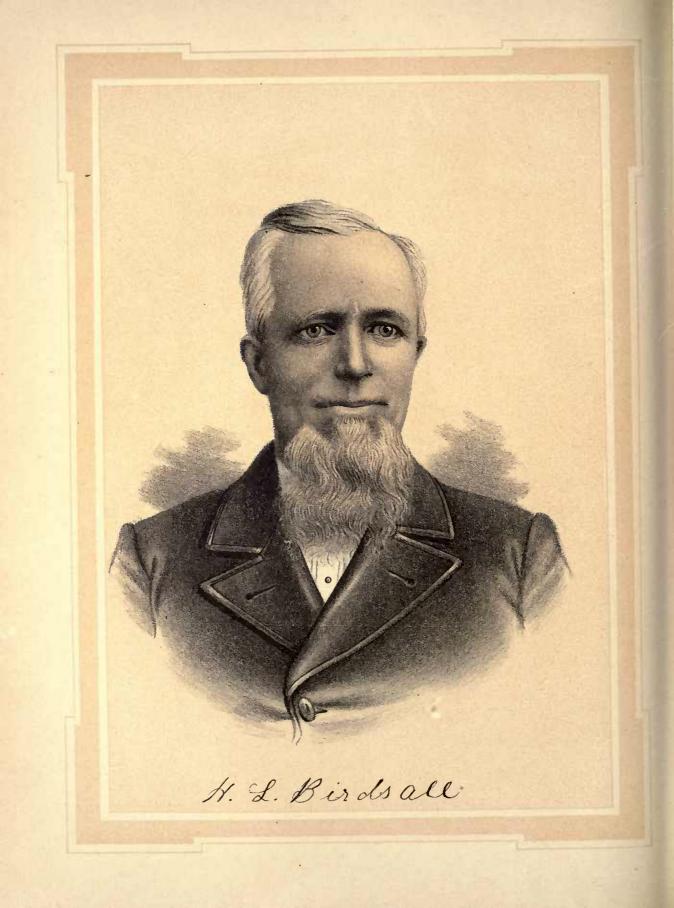
Lovett, were natives, and where they passed their entire lives. Their five children were named Isaac, John, Samuel, William and Elizabeth.

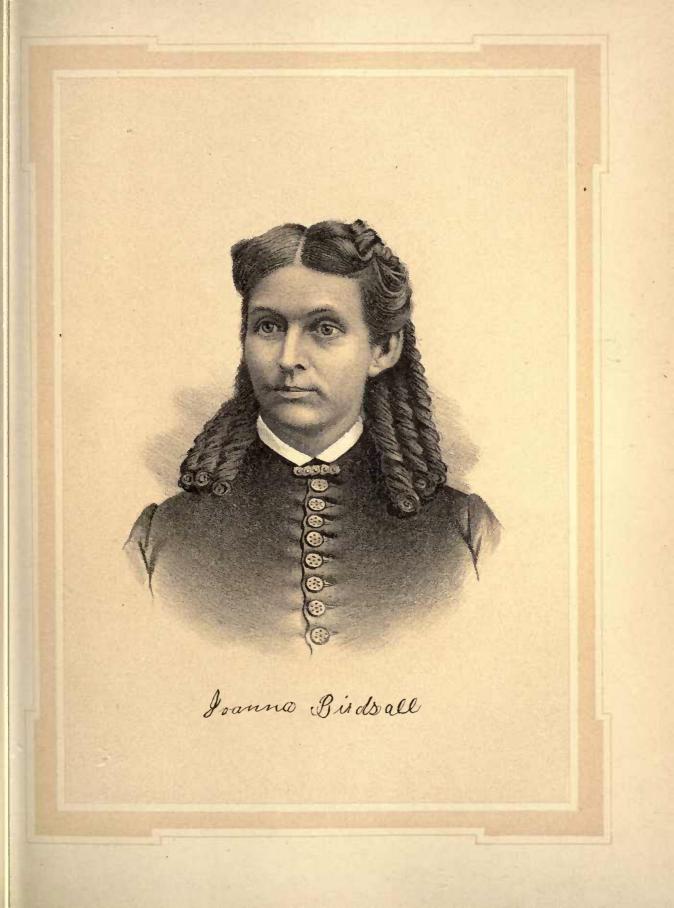
Mr. Lovett was sent to the public schools until he was 14 years of age, when he was apprenticed to a blacksmith, and served six years, acquiring a thoroughly practical knowledge of the business in all its details, and he made it the vocation of his life in his native State until 1858, the year in which he removed to Unionville, where he was similarly occupied for a year. Meanwhile he determined to become a farmer, and, in the following year, he purchased a small farm in the township of Union Grove. He continued its proprietor seven years, when he sold it and bought 80 acres of land on section 8, where he has since lived. His farm is in creditable agricultural condition, and the owner has materially added to its value by erecting substantial farm buildings. Mr. Lovett is a Republican in political faith and connections.

He was united in marriage to Emmeline Russell, March 23, 1859, in Mt. Holly, N. J., and they have had four children. Anna E., Emma A. and William A. still survive. Mary died in infancy. Mrs. Lovett is the daughter of William and Harriet (Lovett) Russell. Her parents were natives of New Jersey and had four children, all girls,—Rachel, Emmeline, Louisa and Jane. Mrs. Lovett was born Sept. 18, 1827, in Springfield, N. J. She is a member of the Methodist Church.

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enry D. Pond, general farmer, section 31, Genesee Township, was born Oct. 12, 1840, in Portage Co., Ohio. He is the son of Stephen and Abiah (Bristol) Pond, whose record, together with a statement of the genealogy of the family in America, is presented elsewhere in this volume. He was an infant of a few months when his parents changed their residence to Huron Co., Ohio, and when he was 11 years of age they made a final transfer of their interests to Illinois, locating in Genesee Township.

Mr. Pond grew to manhood in Whiteside County, passing the successive years in working on the home estate and obtaining such education as the common schools of the place and period afforded. The same blood that flowed in the veins of his ancestors, in both lines of descent, and impelled them to unite in the common cause and struggle for the independence of the Colonies, furnished the impetus under whose influence he identified himself with the cause of the Union, when the echoes from the rebel guns of April 14, 1861, sounded the knell of peace. He determined to enroll himself among the defenders of the principles which had protected him, and he enlisted at Chicago, Aug. 28, 1861, in the 39th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf., becoming a member of Company G, under Captain Slaughter. The regiment was under the command of Col. Light and was assigned to the Department of the South. During the first portion of its period of service it was attached to the command of General Grant and afterwards to that of General Butler. Among the more important actions in which Mr. Pond was a participant, were the siege of Charleston, Deep Bottoms and the action before Petersburg. He was in numerous smaller engagements and skirmishes, and was the only one out of 16 that enlisted from his vicinity who went through three years of military service without dying or suffering from wounds or sickness. He received honforable discharge Sept. 10, 1864, at Petersburg. He served all the time in the ranks and was never captured by the rebels. He was nearly 21 years of age when he became a soldier, and on his return to Genesee Township he engaged in farming.

March 15, 1866, at Mt. Carroll, Ill. Mrs. Pond is the daughter of Robert L. and Jane (Wilson) Fleming. Her parents were natives respectively of Philadelphia and of the State of New York. The families to which they belonged removed to Indiana, where they met and were married in Lawrence County-The daughter was born there Jan. 13, 1842, and she came with her parents to Carroll County in 1848, and grew to womanhood in that county. Her father died Feb. 27, 1878; the death of her mother occurred Nov. 9, 1880. They had ten children and Mrs. Pond is fourth in order of birth. She is the mother of one child, Abiah D., born Dec. 24, 1873.

Mr. Pond settled in his new capacity of the head of a family, on a farm containing 80 acres of land, of which 40 acres lay in Genesee Township and the other half in the township of Hopkins. It was partly improved but had no buildings. These have since been supplied and are of a creditable character. The horses and cattle on the place are of excellent grade.

Mr. Pond is such a Republican as his war record evinces, and takes an active interest in local politics. Mrs. Pond accepts the views of Spiritualism.

enry L. Birdsall, farmer, section 4, Hopkins Township, is a son of James and Lydia (De Germo) Birdsall, natives of New York State, who came to Whiteside County in the spring of 1845, settling in Sterling Township, where they lived until their death. They had five children, named Edmund N., Elias D., Henry L., George A. and Harriet.

The subject of this sketch was born in Mendon, Monroe Co., N. Y., Sept. 11, 1834. He received a common-school education and came when he was ten years old, with his father, to this county, where he has since lived, engaged in farming. He first bought a farm on section 8, Hopkins Township, where he settled and lived about eight years, when he sold and bought 147 acres on section 4, where he at present resides. He has erected fine buildings on his farm, and most of his land is in a state of good cultivation.

He was married first in Carroll Co., Ill., Nov. 19, 1857, to Mary A. Flemming, a native of Indiana.

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He was united in marriage to Margaret Fleming,

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They have had one child, Clara J., who is now the wife of Henry Stevens, and resides in Stephenson Co., Ill. Mrs. B. died in Hopkins Township, Jan. 28, 1863, and Mr. Birdsall was again married March 15, 1864, in Monroe Co., N. Y. to Joanna Wood, daughter of Robert and Ann (Moran) Wood, natives of Ireland, who married and settled in Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Wood was a member of the 140th N.Y. Vol. Inf., and died in the army, in the fall of 1863; Mrs. Wood died Dec. 18, 1883, in Mendon, Monroe Co., N. Y. They had a family of eight children, namely, John, Mary A., Joanna, Thomas, Frank, Margaret and Anna; one died in infancy. Mrs. B. was born in Monroe Co, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1843. Mr. and Mrs. B. are the parents of four children: Alonzo G., Loren E., Estella and Harry L.

Mr. Birdsall has been School Director and Overseer of Highways. In politics he is identified with the National party.

As a prominent citizen of Whiteside County, and one who has been intimately identified with the best interests and growth of the county, we take pleasure in placing the portrait of Mr. Birdsall in this ALBUM. Coming to the county when a mere boy, he has grown and developed in all that goes to make a representative citizen of this splendid portion of the great Prairie State. As a fitting 'companion picture we place beside his that of his estimable wife. These pictures were made from photographs taken in 1885.

A. Hardin, of the banking house of T. A. Hardin & Co., Fulton, was born in McDonough Co., Ill., Feb. 14, 1845, and is the son of Victor M. and Nancy A. (Purdy) Hardin. His parents were born in Kentucky and settled in Illinois in 1831, being among the earliest pioneers of this State.

T. A. received a common-school education, and began his business life as Deputy Clerk of Mc-Donough Co., Ill. He remained in that position only a short time when he went to Quincy, where he was employed in the money department of the Farmers & Merchants' Insurance Company. He was made cashier and served the company five years. In 1871 he established the banking house of T. A. Hardin & Co., at Blandinsville, Ill., which the conducted till January, 1876, when he sold for profit. He then came to Fulton and established the present banking house of T. A. Hardin & Co., Aug. 1, 1876. He had associated with him at that time Messrs. Quinton C. Ward, John H. Hungate and N. W. McGee. The last named gentleman sold his interest to Mr. Hardin Aug. 1, 1882. This bank does a general banking business, and represents a capital of \$100,000. Mr. Hardin's partners, Ward & Hungate, reside at La Harpe, Ill., while Mr. Hardin is the resident partner and manager of the bank at Fulton.

Mr. Hardin was married at Rock Island, Ill., Feb. 7, 1878, to Miss Ida C. Eckert, daughter of George and Caroline (Dennis) Eckert. Mrs. Hardin was born in Fulton, Ill. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Hardin have one child, Mary Alice, born at Fulton, April 2, 1879.

Mr. Hardin is a thoroughgoing business man, whose ability as a financier and unquestioned integrity commands the confidence and respect of his customers and the business public. He was made a Mason in Bodley Lodge, No. r, of Quincy, Ill., in 1866. He is now a member of Fulton City Lodge, No. 189, and of the Fulton Chapter, No. 108, R. A. M., and of Sterling Commandery, K. T.

dmund Bowman, jeweler on the corner of Third and Mulberry Streets, Sterling, was born in Strasburg, Pa., Oct. 14, 1824, and is a son of Joseph and Ann Bowman, who were also natives of the Keystone State. He remained at his parental home until the age of 20, receiving a common-school education and learning of his father the jewelry business.

After leaving home, he worked at his trade as journeyman in Kennett Square, Chester Co., Pa. He opened business for himself the first time in 1853, but subsequently he closed business there, brought his stock of goods to Sterling, opened a jewelry house and has since prosecuted his business here. His success in this line, as might be expected, has been marked. He has a farm of 204 acres three miles from Sterling, besides the corner he occupies in business and two dwelling-houses in Sterling. In politics he is a Republican, and in the community he enjoys a high and honorable standing.

May 13, 1857, is the date of his marriage to Maria P. Adams, and they have five children living, namely, Frank J., Grant J., Edward, Jennie and Louise.



ames Lynch, a farmer of Genesee Township, located on section 34, was born Dec.ro, r837, in County Kilkenny, Province of Leinster, Ireland. His parents, James and Honora (Sullivan) Lynch, were Irish by birth and long descent, their ancestors having lived in Ireland as far back as the generations can be traced. Mr. Lynch's father died some months before the son's birth, and before the latter was five years of age he was in possession of a step-father. He had two step-sisters, one of whom died young, and the other is living in Clinton, Iowa. An elder sister of Mr. Lynch is still living in Ireland.

He remained in his native country until he was nearly of age, and came to the United States in 1857, landing in Boston on the 1st day of June. He came direct to Chicago, where he obtained employ in a shingle factory, working for a Mr. Oliver. He came thence to Lee Co., Ill., in the fall of the same year, and worked at Franklin Grove for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad corporation. In the spring following, he entered the employ of the Chicago & Rock Island Company, going to Minnesota in their interests. In 1859 he returned to the employ of the former corporation. A few months later he went to Arkansas, where he worked on the levees.

He came back to Whiteside County in the spring of 1860, and July 8, 1863, he was married, in that city, to Sarah A., daughter of Mark and Mary (Taylor) Harrison, pioneers of Whiteside County and represented in the personal account of James H. Harrison, the brother of Mrs. Lynch. She was born March 3, 1844, on the homestead of her father in Genesee Township. She was educated and grew to womanhood in the same township in which she was born, and where she has passed her entire life. She had the advantage of two years' instruction by a private teacher in her father's house. To Mr. and Mrs. Lynch six children have been born, all of whom are living but one. James M. was born Aug. 18, 1864; Joseph T., June 15, 1869; Olive A., born Sept. 19, 1870, died in 1873; Edward M., Aug. 6, 1872; Mary E., July 24, 1874; William H., April 8, 1877. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Lynch resided for a time at Sterling, and the husband was there employed on the line of railroad then being built. A year later he entered the employ of S. T. Hosmer, a brewer, with whom he remained until 1866. In July of that year Mr. Lynch became a farmer in the township of Genesee and operated some years as a renter. They finally settled on 40 acres of land which became the property of Mrs. Lynch by inheritance from her father's estate. It is in excellent condition with fine barn and residence, which have been erected by Mr. Lynch. He is a believer in the Catholic faith; his wife is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Lynch is an active and earnest Republican.



r. N. W. Hubbard, deceased, formerly a resident of Fulton, possessed a national reputation with the medical profession as the inventor of the world-renowned "Hubbard Truss" and the originator of the successful system of hernia treatment which bears his name. The use of the ingenious appliances invented by Dr. Hubbard and the application of his system of treatment in cases of hernia, has resulted in saving many lives and in affording relief to thousands of sufferers.

Dr. Hubbard was the eldest son in a family of ten children, and was born in the town of Randolph, Portage Co., Ohio, April 10, 1810. His parents, Bela F. and Clarissa (Ward) Hubbard, were natives of Connecticut and were among the pioneer settlers of the Western Reserve of Ohio. Dr. Hubbard took a regular course at the Medical College of Columbus, Ohio, and graduated with honor in the class of 1840. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Newark, Licking Co., Ohio. Being a sufferer from hernia, he was led to an investigation of the current methods of treatment and the mechanical appliances in use in such cases. He made a thorough study of the subject, that resulted in valuable discoveries, which were presented to the profession through a paper read by him before the State Medical Associa-

tion of Ohio, and which was printed and circulated extensively by order of the Association. During his long and useful career as a physician, his services and advice were often sought, in consultation, by such teachers of surgery as Girdon Buck and Willard Parker, of New York, and R. L. Howard, of Ohio.

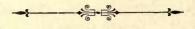
Dr. Hubbard was married at Rootstown, Portage Co., Ohio, July 6, 1837, to Miss Mary A. Coe, daughter of Samuel and Lucy (Lester) Coe. Mrs. Hubbard is a native of Portage Co., Ohio. Her parents were born and brought up in Massachusetts, and were among the early pioneers of Western Ohio. The Doctor removed to Elyria, Ohio, in 1851, and from that time out he devoted his efforts entirely to his specialty, the treatment of hernia in its various phases. He came to Fulton, Ill., in 1855, and made this his home till the time of his death, which occurred May 14, 1883. While Fulton was his place of residence, his professional services were in demand throughout the States and Territories, and for some years he maintained an office in New York city.

He was an earnest supporter of a free and liberal educational system, and for several years was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Northern Illinois College. He was enterprising and public-spirited, taking an active part in matters of local improvement. He was active in organizing the Agricultural Society of Whiteside County, and was chosen its first President. In politics he was an ardent Republican, of strong anti-slavery sympathies in the early history of the party and of as strong Prohibition sympathies in later years. Withal, he was conservative and advocated only legitimate, legal measures of redress, always opposing extreme or radical views.

Dr. and Mrs. Hubhard had four children, two sons and two daughters,—Frances, Lester C., Frederick H. and Grace. Frances, the eldest, is the widow of Harry Bellard, and resides at Hannibal, Mo. Lester C. was a Captain in the volunteer service in the late war, and is now employed as editor on a Boston paper. Frederick H. studied medicine and graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York, and is engaged in the practice of his profession at Brooklyn. He married Miss Emma Owen, of Hannibal, Mo. Grace, the youngest child, resides with her mother at the old homestead in Fulton, Ill.

Dr. Hubbard was a true and affectionate husband

and father, a worthy brother of the Masonic Order, being a member of Fulton City Lodge, No. 189, A. F. & A. M. As a neighbor and citizen, he was held in high esteem, while in the medical profession, where his great services were best appreciated, he won a place of which his friends may well be proud.



olomon Eshleman, a farmer of Clyde Township, established on section 24, was one of the first mechanics to locate at Morrison, where he started a blacksmith shop in 1855. He was born March 1, 1827, in Bucks Co., Pa., and is almost wholly without knowledge of his parents. His father died before his birth, and all the inheritance left was his name, which was bestowed upon his son. The mother was unable to give her child proper care and rearing, and she confided him, when only a few weeks old, to strangers, who did not desire to have him retain any knowledge of his origin, and he has never known her name. He became a laborer on arriving at a suitable age, and remained in his native State until he was 22 years of age. In 1850 he came to Freeport, Ill., and worked as a blacksmith, having acquired a knowledge of that business at Goodstown, Berks Co., Pa., under the training of Daniel Grooninger. He went from Freeport to Sabula, Jackson Co., Iowa, where he worked at his trade 18 months. He came thence to Savanna, Carroll Co., Ill., and was similarly occupied about one year at that place. In 1855, associated with Thomas McClelland, he established a shop at Morrison for general work. Their business relations existed four years, terminating in 1860.

Mr. Eshleman was married in December, 1860, to Louisa Siddles. She was born June 27, 1837, in New Jersey. Her parents were of New England origin and came to Illinois in the '40's, locating in Whiteside County, north of the city of Sterling. Her father and mother have both been dead some years.

Mr. Eshleman continued to prosecute the business of a blacksmith at Morrison about ten years after his marriage. In 1870 he purchased 82 acres of land in Clyde Township, of which he took possession the same year. The place had been improved to some extent, and it has since been placed by its

proprietor in complete agricultural condition, and has constituted the family homestead. The acreage has been increased until it includes 151 acres. Mr. Eshleman is a Democrat and was brought up in the German Lutheran faith.

Five children have been born to him and his wife. William F. died in infancy. Emma E., Joseph H., Benjamin and Cora M. are the names of the four who are now living.

r. J. Frank Keefer, practicing physician at Sterling, was born May 10, 1856, in Hopkins Township, this county. His parents, Henry and Elizabeth (Strickler) Keefer, were natives of Pennsylvania, and in 1854-5 came West, settling in Empire, Hopkins Township, where Mr. Keefer purchased a farm of 80 acres and followed farming until 1875, when he sold and moved into Sterling. In the spring of 1878 he purchased Dr. Galt's drug-store on the corner of Locust and Third Streets, and has since been engaged in business there.

Mr. Keefer, the subject of this sketch, was reared as a farmer's son until 17 years of age, when he entered the Carthage (III.) College and continued there until the spring of 1878, graduating; then, attending Rush Medical College at Chicago two winter terms and one spring, he received his medical diploma, Feb. 22, 1881; and finally located in Sterling, in the practice of his profession, in which he has a rising popularity. He is also a partner of his father in the drug-store, which also is a leading business establishment of the place.

ddison S. Melvin, merchant on Third Street, Sterling, was born Sept. 22, 1828, in Geauga Co., Ohio. His parents, Alonzo and Roenna (Lyman) Melvin, were natives of Massachusetts and descendants of the old Puritan stock. They came to Ohio when young, married in 1819, and had nine sons and four daughters, all of whom excepting one son lived to be grown; the son died when four years and six months old.

Addison remained with his parents until 22 years

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of age, passing his youth on the farm, at the district school and two years (17 to 19 years old) at the Western Reserve Teachers' Seminary at Kirkland, Ohio. He then taught school one season, but, his health failing, he returned to farm labor in New York State. Two years afterward he went to Southern Indiana, where he followed carpentering for nine years. He came from there to Sterling and engaged in coopering, employing 12 men, and continued in the same line for 16 years; then, in 1882, he started in the grocery business, under the firm name of Melvin & Son, and is now prosecuting a successful trade in that line.

Mr. Melvin was married Sept. 7, 1856, to Miss Cordelia McKinney, a native of New York, and they have had five children, three of whom are still living: Arthur N., Addison S., Jr., and Alonzo D. Arthur married Gussie Roberts, of Lyndon, Ill., March 16, 1882.

In political matters Mr. Melvin is a Republican, and in religious he is connected with the Congregational Church, as is also Mrs. M.



bram D. Mitchell, dealer in groceries, provisions and crockery, at Fulton, established his present business in January, 1866. Average value of stock about \$3,500. The subject of this sketch was born in Adams Co., Ohio, Jan. 10, 1835, and is the son of David and Harriet (Murphy) Mitchell. His parents are natives of Ohio. The family removed to Marshall Co., Ill., in 1836, making their home on a farm near Lacon. He remained in Illinois about four or five years and returned to Ohio. In 1843 he came to Whiteside County and located in Albany.

Abram D. was reared on a farm in the township of Garden Plain, Whiteside County, till 21 years of age. He then went to Northern Iowa and in 1858 to Colorado with a wagon train. In 1859 he went to Pike's Peak and spent three years as a miner in the gold regions. In 1862 he went to Montana Territory and participated in the pioneer gold-mining of that region. He returned to Illinois in the fall of 1865, and located at Fulton. In January, 1866, he established his present business in company with John Hudson. Two years later he purchased his

partner's interest and has carried on the business alone since.

Mr. Mitchell was married in Garden Plain, Whiteside Co., Ill., Dec. 11, 1867, to Miss Mary E. Murphy, daughter of Jacob and Diana (Jewett) Murphy. Mrs. Mitchell was born in Adams Co., Ohio. They have had four children, two boys and two girls, all born at Fulton: Charles J., born Sept. 21, 1868; William H., born Oct. 16, 1873; Mary A., born July 9, 1875; Irene H., born Jan. 1, 1879. The last named died Oct. 5, 1882. Mr. Mitchell is a member of Fulton City Lodge, No. 189, A. F. &. A. M., and has been connected with that lodge since 1866. He is also a member of Fulton Chapter No. 108.

Mr. Mitchell is a Republican in politics. As a business man he is widely and favorably known as a man of strict integrity, who by fair dealing and earnest attention to business has succeeded in building up an extensive trade from Fulton and surrounding country.

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acob Bailey, farmer and carpenter, section 5, Hopkins Township, is a son of Elias and Elizabeth (Trueax) Bailey, natives respectively of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, who settled in Fulton Co., Pa., where they resided until their death. They had a family of eight children, viz. : Sarah, Levi, Ellen, John, Jacob, Elizabeth, Job and Jessee.

Mr. Bailey, the subject of this sketch, was born in Fulton Co., Pa., Oct. 28, 1828, and lived in his native county till 28 years of age. At the age of 20 he was apprenticed for two years to learn the trade of carpenter and joiner, which he followed till he came West. He came to Whiteside County in 1857 and remained for two years, engaged at his trade, and then went to Central City, Col., where he remained for nine years working at his trade and in millwright business. He then returned to Whiteside County, and purchased 60 acres of land in section 5, Hopkins Township, where he settled and has since lived. He is now the owner of 140 acres, most of which is in a good tillable condition. Since his return from Colorado he has engaged extensively in farming. He keeps about 20 head of short-horn

cattle, four head of horses, and fattens annually from 30 to 40 head of hogs.

In politics Mr. Bailey is a Republican.

mos A. Hulett, farmer on section 26, Union Grove Township, was born April 7, 1812, in Chester, Vt. He is the son of Benjamin G. and Lydia (Pollard) Hulett, and his father was also born in Chester, March 31, 1787. The latter died in Union Grove Township, April 10, 1877, a few days after he became 90 years old. The father of B. G. Hulett was born in Rhode Island, Nov. 2, 1751, and died Oct. 1, 1850, lacking one month of being 90 years of age. Lydia Hulett was born April 9, 1795, in Massachusetts, and died April 12, 1879, in Union Grove Township, two years after the decease of her husband and in her 85th year.

The parents of Mr. Hulett located after marriage in Chester, whence they came in 1865 to Whiteside County, fixing their residence in the township where they died, as stated. Their children were Amos A., Lucius A., William L., Elias H., Louisa H., John P., Lydia A. and Sarah J. Mr. Hulett was a resident in his native State until he was 23 years of age. He obtained a good education and learned the trade of a carpenter before he reached the age of manhood. He followed that as a business until June, 1853, when he removed with his family, consisting of his wife and three children, to Whiteside County. He located on section 26, where he made a claim of 120 acres of land. To this he has added by later purchase, and now owns 160 acres. The first tract is all under an excellent order of cultivation. Mr. Hulett is a prominent Republican, and is holding the office of Justice of the Peace, to which he has been successively re-elected several terms. He has also been elected School Director, Collector and Assessor.

He was married May 20, 1838, in Preble Co., Ohio, to Sarah W. White, and they have five children: Ansel S., James H., William, Robert G. and John W. The oldest child is deceased. Mrs. Hulett was born Sept. 6, 1818, in Reading, Vt., and she is the daughter of Robert and Mary (Johnson) White. Her parents were born in New England.

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In 1856 they came to Whiteside County, where they remained through the last years of their lives. The mother died at Morrison, Sept. 27, 1866. The death of the father took place Aug. 28, 1870. He was a soldier in the second war with Great Britain. In the battle at Fort Erie, both his arms were shot away by the same ball, one arm being carried some distance from him before he realized his situation. His children were 13 in number, and all lived to mature age. They were born in the following order : Priscilla, Joseph, Sarah, Mary, Susan, James G., Elizabeth, John W., Lorenzo J., David, Jonathan, Caroline and Thomas.

enjamin Burgess, Jr., retired farmer, living on section 30, Genesee Township, was born July 3, 1809, in the town of Fort Ann, Washington Co., N. Y. He is the only son of Benjamin and Jerusha (Chase) Burgess, and, in the paternal line of descent, is of mixed Irish and English blood, while the mother's ancestors were English. They were farmers; and the mother died about 1844, in Cayuga Co., N. Y., when she had passed the age of 60 years. Benjamin Burgess, senior, came to Genesee Township and died at the house of his son. He has been dead some years, and was about 80 years of age at the time of his decease.

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The family settled in Cayuga County about 1819. That section of the Empire State was in a dense wilderness of original forest. Mr. Burgess was there reared, and before he separated from the parental household he formed a matrimonial alliance with Sarah A. Annable. She was born Jan. 23, 1809, in Saratoga Co., N. Y., and her parents, Prince and Ruth (Howland) Annable, were also natives of that State and were respectively of French and English descent. They were farmers and the families from which they came were for a long period of years identified with the history of the United States, having come here prior to the Revolution. Mrs. Burgess was eight years old when her father became a citizen of Cayuga County. There she grew to maturity and was married Dec. 17, 1831. Later, her parents came to Illinois and located in Jo Daviess County, where their lives terminated. Mr. and Mrs.

Burgess located on 50 acres of land in the township of Fort Edward in Washington Co., N. Y., to which they afterward added 25 acres, and, after making important improvements, sold out to buy another farm containing 100 acres, which was all cultivated. This constituted the homestead until their removal to Illinois in 1841. They located on a claim on which a settlement had been made and which they purchased of its original claimant previous to the land's coming into market. Three years later Mr. Burgess sold his title and bought 80 acres on the section which has since been his field of operation. He has put his son in possession of 40 acres of the original purchase, and has bought 40 acres of timber, threefourths of which still belongs to the estate.

Mr. and Mrs. Burgess are the parents of three sons and two daughters: Caleb married Rosanna Colcord and they reside at Sterling, where the former is a mechanic; James married Lavina Switzer, and is a farmer in Jones Co., Iowa. Lucy married John Cutting, a farmer in Gage Co., Neb. William married Margaret Vest, and is engaged in farming in Tama Co., Iowa. Ruth was born in the State of New York, which was the native State of her brothers and sister, and married James Siddles. His parents were Joseph and Jane (Courtright) Siddles, and he was born Sept. 25, 1827, in Sussex Co., N. J. When he was six years of age his parents removed to Susquehanna Co., Pa., where he was brought up and educated. In 1854 they came to Whiteside County and settled at Sterling. The mother died within the year of their arrival there. Mr. and Mrs. Siddles have had three children,-Milan, who died Feb. 11, 1872; Charles C., and Dora V.

Mr. Burgess is a Republican and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

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loys Summers, of the firm of O. & C. Summers, dealers in groceries, provisions and crockery at Fulton, was born in Barnet, Caledonia Co., Vt., Dec. 9, 1833, came to Sterling, Ill., with his parents in 1840, and has made Whiteside County his home ever since. He has spent several years away, but never established a residence elsewhere. He took part in the so-called "Kansas War" of 1854. From there

he went with a Government train to Albuquerque, New Mexico, in 1855. He next entered the service of the Hockaday Stage Company, and ran a pony express from South Pass to Salt Lake City. He was in Utah at the time of the Mormon War, and participated in some wild border scenes. He returned to Fulton after spending about four years on the plains and in the mountains.

He enlisted in the late-war, in September, 1861, in Co. A, 34th Ill. Vol. Inf., and was promoted Corporal and Sergeant. He served three years, and reenlisted in September, 1864. He was appointed Commissary Sergeant immediately and served till the close of the war. He was in the 14th Army Corps, and with his company and regiment in every battle in which they participated, among them the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, siege of Atlanta and Jonesborough, siege of Savannah and other minor engagements.

Mr. Summers was married at Fulton, Ill., Dec. 9, 1866, to Miss Margaret Joyce, daughter of Clayton and Margaret E. Joyce. Mrs. Summers was born in Burlington Co., N. J. They have had four children,—three daughters and a son,—as follows: Belle, born Dec. 4, 1868, died Sept. 14, 1879; Myron D., born Feb. 12, 1870, died Aug. 7, 1870; Aetna E., born Aug. 11, 1873, died Aug. 7, 1875; and Mary Alice, born Oct. 7, 1875.

Soon after his return from the war Mr. Summers engaged as clerk and salesman for the lumber firm of Langford & Hall, and continued with them till the spring of 1871, when he formed the existing partnership with his brother Oscar.

In his political views, Mr. S. is a Republican.

rank H. Robinson, of the firm of S. W. Robinson & Brother, dealers in hardware and agricultural implements at Morrison, was born March 5, 1837, in Zanesville, Ohio, and is the youngest surviving child of his parents, Robert P. and Mary J. (Culbertson) Robinson. His father, whose business career is outlined in the sketch of S. W. Robinson on other pages of this work, put him when 14 years of age in the position of an assistant in the hardware store, of which the former was proprietor at Zanesville for more than 20 years.

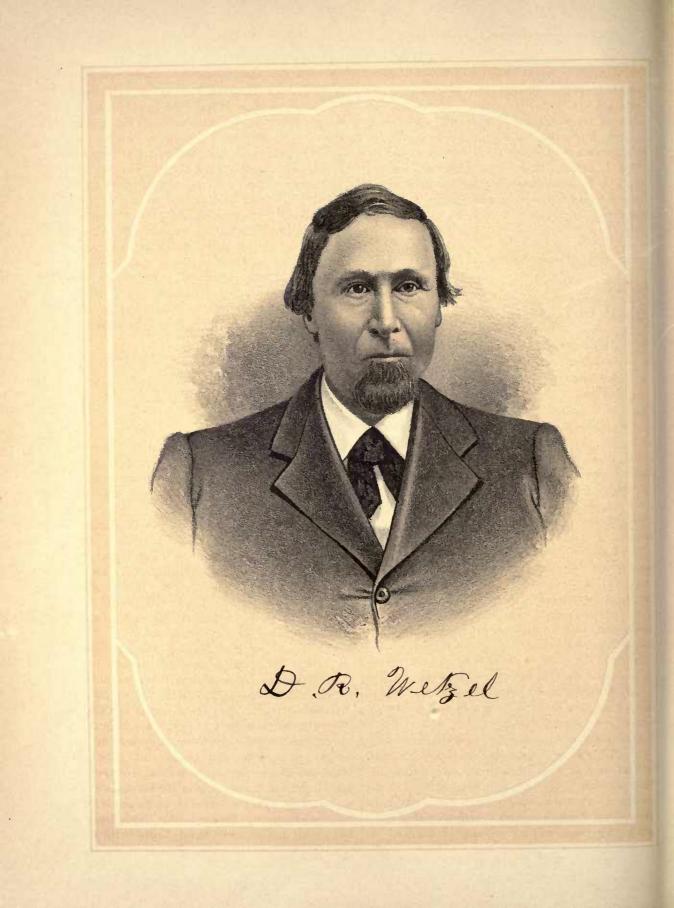
In the spring of 1856 he came to Sterling in this county, and continued in the capacity of salesman there until the subsequent autumn, when he came to Morrison and opened a branch hardware store in the interest of his father. He conducted its relations singly until the spring of 1857, when he was joined by his brother, Samuel W. In the fall of the same year the latter became the owner of the stock and business interests by purchase, Mr. F. H. Robinson continuing to operate as a clerk until he became interested in the progress and issues of the Civil War.

The awakening of his zeal and enthusiasm resulted in his enrollment as a soldier of the Union Army. In July, 1861, he enlisted at Lyons, Iowa, as private in Co. B., First Iowa Cav., under Capt. Wm. E. Leffingwell. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Frontier in Missouri. Mr. Robinson remained a member of the "First Iowa" two years. He was mustered out July 14, 1863, to accept a commission as First Lieutenant of Co. H. 11th Mo. Cav. He entered upon the work of recruiting, and after enlisting 57 men at Rolla, Mo., he was made Captain, his commission dating Dec. 27, 1864. He continued to hold his command until his discharge. He was mustered out of the military service of the United States in August, 1865, at St. Louis, Mo., and returned to Morrison. He purchased a half interest in the business of his brother, and the firm of S. W. Robinson & Brother have since continued their operations as dealers in hardware and agricultural implements without interruption. They carry a stock of extensive value and well assorted, making a speciality of agricultural machinery. Their business requires three regular assistants, and at times necessitates the employment of a force of double that number. In addition to the avenues of business named they do all varieties of work as tinners, as roofing, spouting, the manufacture of creamery goods, etc.

Mr. Robinson is connected with the Order of the Grand Army of the Republic.

His marriage to Carrie E. Clark took place Dec. 23, 1873, at Morrison, and their three children were born as follows: Frank C., Jan. 5, 1877; Minnie B., April 1, 1880; Edith A., born April 7, 1882, died Sept. 5, 1883. Mrs. Robinson was born in Lyndon

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Township. She is the daughter of Alpheus and Augusta Clark, and her parents were among the earliest of the permanent white settlers of Whiteside County. Her father was a Major in the Eighth Ill. Vol. Cav., and died from the effects of a wound received at Beverly Ford. Post Alpheus Clark, No. 116, G. A. R., at Morrison, is named in honor of his devotion to the Union cause and gallant services in its defense.

illiam Tyson, resident on section 18, Clyde Township, has been a farmer where he is now located for more than 30 years, having entered his claim in 1854. He was born April 15, 1824, in Lancastershire, England. John Tyson, his father, was a native of Yorkshire and was a cutler by trade, having learned that business in Sheffield, where he was born. He married Martha Wilby, who was born in the same city, and a few years later they went to Lancastershire, where he was employed in the mills. In 1845 the father, mother and four younger children came to the United States, landing at the port of New York. They left two children in England. The father died 18 days after reaching New York, and the family were supported some time by the efforts of the sons.

Mr. Tyson was occupied in various ways until he went to New Jersey, where he was employed in farm labor, and he went thence to Columbia, Lancaster Co., Pa. From there he returned to the city of New York, whence, after a brief stay, he proceeded to Connecticut. In his native country he had acquired and followed the business of a cotton-twister in the factories of the place where he was born, in which he was occupied from 12 to 20 years of age. When he left his native land he brought away with him a determination never to work in a factory, to which resolution he faithfully adhered.

On coming to Illinois he fixed on Whiteside County as a suitable place to locate, and he bought 74 acres of land situated near the farm of John Sykes, his brother-in-law. (See sketch.) The place was unimproved, and the entire acreage is still in his possession, all of which is under cultivation and supplied with necessary and suitable buildings.

Mr. Tyson was married May 19, 1851, in Brooklyn, N. Y., to Mary Sykes. She was born Oct. 28, 1822, in Yorkshire, England, and lived in her native country until after the death of her mother. She came to America in 1847, and from that time until her marriage she maintained herself. She has been the mother of nine children, two of whom are deceased. Josephine W. is married and has one child, Mary L. Mary S. married George W. Holcomb, a liveryman at Morrison, Whiteside Co., Ill. Alice S. is the wife of Paul Remkes, a farmer in Colorado. Hattie E. married Frank W. White, and resides at Idaho Springs, Col. Charles W. is the next in order of birth and lives at Miller, Hand Co., D. T. George H. lives in Colorado. Olive P. is a teacher in the public schools of Whiteside County. Sarah and Ira J. died in infancy.

Mr. Tyson is a Republican in political fath.



avid R. Wetzel is a retired farmer of Hopkins Township, and resides on section 27. His parents, John and Margaret (Reese) Wetzel, were born in Pennsylvania and were of German lineage. They went thence in 1814 to Ohio, whence they came in 1855 to Whiteside County. The father, a direct descendant of Lewis Wetzel, the Indian hunter, died in Genesee Township, Sept. 18, 1860. The death of the mother occurred Feb. 2, 1882. Their children were born in the order named: Catherine, Daniel, Jacob, John, George, Elizabeth, David R., Andrew, Joseph, Hannah, Margaret and Louis.

Mr. Wetzel was born April 7, 1823, in Summit Co., Ohio. He attended the public schools of his native State, and afterwards was interested in farming there until his removal in the fall of 1855 to Whiteside County. He was a farmer in Genesee Township until the spring of 1883, when he changed his residence to Hopkins Township, where he had bought a farm during the previous fall. The combined area of his land in the townships of Genesee and Hopkins is 640 acres, and the entire extent is under tillage. He has rented his estate and is living in quiet retirement. He has built up his possessions by industry and economy, having begun in the world

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by small means, and has made his way unaided. He is one of the heaviest land-holders in Whiteside County, and in politics is identified with the Republican party.

The publishers of this ALBUM take pleasure in presenting a fine lithographic portrait of Mr. Wetzel in connection with this sketch.

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radford C. Church, Jr., one of the proprietors of the Sterling Roller Flouring Mill, was born June 20, 1860, at Kankakee, Ill. He came to Sterling with his father in 1868, where he received a practical education, and in the year 1881 accepted a position as book-keeper in Church & Patterson's mills. After his father's death he purchased his half interest in the mill from the other heirs, and has since been engaged in conducting that establishment. He is one of the young and leading men of Sterling, is a Republican in his political action, and is a member

of the A. O. U. W. and of the Order of Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Church's marriage to Mary Patterson occurred

Oct. 17, 1883. Her parents were William L. and Isabel (Wallace) Patterson. Mr. and Mrs. Church have one child, John L., born Aug. 6, 1884.

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ohn Downs, dealer in hardware, stoves and tinware, manufacturer and repairer of tinware, at Fulton, established his present business in February, 1875, and carries an average stock of \$2,500 value. Mr. Downs was born in Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 23, 1839, and 15 the son of John and Ann (Gilmore) Downs. His parents were natives of Ireland and emigrated to the United States in 1835. John served a regular apprenticeship to the tinner's trade, in Cleveland, and came to Fulton, Ill., in the fall of 1858. He was employed as a journeyman in this city till Febtuary, 1875, when he engaged in his present business and has carried it on continuously since.

He was married in September, 1862, at Dixon, Ill., to Miss Anuie Mahony. Mrs. Downs was born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1842, and is a daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Ring) Mahony. They have four children, three boys and a girl: Edward, born Aug. 28, 1864; William, June 25, 1867; Nelhe, Sept. 26, 1872, and John, Dec. 16, 1874.

Mr. Downs has been a member of the Fulton City Council eight years. He is a Democrat and a member of the temperance organization entitled the "R. C. B. & T. Society." Mr. Downs, his wife and family are members of the Catholic Church of Fulton.

Mr. Downs has now been in business for himself a little over ten years, and has built up a very satisfactory trade. He aims to do good work, keep good goods, and give his customers the value of their money.

ezekiah Brink, farmer on the northeast quarter of section 22, Sterling Township, was born May 21, 1809, in Vermont. His father, Isaiah Brink, a native of Germany, adopted this as his country in an early period of his life and became a soldier in our war with Great Britain in 1812-4, losing his life. His widow, nee Anna Murdock, a native of New York State, afterward married Samuel S. Geere, in Erie Co., N. Y.

Having received a common-school education, Mr. Brink, at the age of 16 years, left home and went to Madison, Ind., to learn the hatter's trade, extending his period of apprenticeship until he was 20 years old. He then opened a shop in Ripley Co., Ind., and carried on business there and in Coventry until 1834. Selling out, he came to what is now the city of Sterling, entering, in June, 1834, the quarter-section which he still owns and occupies. During the summer and fall he broke a piece of ground and built a log house 18 x 20 feet in dimensions, and with a puncheon floor. The one room it comprised was parlor, kitchen and bed-room. This was his residence until 1841. The following December (1834) he returned to Indiana and brought out his family to their new home, arriving May 1, 1835.

In 1836 he built a saw-mill in Milledgeville, and the next year he erected a frame for a grist-mill, and purchased the buhrs and machinery, but sold out before completing the mill. In May, 1836, he sold an interest in his farm to Capt. Harris & Bros. for a part of a cargo of provisions, which they brought up Rock

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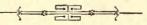
River by steamer from Galena. Their complete cargo comprised about \$600 or \$700 worth of provisions. After this exchange, Mr. Brink erected a building 18 x 20 feet for a store. Being of hewn logs, it was considered in those days a very fine structure. It was built on what is now Block 41, in the city of Sterling, where it still remains, occupied as a dwelling. After conducting the store here for four years, Mr. Brink disposed of it by sale. In the meantime he had built saw, grist and carding mills at Empire, connected with one power, which he ran until 1847, when he sold them.

Returning then to Sterling, he put up a saw-mill at Elkhorn, three miles above Empire, and after running it about one year he sold it; and, renting a mill at Coe's Grove, he operated that-a year. Then he followed farming until 1854. About this time he went to Canada and purchased from Theodore Wynn his undivided interest in Sterling. Returning home, he built a stone house and rented it to the School District for a public school. In 1855 he engaged in general building, contracting for and erecting most of the brick houses in Sterling up to 1870, and often having as many as 65 men in his employ at one time. He manufactured all his brick and stone. During this time he also conducted a store for five years. In 1870 he returned to his farm.

Mr. Brink did the first "breaking" in Como and in the county, in 1834, with three yoke of oxen. He also did "breaking" for the neighbors for miles around, at \$5 a day. In 1835 he broke 40 acres of land where the village of Sterling now stands, and raised crops upon it for several years. At present he is devoting his attention principally to the culture of small fruits, having in all four acres, three acres of which consist of black and red raspberries. This fruit is put up chiefly by the canning factories of Sterling. He also raises, apples, pears, plums, etc.

In his political views, Mr. B. is a Republican, and in his religious relations he has belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church ever since he was 15 years old.

He was first married Sept. 25, 1829, to Miss Martha Buchanah, a native of Indiana, who died Oct. 16, 1839, after having become the mother of four children,—Thomas, Samuel, Margery and David. Oct. 1, 1840, Mr. Brink was again married, to Sophronia L. Griffin, a native of Ohio. She died Dec. 23, 1866. By this marriage there were 11 children, namely, Harvey, Charles, Caroline, Albert, Julia, Newton, Alona, Ada, Ella, Martha B. and Allen.



radford C. Church, Sr., deceased, in his life-time a highly respected business man of Sterling, was born in Portageville, Wy-oming Co., N. Y., April 28, 1834. In 1854 he came to Chicago, where he was employed

in a store for five years; then, until 1862, he was engaged in the hardware business in Kankakee, Ill.; then, for five years, in the same business at Morris, Grundy Co., Ill.; and finally, in the spring of 1868, he came to Sterling and engaged in the milling business. In 1871 he entered into partnership with Samuel Patterson, the firm name being Church & Patterson. In 1875 he was elected Mayor of the city of Sterling, and in 1876 was re-elected. In his political action he was a Republican.

Mr. Church died of apoplexy on the cars, on his way home from St. Louis, Sept. 20, 1883. He was one of Sterling's most respected citizens.

illiam Topping, retired farmer, Union Grove Tp., was born in Lowville, Lewis Co., N. Y., April 6, 1802. His parents, Jared and Judith (Prentiss) Topping, were born in Connecticut. William was brought up on a farm, and was married in his native town Jan. 1, 1823, to Miss Sarah Weaver. They had eight children, four of whom lived to be men and women; the others died in childhood. Of the former, the eldest was Harriet, wife of W. G. Hitchcock, of Morrison. The second is Edwin G., who married Rose Chapman and resides in Harvey Co., Kan. The third, Oscar F., married Ellen Powell, and lives in Oregon. The fourth, George, died aged 41 years, leaving a wife and five children, residents of Morrison.

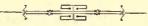
Mr. Topping removed to Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, in 1834, where he was engaged in milling and farming till 1855, when he came to Illinois and located on section 16, Union Grove Township, this county, where

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he had a finely improved farm of 100 acres. Mrs. Topping died Aug. 7, 1882, and Mr. Topping was married again Nov. 26, 1882, at Morrison, to Mrs. Rosina Burwell, widow of Abram Burwell, and only daughter of Reynolds and Lucy (Powers) Vaughn. She was born in the town of Ferrisburg, Addison Co., Vt. She had three children by her former marriage: Martha E. Burwell, of Morrison, the eldest; Charles H. died aged aged five years; and Silas A. married Anna Bull, and resides in Polo, III.

Mr. Topping served as Assessor of Union Grove Township two years. In early life he was a staunch Democrat, but of strong anti-slavery sympathies. He joined the Republican party on its organization, and has been an earnest advocate of Republican principles continuously since. Mr. Topping and wife are members of the Universalist Church. Mr. T. is a remarkably well preserved man at 83 years of age, in full possession of his faculties; and active and energetic as many a man at 50. He sold his farm, and since Christmas, 1883, has made his home at Morrison.



mar E. Fanning, farmer, section 14, Hopkins Township, is a son of Asa and Phebe A. (Cole) Fanning, natives of New England, who first settled in Chenango Co., N. Y., and afterwards removed to Broome County, that State, where he died in the summer of 1863; she came to Whiteside County in 1883 and now resides in Sterling. They had a family of three children,—Omar E., Franklin and Wallace.

Mr. Fanning, the subject of this biographical outline, was born in Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y., Feb. 2, 1829, received a common-school education, in Broome Co., N. Y., and lived there till he was 22 years of age. He then came to Whiteside County, in August, 1851, and engaged as a clerk for Joel Harvey at Empire. He was in his employment about three years at that time. He then engaged in carriage and wagon making at Empire, having learned that trade in Broome Co., N. Y., where he served an apprenticeship of about one and a half years. He continued in that vocation at Empire, about two and a half years, when he sold that business and bought a half interest in the mercantile establishment at Empire, with Joel Harvey, and the company was known as Harvey & Fanning. They continued together about three years, when Mr. Fanning sold out his interest to Mr. Harvey. In the spring of 1860 he rented a farm in Hopkins Township, which he carried on one season, and in the meantime he purchased 40 acres on section 14, which he afterwards sold. He has been engaged in farming since 1860, with the exception of four years, during which time he has bought and sold various tracts of land. He is now the owner of 160 acres in Hopkins Township all of which is tillable.

Mr. Fanning was first married in Round Grove, Hopkins Township, in March, 1855, to Miss Louisa Simonson, daughter of Frederick and Sabrina (Harvey) Simonson, who were natives of the State of New York. Mrs. F. was born in Tioga Co., N. Y., and died in Hopkins Township, Nov. 8, 1868. Mr. F. was again married Nov. 22, 1870, to Mary J., daughter of John and Mary A. (Stackhouse) Lefferts, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Whiteside County in the spring of 1855 and settled in Hopkins Township, where they lived till their death. He died March 8, 1871, and she April 29, 1884. They had a family of six children,-Mary J., Carrie E., Anna J., Sarah E., Charles H. and Susanna. Mary J, (Mrs. F.) was born in Newtown, Pa., Aug. 20, 1840, and came to Whiteside County when about 15 years old, with her parents. . She taught school a number of years, commencing in 1859, in Hopkins Township. Mr. and Mrs. F. are the parents of four children,-Phebe, Frank C., Jessie and Omar A.

Mr. Fanning was an active member of the Patrons of Husbandry, having been Secretary of the State organization four years. He has held many of the township offices, as Commissioner of Highways one term, Collector two years, Township Assessor 12 years, Township Trustee, etc. In politics he is identified with the Republican party and its interests.

heodore S. Barrett, a retired farmer living on section 25, Hopkins Township, was born April 17, 1808, in Madison Co., N. Y. He was educated in the public schools, which he attended until he was about 18 years old, and at that age entered the academy at Cazenovia, N. Y., where he was a student two years.

After becoming his own master, he engaged in dairy farming and operated in his native State until 1856, when he came to Whiteside County. After a stay of two years at Sterling he bought 100 acres of land on sections 25 and 26 in Hopkins Township. On this he fixed his place of residence, and it has since been his home. His estate includes 125 acres of land, which is chiefly under tillage.

Mr. Barrett is an adherent of the Republican party. He has officiated as Township Clerk and in other minor offices.

The first marriage of Mr. Barrett, to Caroline Damon, took place Nov. 14, 1830, in Madison Co., N. Y. Frances G., Theodore H., Lorenzo M. and Lucia C. are the names of the children of whom they became the parents. The mother died July 8, 1860, in Hopkins Township. Mr. Barrett formed a second matrimonial alliance Oct. 10, 1864, at Sterling, with Jerusha B. (McCune) Eggleston. She is the daughter of Stephen and Polly (Davenport) McCune, and was the widow of Daniel Eggleston, who died in Indiana in 1858, leaving two children, Adella and George W. Mrs. Barrett was born May 16, 1822, in Oswego Co., N. Y. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

illiam P. Palmer, grain, coal and lumber merchant, at Sterling, was born in Franklin Co., Pa., Oct. 9, 1846. His parents, Jonas C. and Catharine (Fleck) Palmer, were also natives of that State; his_father was a farmer by vocation.

After obtaining a district-school education, the subject of this notice, at the age of 19 years, attended the Iron City College at Pittsburg for a period of six months. At the age of 20 he left home and for a year was clerk in a grain house at Chambersburg, then until 1877 he was a member of the firm of Keefer, Palmer & Co., dealing in grain, coal and agricultural implements. Then selling out his interest in the latter business, he came to Sterling and assumed charge of the interests of the Langford & Hall Lumber Company. Two years afterward he bought them out, and since then he has managed the business alone. He is a successful and enterprising business man, shrewd and well qualified for

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public trusts. Politically, he is a Republican, and religiously a member of the Presbyterian Church of Sterling, as is also his wife: both were members of the First Reformed Church in Chambersburg, Pa. He is a member of the Orders of Masonry, Legion of Honor and Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the Wallace School Board, and in the municipality he is at present the Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Alleys.

In the spring of 1865 he married Maggie B., a daughter of Michael and Mary (Bear) Rutt, and of Pennsylvanian nativity, born in 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer have four children: Bertie, Minnie, John G. and Bessie. The last named died at three years of age.

urrell V. Daniels, farmer, section 5, Union Grove Township, has been a resident of Whiteside County since 1849. He was born in Canada, Feb. 14, 1833. His father and mother, Asa and Almira (Vance) Daniels, were natives of Vermont. They were resi-

dents of Canada after they were married, and returned to Vermont, whence the father came, in 1846, to the township of Ustick and located on section 32. In 1850 his family joined him. The senior Daniels met his death April 15, 1874, by a fall from a load of hay. The mother is living in Ustick Township. Their family included seven children,—David, Warner, Amos and Asahel (twins), Sylvia, Burrell V. and Martha.

Mr. Daniels came to Whiteside County in June, 1849, and has since been engaged in farming. He is now the owner of 310 acres of land in the township of Union Grove and has placed 250 acres under tillage. His stock includes 18 horses, 20 head of cattle and he fattens an average of 40 hogs annually. He is identified with the Republican party in political sentiment and action.

The marriage of Mr. Daniels to Mary E. Cass took place Feb. 14, 1855, in Ustick Township, and they have had three sons, – Wallace M., Wyman F. and Adelbert W. The second child died when one year and eight months old. Mrs. Daniels is the daughter of Jehiel and Sally (Scott) Cass. Her parents were natives of Vermont and had nine children, –Cynthia, Rosina, Maria, Mary E., Sarah, George,

Alonzo, Emily and Estella. Mrs. Daniels was born June 4, 1836, in Canada; at the age of 3 years, her parents moved to Irasburg, Orleans Co., Vt., where they lived until they came to Whiteside County in 1854. Her mother died July 26, 1869, in Union Grove Township. Her father is a farmer in Dakota, where he went in the fall of 1883. He is in his 79th year.

Mr. Daniels, and also his children, are zealous and able Republicans, advocates of temperance and opponents of secret societies.



enry C. Donaldson, M. D., of Morrison, one of the pioneer physicians of Whiteside County of 1847, was born in Guilford, Chenango Co., N. Y., April 19, 1825, and is the son of the Rev. Asa and Delia (Allen) Donaldson. His father was born at Munson, Hampshire Co., Mass., Sept. 4, 1788, was a Presbyterian clergyman and died at Chariton, Iowa, Feb. 3, 1876, aged 88 years. His mother died at Malden, Ill., July 4, 1862, aged 61 years.

Henry C. went to Tioga Co., Pa., in 1831, with his parents, and from there to Bureau Co., Ill., in 1839. He was educated at Princeton Academy, and entered Rush Medical College in 1846, took a regular course and graduated in the class of 1849-50. He began practice in Whiteside County in 1847, and has pursued it continuously to this date, covering a period of 38 years, and has made his home at Morrison since 1863. He is a member of the State Medical Association, and also of the County Medical Society, of which he has been President several years. During the existence of the Rock River Medical Association he was a member of that society and for some time its Secretary. He was elected Coroner of Whiteside County in 1881, and has held that office continuously since.

Dr. Donaldson was married in Prophetstown, Ill., Jan. 14, 1849, to Miss Bethiah Ellithorp, daughter of Sampson and Eliza (Wight) Ellithorp. Mrs. Donaldson was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y. They have had four children: Ira B. married Ella Smith and lives in Exeter, Neb.; Evelyn E. was the wife of Dr. W. L. Duffin, and died aged 25 years; Lizzie married Dr. W. L. Duffin, the husband of her deceased sister, and resides in Guttenburg, Iowa; Earl S. is a physician in practice at Hudson, Iowa. Dr. Donaldson, wife and children are members of the Congregational Church. The Doctor has served as Deacon of the Church since 1864. He is a member of Dunlap Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 321, and votes the Republican ticket.

ohn H. Bley, farmer, section 18, Hopkins Township, is a son of John H. and Maria Bley, who were natives of Germany, where they died. They had a family of three children,—John H., Elizabeth and Frederick. Mr.

¹³ Bley, of this sketch, was born in Germany, July 3, 1835, lived in his native land till 1860, when he came to America and direct to Whiteside County, locating in Hopkins Township. Soon afterward he purchased 160 acres of land, where he settled and has since lived. He is now the owner of 215 acres in the township, most of which is cultivated.

Mr. Bley was married in Hopkins Township, March 15, 1869, to Margaret Staassen, who was born in Germany, July 9, 1843. They have had eight children, six of whom are surviving, viz.: Johanna E., Emily M., Frederick G., William M., Anna H. and John H., Jr.; two died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the German Lutheran Church. In politics he is identified with the Democratic party.

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Cohn Fieldsend, farmer, resident on section 15, Clyde Township, was born April 30, 1828, in the town of Thurston, Yorkshire, England. Benjamin Fieldsend, his father, was a tailor by profession and instructed his son in the details of that business, which he followed from the age of 14 years to that of 21. He also worked as a "jour" one year.

He was married Aug. 5, 1850, in Yorkshire, to Ann, daughter of William and Lucy A. (Askam) Greaves. The parents of Mrs. Fieldsend were born in Yorkshire and were residents there throughout their entire lives. Her father died Oct. 23, 1881

when he was 77 years old. The demise of the Mrs. Fieldsend mother occurred in June, 1851. was born in Snowdenhill, Yorkshire, June 24, 1826. To her and her husband eight children have been born, two of whom are deceased. William M., born in England, March 11, 1852, married Agnes Platt and is a farmer in Dakota; Ben, born Nov. 19, 1853, in England, is deceased; Sarah, born Aug. 12, 1855. in Wisconsin, is the wife of James Davis, a farmer in Plymouth Co., Iowa; Lucy A., born Sept. 6, 1857, in Wisconsin, is the wife of Wm. West, a farmer in Clyde Tp.; Martha, born Dec. 30, 1860, also in Wisconsin, married William Comady, a farmer of Clyde; Isabella was born Aug. 19, 1863, in Wisconsin; Mary, March 27, 1866, in Illinois; and Caroline, born July 11, 1868, also in this State, is deceased.

Mr. Fieldsend followed his business as a tailor four years subsequent to his marriage. In the summer of 1854 he removed his family to the United States and remained one season in Poughkeepsie, in the State of New York. From there they went to Dodgeville, Iowa Co., Wis. He passed some time working as a tailor and later purchased Government land, on which he "farmed" until 1864. In that year he settled in Illinois on the tract of land which has since constituted his homestead. His farm included 80 acress at the date of purchase, but he has made additional purchases until it now comprises 231 acres of well improved land, under the best kind of cultivation. He owns some fine stock and is interested in its improvement.

Mr. Fieldsend and his wife were reared in the English Church. Politically, he is a decided Democrat.



artin Ryerson, carpenter and farmer, section 14, Hopkins Township, is a son of David and Esther (Burr) Ryerson, who were natives respectively of New Jersey and New York State. They married and settled in that State and lived there, where he was engaged in farming, till their death. They had a family of seven children, namely: Martin, Harriet, Lilah, John, Mary, George and Sarah.

The subject of this sketch was born in New Jersey, Sept. 28, 1824. He received a common-school education, and at the age of 16 was apprenticed for four years, at ten cents per day, to learn the carpenter's trade, which vocation he has followed mostly up to the present time. In the spring of 1850 he came to Whiteside County and engaged in carpentering, and soon afterward bought 80 acres of land on section 14, on which he has erected fine buildings. He owns 125 acres of land in Hopkins Township, 120. acres of which is tillable.

He was married in Sterling to Margaret Johnson, daughter of Robert and Rebecca (Truax) Johnson, who were natives respectively of Maryland and Pennsylvania. Mrs. R. was born in Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. R. are the parents of four children,— Sarah, Esther, Martin J. and John. John is deceased and Esther is now the wife of Pardon Angel and resides in Como.

Mr. Ryerson has been Overseer of Highways. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is identified with the Republican party.

whiteside Co., Ill., settling near Thompson.

He was married July 18, 1839, in the township of Garden Plain, to Miss Eliza T. Parker, daughter of Abel and Eleanor (Howe) Parker. Mrs. Grinnold was born in Wells Township, Rutland Co., Vt., March 10, 1823. Her people were from Connecticut, and had moved to Wells about the time of the war of 1812-14. Her father carried on milling extensively at Wells, and emigrated to Garden Plain, this county, in 1836. Mr. G. had a fine farm of 160 acres at Garden Plain Corners, but he worked at his trade more or less, and in 1854 opened a general store at Fulton. In 1855 he moved his family to the city, where they have continued to reside. He continued in business till October, 1858, when he was burned out, sustaining a heavy loss. In the spring of 1859, when the Pike's Peak gold fever was

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beginning to rage, Mr. Grinnold became infected with it and made a trip to the mountains, hoping also to improve his health, which was greatly impaired. He returned in the fall of that year somewhat encouraged, spent the winter at home, and the following spring set out for Pike's Peak again. During the summer his health failed rapidly, and he started for the home which he was never destined to reach, his death occurring on the road Aug. 11, 1860.

Mr. and Mrs. Grinnold had eight children: Henry, the eldest, was accidentally shot on the cars, while traveling in the West, and killed; John died aged 16 years; Jones and Lydia E. died in infancy; Mellie A. is residing with her mother at Fulton; William S. died aged five years; Mary E. died aged 21 years; and Hattie M., the youngest, resides with her mother.

Mr. Grinnold was a Republican, and while a resident of Garden Plain held the offices of Justice of the Peace and Town Clerk.

Mrs. G. and daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

F. Royer, farmer, section 7, Hopkins Township, is a son of Christian and Mary
(Whitmer) Royer, natives of Pennsylvania, who still reside in their native State. They had a family of 13 children, whose names are Jacob W., George A., David and Christian
(twins), Cyrus E., C. F., Washington, Ellie C., Mary

E., Alice G., Elam and Ezra (twins) and Ida F.

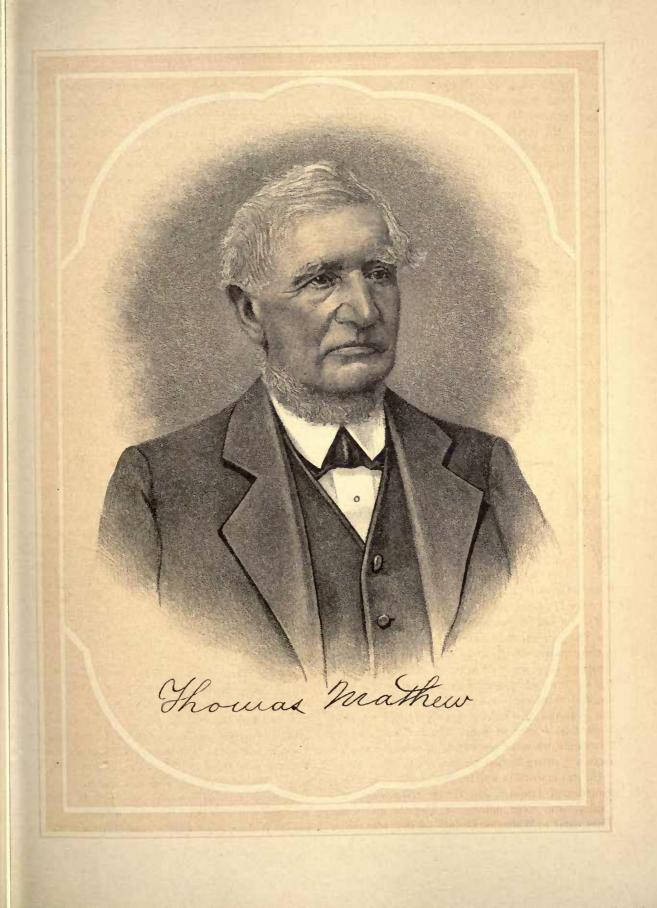
The subject of this sketch was born in Franklin Co., Pa., June 24, 1856, received his education mostly in the common schools and remained at home till the spring of 1877, when he came to Whiteside County, and for three years worked out by the month, farming, and then went to Kansas, where he remained one year and then resided also a year in Iowa, most of the time dealing in stock. He finally returned to this county, where he rented a farm of 200 acres on section 7, where he now resides.

He was married in Coleta, Jan. 5, 1882, to Clara, daughter of James S. and Hester (Hanawalt) Mc-Cauley, who were natives of Virginia and Ohio. They came to Whiteside County in the year 1853, settling in Hopkins Township, where they have since lived. They had a family of eight children, namely: Marcellus, Mary C., John W., Alice A., Ida R., Clara and Willie; one died in infancy. Mrs. R. was born in Hopkins Township, April 6, 1861. She and her husband are the parents of two children,— Bertha M., born Jan. 22, 1883, and James Christian, born April 20, 1885. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In political matters, Mr. Royer is identified with the Republican party.

homas Mathew has been a resident in the township of Hopkins since 1836. In this year he is recorded among the pioneer settlers of the township to which he came one year after the first permanent resident took up his abode here. He owns 525 acres of land in the township, and 500 acres are under good improvements, and well furnished with excellent and necessary buildings. He first purchased 80 acres of land, on which he operated two years, and sold it in 1838, buying 80 acres on the section where he has resided since, and which forms the nucleus of his present large estate.

He was born in Scotland, where his parents, Thomas and Margaret (Thompson) Mathew, were born, lived and died. Their children, seven in number, were born in the following order: Andrew, Robert, Thomas, Margaret, Euphemia, Elizabeth, Agres and Jane. Mr. Mathew's birth occurred July 15, 1808. He came from Scotland to the United States in 1835, and passed his first year on the soil of the New World in the State of Vermont, whence he came to Illinois.

He was married Nov. 28, 1862, in Hopkins Township, to Margaret, daughter of William and Jeannette Mathew, and widow of Reuben Dumire. By her first husband she became the mother of four children,—Jeannette, Mary C., William T. and Reuben. The children born of the second marriage are named Thomas and Robert. The mother died Sept. 25, 1865. Mr. Mathew was a second time married July 9, 1868, in Hopkins Township, to Anna B. Thompson. She was born Feb. 28, 1849, in Scotland. Jeannie B., William A., Robert A. and Elizabeth G. are



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the names of the children of which she became the mother. Mr. Mathew is again a widower, his wife having died July 7, 1876.

In his political connection Mr. M. is a Republican, and he has held various official positions; and, being a prominent and representative citizen, as well as one of the oldest pioneers of the county, his portrait, on a preceding page, will naturally be expected in this connection by the reading public.



R. Cobb, Secretary and Treasurer of the Sterling Gazette Company and its managing editor, was born in Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct. 4, 1846. The greater part of his life since reaching manhood has been given to his newspaper profession. He was for four years an officer in the United States Navy. He came West in the fall of 1876; taught a country school for a year and a half; assumed editorial charge of the Fulton (Whiteside Co.) Journal in 1879; became editor and secretary of the Sterling Gazette in 1880; and upon the reorganization of that institution in 1882 was made its general business manager and editor.

Although a Southern man and a slave-holder by birth, Mr. Cobb's sympathies and "material aid" were with and for the Union during the late war. In politics he has always been a Republican: His people are among the oldest of the settlers of the "Old North State," the old homestead having been in the possession of his family for over 200 years. His mother and brother yet live in the ancestral home. Mr. Cobb married Laura E. John, of Elizabeth City, N. C., in 1869. There have been seven children by this marriage, three of whom, two daughters and a son, are living.



ames A. Wessel, farmer, section 8, Union Grove Tp., bought 40 acres of land on the same section on which he is now residing, where he pursued the vocation of farming, to which he had been bred in his native State. In February, 1876, he sold the land of his original purchase, and bought 120 acres on the same section (8), where he has since prosecuted his agricultural projects.

Mr. Wessel was born Jan. 31, 1835, in Oswego Co., N. Y. His parents, Luke and Nancy (Allen) Wessel, were natives of the Empire State and lived for some time after their marriage in Oswego County, removing thence, in 1842, to Jefferson County in the same State, where they both died. They had eight children,—John, Maria, Belinda, Jane, Mary, Charlotte, James A. and Henry.

Mr. Wessel was seven years of age when he accompanied his parents to Jefferson Co., N. Y. He there received his education and was brought up a farmer by his father, removing when he was 30 years of age to Whiteside County. His entire farm is under the plow and compares favorably as to value with the farms by which it is surrounded.

Mr. Wessel is a Republican in political views and connections.

He was united in marriage to Esther J. Goodenough, Jan. 8, 1863, in Oswego Co., N. Y. He was married the same day of the month, and in the same town, county, house and room in which his wife's father and mother were married. She was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Sept. 9, 1845, and is the daughter of Willard A. and Nancy J. Goodenough, who are now residents of Union Grove Township and whose sketch may be found on another page of this work.

Mr. and Mrs. Wessel have four children,-Frank E., Gertie J., Bessie E. and Myrtle L.



ichard Alldritt, general farmer, resident on section 20, Clyde Township, was born Jan. 4, 1819, in Staffordshire, England, and is the son of Thomas and Ann Alldritt, an account of whose lives may be found in the sketch of W. Alldritt in another portion of this work.

He is the fifth son and fifth child of his parents, who had 12 children, and he was six years of age when they came with their family to America, landing at the port of Boston. Two years later they went to Lowell, Mass., where the father died about

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four years later. He was a manufacturer of earthenware in his native country. Mr. Alldritt lived in Massachusetts until 1844, when he came West and settled in Clyde Township, where he entered a claim of 200 acres of land on which he interested himself vigorously in establishing a home. The entire township was chiefly in an unsettled condition. He is still a resident on the place of which he holds 163 acres, and chiefly under the plow.

He was married Dec. 31, 1848, in Unionville, in Whiteside County, to Orrilla, daughter of Elisha and Clarissa (Wilber) Bosley. Her parents were born respectively in Pennsylvania and Vermont, and after their marriage they settled in Trumbull Co., Ohio, where her father followed the profession of a millwright for many years, and where Mrs. Alldritt was born in Farmington, April 9, 1828. She was in early womanhood when her parents settled in Whiteside Co., Ill. She became the mother of nine children, three of whom are deceased. Emma is the wife of Julius Elftman, and resides in Canton, Minnesota. Her husband is a preacher in the M. E. Church. Albert married Anna Heacock, and is a stock-buyer at Friendville, Neb. Alonzo E. is a butcher by calling. Henry and Orrilla, and Frank also, live at home. The mother died March 21, 1875. Lucy died aged six years. Edward died at the age of 18 months. Mr. Alldritt is a member of the Wesleyan Church, his wife belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican in political connection, and has been Poor Master and Road Commissioner.



Imer Perault, farmer, section 28, Union Grove Township, was born June 17, 1843, in Canada, and his parents, Peter and Betsey (Conkling) Perault, were also born in the Dominion. They are still living there. When Mr. Perault was 18 years of age, he left Canada, where he had hitherto passed his life, and went to Vermont. He was employed one year in a tannery and went thence to Massachusetts, where he continued until 1866, engaged in the same occupation. In the winter of that year he transferred his residence to Whiteside County and bought 141 acres of land where he has since been occupied in farming. He has added several acres by later purchase, and owns 185 acres, constituting a farm which in productive value ranks fairly with surrounding estates. In political connections and opinions Mr. Perault adopts the principles and issues of the Republican party, and he has held the offices of Highway Overseer and School Director. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

The marriage of Mr. Perault to Martha R. J. Coe occurred Dec. 4, 1867, in Union Grove Township. John I. and Rebecca (Moon) Coe, her parents, were natives of Ohio. They came to Whiteside County in 1841 and settled in the township of Union Grove, where they both died. Mrs. Perault was born in October, 1847, in Erie Co., Ohio. She has been the mother of four children, one dying in infancy. Jennie E., Charles O. and Eva A. are still living.



illiam Mensch, farmer, section 18, Hopkins Township, is a son of John and Christianna (Heinbach) Mensch, who were natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent, and passed their entire lives in that State. They had a family of nine children who lived to grow up, namely: Sarah, Michael, Eliza, Jesse, Christian, Maria, William, Catherine and Abby.

William, the subject of this sketch, was born in Columbia Co., Pa., April 3, 1826. He lived in his native State till 1860, where he followed farming, and in the spring of that year came to Whiteside County and bought 165 acres of land in Hopkins Township, on section 18, where he settled and has since lived. He is now the owner of 337 acres, most of which is well cultivated. He has erected fine buildings on his farm, and in many ways enhanced its value. He was married in Columbia Co., Pa., about Dec. 26, 1847, to Anna C. Leiby, who was born in Columbia Co., Pa., Jan. 9, 1826. She was a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Harmon) Leiby, who were also natives of the Keystone State. They had a family of 42 children, namely: Reuben, Mary, David, Rebecca, Jacob, Isaac, Samuel, Anna C., John, Emeline, Harriet and Ira Jackson. Mr. and Mrs. M. have had 16

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children, ten surviving: Martin L., William A., Eva, John H., Alice, Harriet, Jacob M., Clarence H., Laura J. and Ida are living, and Maria, Emeline, Lovina, Mary M., Sarah C. and Ellen M. are deceased.

WHITESIDE COUNTY.

Mr. Mensch has been Overseer of Highways, School Director and Highway Commissioner. Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the German Lutheran Church. In politics, Mr. Mensch is identified with the Democratic party.

Firam P. Smith, a farmer of Clyde Township, resident on section 7, was born in Black Creek Township, Luzerne Co., Pa., May 20, 1834. His parents, Abraham and Catherine (McMurtrie) Smith, were born in New Their parents were natives of New Jersey. England and were of Irish extraction. His paternal ancestors emigrated to New England previous to the days of the Revolution. His father and mother were married in Black Crcek Township, and they lived there all the years of their united lives, attaining a respected and useful position in society. The father was prominent in military affairs and held the rank of Major in the militia about 17 years. He died Sept. 30, 1876, aged 79 years. The mother is 84 years of age and is still resident on the homestead. Five of their nine children are living.

Mr. Smith is the fifth child in order of birth and until he reached his majority lived at home, meanwhile obtaining such education as was possible at that period, and also acquiring a complete knowledge of agricultural arts. On obtaining the control and direction of his own time he attended Wyoming Seminary for some time, and completed an entire course of study. He afterwards engaged in teaching in his native county, passing the alternate summer seasons in agricultural labors. He passed six years in this manner and meanwhile came West, arriving in Lee Co., Ill., in October, 1858. Nov. 19, 1861, he was married to Catherine, daughter of John and Jane (Flick) Smith. Mrs. Smith is of German descent, her grandparents having emigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania. Her parents were married in Columbia Co., Pa., and afterwards located in Lycoming County, in that State, whence they came, some years later, to Clyde Township and are now living on a farm on section 18. Mrs. Smith was born in Briar Creek Township, Columbia Co., Pa., Nov. 19, 1841. She was about two years old when her parents went to Lycoming County, where she was principally educated. She was 17 years of age when her father removed to Illinois. The family first located in Ogle County, removing later to Lee County, fixing their residence near Dixon. She became a teacher and taught school two terms in Lee County and was married there. The family circle now includes six children,—Wellington L., Emma J., Mary A., Clement R., Eva M. and Hiram P., Jr.

Soon after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Smith settled in Fair Haven Township, Carroll County, this State, whence they removed, two years afterward, to Clyde Township. They managed a farm two years in the interests of John F. Demmon, after which they purchased 80 acres of land on section 7, Clyde Township. The property is finely located and the homestead now contains 160 acres of land, all under good improvement and well stocked. At the time it came into the possession of Mr. Smith it was all unbroken prairie. The cattle on the place are valuable grades of Short-Horns.

Mr. Smith affiliates with the Democratic party and has held the minor offices of the township. With his wife, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

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oseph W. Bump, farmer, Clyde Township, resident on section 27, was born June 16, 1831, in De Ruyter Township, Madison Co., N. Y. His father and mother, Marcus and Mary A. (Winegar) Bump, were natives respectively of New England and the State of New York, and were both of New England origin. They were farmers and resided after their marriage in Madison County until their death. They were both members of the Friends, a society of Quakers. The father was about 70 years of age when he died, in 1871. The mother died in 1858 and was nearly 60 years of age.

Mr. Bump remained at home until he was 18 years of age, engaged principally in obtaining his educa-

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tion. In 1849 he went to Cayuga County, in his native State, where he entered into an apprenticeship with his uncle, Edward Mitchell, to learn the business of a blacksmith. He remained under his instructions three years, removing meanwhile to Onondaga County in the same State. He pursued his trade in his native State until he was 23 years of age.

In March, 1855, he came, unaccompanied, to Illinois and at once purchased 160 acres of land in Clyde Township. The broad acres of the prairie were still unbroken by the plow and stretched away under the summer sun and the wintry snows in glorious promise, which the energetic, industrious and judicious farmer has brought to realization. He gave little attention to his farm for a few years, but began to prepare for his future success by working at various points at his trade and as a farm laborer.

He was married Dec. 27, 1865, in Fairview, Mercer Co., Pa., whither he went to accomplish that purpose, to Alvira L. Converse. She was born Aug. 4, 1836, in Medina Co., Ohio, and is the daughter of Winthrop and Laura (Wentworth) Converse. Her father was a farmer and was a native of Massachusetts. Her mother was born in Canada. Both parents were of English descent and of New England origin. The former died in Mercer Co., Pa., in August, 1868, and was 66 years of age. After that event the mother went to live with her son in Iowa, and died in September, 1882. She was 81 years of age. Mrs. Bump was five years old when her parents went to Mercer Co., Pa., where she was educated.

The children belonging to the household of Mr. and Mrs. Bump were born as follows: Myron C., Sept. 2, 1866; Winthrop M., March 26, 1869; Marcus S., Nov. 16, 1873.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Bump settled on the farm in Clyde Township, which has since been the field of their labors and where they have reared their children. The improvements include a fine residence and good farm buildings, and the place is well stocked with a good grade of Durham cattle. Mrs. Bump is a member of the Baptist Church, of which her father was at one time a minister. Mr. Bump is a believer in the tenets of the Friends, in which he was brought up. He is a Republican of vigorous views.

In August, 1862, he entered the Union army, lay-

ing aside his peace principles in the cause of his country. He enlisted in the 75th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, enrolling in Company C, under Captain Altman, of Morrison. He was with his regiment in the battle of Perrysville, Ky., Sept. 8, 1862, and, six days later, was engaged in a lively skirmish with the rebels at a point between Lancaster and Danville, Ky. Soon after he contracted camp diarrhœa which was attended with typhoid fever, and was placed on the sick list at Danville, where he was sent to the hospital. He was removed to the hospital at Lexington, Ky., and received honorable discharge from thence in the spring of 1863. He escaped the risks of the battlefields to encounter those of the army hospitals.

sro W. Terpenning, general farmer, resident at Coleta, Genesee Township, was born May 22, 1842, in Cayuga Co., N. Y. Peter Terpenning, his father, was born in the same State, and was of New England parentage and German descent. He was a farmer

and married Lydia Anable, also a native of New York and of mixed English and French extraction. They removed after some years to Lenawee Co., Mich., settling in the township of Addison. The father died there March 16, 1857, at the age of 46 years. The mother died in April, 1884, aged 78. They were prosperous and became prominent in the community where they resided. They had ten children.

Mr. Terpenning is the eighth child, and he was tow years of age when his parents came to Michigan. When he was ten years old he came to Genesee Township, and lived with relatives. He obtained a good fundamental education and was sent to Mt. Carroll Seminary, where he completed a more thorough course of study.

He was married Nov. 22, 1865, to Angeline, daughter of Ivory and Alzina (White) Colcord. (See sketch of W. H. Colcord.) She was born Nov. 22, 1847, in Genesee Township. Mr. and Mrs. Terpenning have three children: Frank I. was born Jan. 1, 1868; Harry E. was born Jan. 24, 1869; Acolia V., Sept. 3, 1871.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Terpenning re-

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sided five years on a farm, which at that time contained 40 acres, and in 1876 they settled on the Colcord estate, where they were residents until 1883, the date of their removal to the village of Coleta, where they own 24 acres of land on the south boundary. Mr. Terpenning is also the owner of 260 acres of land in Genesee Township, nearly all under improvement.

Mr. Terpenning is Steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife is also a member. He is a Republican of consistent and honorable record.

iles B. Shirk, of the mercantile firm of Shirk Bros., at Morrison, dealers in clothing and furnishing goods for gentlemen, was born May 23d, 1840, in Clarion Co., Pa. He is a son of Charles and Sarah (Galbraith) Shirk, residents of Morrison, of whom an extended sketch, with a record of their several children, may be found on another page of this work.

The father of Mr. Shirk has been and is still an extensive land proprietor of Whiteside County, and the son was reared on a farm. He lived on a farm until the fall of 1878, when, in company with his brother William, he came to Morrison and embarked in the business in which they have since been engaged, and have operated with success.

Mr. Shirk formed a matrimonial alliance with Jennie G. Gates Dec. 20, 1864, at Cooperstown, Venango Co., Pa., and they have had three children, namely: Elizabeth, George and Mary.

Mrs. Shirk was born in Clarion Co., Pa., and is the daughter of George and Elizabeth Gates.

illiam Alldritt is a farmer of prominence on section 29, Clyde Township, and was born Oct. 6, 1823, in Bradley, Staffordshire, England. His parents, Thomas and Ann (Jackson) Alldritt, were natives of the same country and of unmixed English descent, and his father was engaged in active business life in his own country until 1824, when he left England to found a home in the New World.

Mr. Alldritt is the seventh son and was less than a year old when the family emigrated to America. He was too young to walk alone, but he learned while on ship-board, and made his first trip on foot across the cabin of the captain. They made port in Boston harbor, and went from that city, after a short residence, to Lowell, in the same State. In that place Mr. Alldritt grew to a suitable size and age to attend school. His father died there in February, 1831, and when he was 12 years of age his mother removed to a farm in the country. The family remained there until 1845. In May of that year the mother, with four children, came to Whiteside County, whither Richard, an elder son, had come previous. They located on a farm which included 180 acres situated on sections 20, 29 and 33, and bought by the mother and her son Richard.

William Alldritt was an inmate of his mother's home until his first marriage, which occurred Jan. 24, 1855, to Mary C. Griffin. She was born in 1827 in Methuen, Mass., and her parents were of New England origin. They have been dead some years. After their decease she came to the township of Clyde with an elder brother, and she was there married to Mr. Alldritt. She died Dec. 25, 1855, surviving her marriage but about one year. She was a lady of prominent Christian character, and was highly respected. Mr. Alldritt was a second time married March 4, 1860, in Clyde Township, to Julia A., daughter of Leonard and Mary (Sparr) Hiner. Her parents were born in Pennsylvania of German ancestors, and were among the earliest settlers of the Keystone State. The daughter was born Jan. 2, 1841, in Wayne Co., Ohio, whither her parents had removed several years before her birth. When she was seven years of age her parents went to Mercer Co., Ohio, remaining there seven years. The family came to Illinois in 1855 and located in the east part of Whiteside County. Later they settled in Clyde Township, where the mother died in the fall of 1878, aged nearly 71 years. The father is yet living. Mr. and Mrs. Alldritt have had six children: Charles J., born May 11, 1864; William R., June 4, 1866; Benjamin F., Aug. 10, 1868; Nathan G., July 31, 1870; William was born Feb. 2, 1861, and died July 19, 1863; Minnie M. was born Aug. 15, 1862, and died July 13, 1863. But six days intervened between their deaths.

At the date of his second marriage, Mr. Alldritt

became a resident on the homestead in Clyde-Township, which he has since occupied. It contains 145 acres, all under cultivation, except ten acres, which is in timber. The buildings on the place are creditable to its proprietor and a great addition to the general appearance. His stock is valuable, and includes excellent grades. He is a practical apiculturist, and has about 30 stands of bees in his yard on an average. He is a Republican of liberal views, and has officiated in various town offices.

Cohn S. Green, dealer in drugs, books and stationery, at Morrison, and senior member of the firm of J. S. Green & Co., grain, lumber and coal merchants at the same place. was born Dec. 13, 1831, in Walton, Delaware Co., N. Y., and is the son of Thomas I. and Delilah N. (Fitch) Green. His father was a native of Vermont, where he was born Feb. 10, 1810. He went in early life to Walton, where he was married, his wife being a native of that place (born in July, 1812). In 1842 the family removed to Deposit, in the same State, where the demise of both parents occurred,-that of the mother being in 1870, and that of the father in May, 1877. They had eight children, of whom six survive. Mr. Green of this sketch is the oldest. Sherman K. is a boot and shoe dealer at Kansas City, Mo. Charles H. is a salesman with the latter. Elizabeth N. is the wife of Lyman M. Fitch, a farmer of Walton, N. Y. Emma M. is the wife of Charles H. Bradshaw, of Galesburg, Ill. Eliza J. is unmarried.

Mr. Green was about ten years of age when his parents removed from his native place to Deposit. His education was conducted with the judgment which characterizes the better classes in the mental training of their children, and he was sent for several years to an academy. After completing his course of study, he obtained a position as clerk and later as a station agent on the line of the Erie Railroad, in which capacity he operated until he was about 25 years of age.

In 1857 he went to Kansas City, Mo., where he was occupied as a book-keeper, and also became interested in speculations in real estate, in which he was occupied until the war between the North and South destroyed all business relations in the latter section. In April, 1862, Mr. Green closed his affairs in Missouri and came to Morrison. He formed a business opening in the drug trade, in which he has since been interested, purchasing the stock of Dr. W. L. Coe. His business has been uniformly prosperous and the average value of the stock he carries is about ro,000. He employs three assistants and occupies the two lower stories and cellar of the building of which he is the proprietor. It is constructed of brick and is 21 by 52 feet in size.

In December, 1883, the business firm of J. S. Green & Co. was formed, comprising Mr. Green, W. F. Johnson, a commission merchant of Chicago, and M. H. Potter, of Morrison. The business transactions of the house are extensive and include traffic in grain, coal, lumber, lime, salt, cement and all other building materials. In the last named commodities (builders' supplies) they hold a monopoly at Morrison, no other establishment in the city being similarly engaged. Their facilities for the transaction of their business are complete and consist of an elevator, lumber and coal-yard with sheds, limehouse and a dry-lumber room 50 by 98 feet in extent, the whole occupying an area of about two acres.

Mr. Green has been actively interested in municipal affairs since his location at Morrison and has served 12 years as City Treasurer. He has been Alderman two terms and officiated in other minor positions.

Jan. 5, 1864, Mr. Green formed a matrimonial alliance with Nellie A., daughter of Harvey E. and Wealthy A. Williams. Their marriage took place at Dixon, Ill. Mrs. Green was born Oct 31, 1844, in Genesee Co, N. Y. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Green as follows: Harvey S., April 9, 1866; Ivy, July 6, 1869; Olive, June 28, 1877; and Florence M., Feb. 18, 1881.

ohn Gsell, deceased, was formerly a resident upon section 30, Clyde Township, and was born Feb. 21, 1842, in Franklin Co., Pa. The full biographical sketch of his parents may be found in the account of William Gsell, which appears elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Gsell was brought up on his father's farm, and was carefully trained in a knowledge of the details of agriculture, in which he was engaged all his life. He lived at home until he was 21 years of age, and, a few months after reaching that period, he became a householder.

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His marriage to Elizabeth Elter took place in Franklin Co., Pa., Oct. 25, 1863. She is the daughter of John and Mary (Huber) Elter. Her father was a German by birth and was educated in his native land. He came in young manhood to the United States, and his passage across the ocean was memorable for its length and hardships. The scarcity of food necessitated the use of bread which had become so moldy from age that clouds of dust would fly from it when the pieces were bitten. Mr. Elter located in Pennsylvania and married his wife at Rocky Springs in the same State. He was a farmer, and, after their marriage, the parents of Mrs. Gsell always lived in the same place. The mother died in 1841, when her daughter was but five years of age. The father was a second time married, and died of paralysis about 1861, after he had attained to a great age. Their family included four daughters and two sons.

The surviving children of Mr. and Mrs. Gsell were born as follows: Aaron, May 25, 1865; Maria, Jan. 20, 1867; Barbara, July 23, 1868; Sarah, June 13, 1870; William John, Oct. 8, 1873. They have all been educated with care in the public schools. Two children died in infancy.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Gsell lived on a farm in Franklin Co., Pa., about two years, when they removed to Illinois. They settled on one of the best located farms in Clyde Township, which they improved in the best possible way until it was greatly increased in value by the character of the buildings, stock and fixtures.

Mr. Gsell died Sept. 8, 1880. He was a Republican and a member of the Mennonite Church.

Mrs. Gsell retains in her own right 133 acres of the original homestead estate, and is its manager. She belongs to the Dunkard Church.

amuel W. Robinson, senior member of the firm of S. W. Robinson & Bro., hardware merchants and dealers in agricultural implements at Morrison, was born Jan. 5, 1835, in Zanesville, Ohio. Robert P. Robinson, his father, was born in Pennsylvania in 1809, and acquired a knowledge of the business of a foundryman and hardware merchant. He married Mary J. Culbertson, who was born in 1812 near the city of Zanesville, Ohio, and was raised in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and a few years after transferred his family and business interests to Zanesville, where he engaged in the sale of hardware, and operated there more than 20 years. In 1857 he came to Dixon, Ill., and passed about four years in the foundry business. About 1861 he went to Sterling and established a trade in agricultural implements, in which he was interested to the time of his death. The mother died at Zanesville. Of their seven children only the brothers who are conducting a joint business at Morrison are living.

Mr. Robinson was placed at school as soon as he reached a suitable age, and his education was conducted with care in the best schools at Zanesville until he was 16 years of age, when he became an assistant in his father's hardware business. This he has made the vocation of his life, and he has pursued it without intermission for 34 years (1885). It is probably safe to venture the statement that he is the senior hardware merchant in the county of Whiteside. Entering his father's store in 1851, he continued in the position of salesman and assistant six years, and in 1857 came to Morrison and began business independently on the site now occupied by the Revere House. Almost simultaneously he began to make arrangements to establish himself permanently, and in the same year he built the store he now occupies. It is constructed of brick, is three stories in height above the cellar, and is connected with a large warehouse, of brick, located on the railroad. In 1859 he admitted his brother, Frank H., to a partnership. (A biographical sketch of the latter may be found elsewhere in this volume.) The business of the Robinson brothers is extensive, and includes all the branches common to establishments of similar scope and purpose. Their stock comprises full and complete lines of hardware and agricultural implements and machinery. They make a specialty of farm machinery of every description. Their business requires the aid of three assistants.

Mr. Robinson was united in marriage, Dec. 6, 1859, to Anna Gibbs, and they have had six chilchildren: William G. was born Sept. 6, 1860, and is a clerk in his father's store; Paul, born Jan. 29, 1862, is engaged in the same capacity; Mary C. was born May 2, 1864; Maud was born May 6, 1870. Two children died in infancy. Mrs. Robinson was

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born in 1841, in Steuben Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of Alanson and Sophronia Gibbs. She was brought up at Lyndon, this county, to which place her parents moved from New York when she was about six years of age. Her education was completed at the seminaries of Mt. Carroll and Rockford, Ill.



aniel Long, retired farmer, residing at Morrison, was born in Somersetshire, England, Sept. 26, 1821. His father was William Long, a miller and baker by trade; his mother's maiden name was Susanna Follett. His father died in June, 1870. The subject of this sketch was brought up in his father's business, and was married in 1848 to Miss Susan Chapman. They had but one child, Frederick D., now a resident of England. Mrs. Long died in 1851, and the following spring Mr. Long emigrated to America. He spent a few months in Rochester, N. Y., and then went to Lyons, Iowa, where he resided one year. He next removed to Clinton, where he engaged in the butchering business. He was an early settler of Clinton and continued in business there six years, and then engaged in farming, in Spring Valley, this county.

He was married in Mt. Pleasant Township, Dec. 8, 1854, to Mrs. Elizabeth Church, widow of Edward Church and daughter of John and Ann Link. Mrs. Long's paternal grandfather was John Link, and her paternal grandmother was Penelope Link, who was a daughter of Edward Beeks. Her maternal grandfather was Joseph Tyler, and her maternal grandmother was Mary Kollett. Mrs. Elizabeth Long was born in Tarrington, Herefordshire, England, and emigrated to America in 1852. She had one child by her former marriage, Alfred A., who married Mary Lourcher and resides in Spring Valley, Ustick Township, Whiteside County. They have three children,-Arthur A., Elizabeth A. and Lizzie M. Mrs. Long lost her former husband in 1848. Mrs. Ann Link died in November, 1870.

Mr. Long and wife continued to reside on their fine farm in Spring Valley till 1883, when they moved to Morrison, their present home. Mr. Long still owns a well improved farm in Ustick, of 160

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acres, situated on sections 3 and 4. He also has two dwelling-houses and five and a half city lots in Morrison, besides city property in Clinton, Iowa, and a quarter-section of farming land in Northern Dakota.

Mr. and Mrs. Long have had one child, Alice A., who died in infancy. Mr. Long is a Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church. He has made two visits to his native country since coming to America, on one of which his wife accompanied him. During his last visit, his father died, at the advanced age of 89 years.

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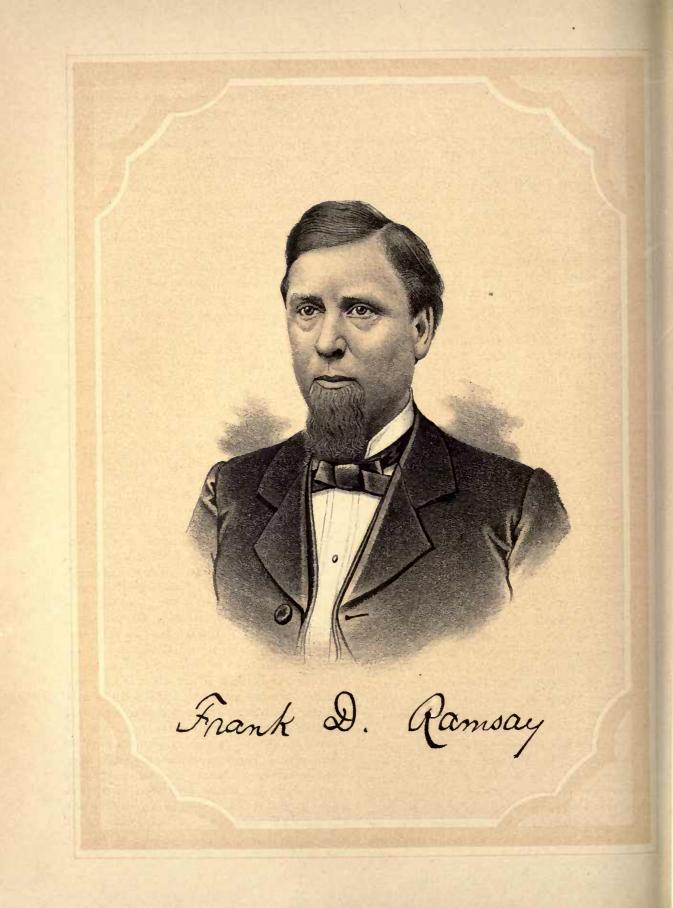
illiam C. Page, of Sterling, is a hatter by trade, but is now retired from active business. He was born in York Co., Maine, July 31, 1810, his parents being Samuel and Sophia (Goddard) Page. Не теceived a common-school education, and at the age of 17 years left home and served a four-years apprenticeship in learning the hatter's trade. Shortly after the expiration of this term, he opened a shop at New Market, N. H., where he followed his trade six years; selling out, he removed to Exeter, that State, and followed the business four years; went next to Kennebec, Maine, purchased a farm and managed that for 11 years, in connection with following his trade; selling out, he went to Haverhill, Mass., where he was employed in the manufacture of flannel three years; then he went to North Berwick and in company with two others purchased a factory, which they ran for three years, manufacturing woolen blankets for calico printers; selling out his interest in the latter, in 1857, he came to Sterling and opened a lumber-yard, since which time he has been engaged in milling and farming. He is succeeding well in his business, and is a prominent citizen of the county.

Politically, he indorses Republican politics, and religiously he is a member of the Congregational Church.

Mr. Page was married in January, 1833, to Miss Dorcas Felker, a native of New Hampshire, and they have had six children, two only of whom are now living,—Harriet N. and Soviah. M1s. Page died Dec. 20, 1872, and in 1874 Mr. Page married again, this time wedding Jane Stackpole, also a native of the old Granite State. She died in August, 1884.

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rank D. Ramsay, attorney at Morrison, is one of the leading lawyers of Whiteside County, of which he is a native. Luther B. Ramsay, his father, is a pioneer of the county, and came here from his native State when he was at the threshold of manhood. He was born Sept. 19, 1818, and in 1839 came to the township of Coloma, as an assistant of Leonard H. Woodworth, chief engineer in the construction of the canal around the rapids in the river above Rock Falls. He spent six months in the work, meanwhile securing a claim in territory that is now included in the township of Hume.

In the fall of 1839 he went back to his native State, returning in the autumn of the succeeding year to take possession of his property in Hume Township. He removed thence in 1843 to Prophetstown, and has since been a resident of that township. He has been prominent in its agricultural development, and is the proprietor of one of the magnificent farms which gives Whiteside County its prestige among the agricultural districts of Illinois. The farm contains 320 acres and is contiguous to the village of Prophetstown, where Mr. Ramsay is now living in retirement, after a life of unusual activity. He spent some years in mercantile business at Prophetstown.

Caroline M. (Smith) Ramsay, his wife, was born in May, 1827, in Poultney, Rutland Co., Vt. Her parents, Stephen D. and Tilly (Manly) Smith, settled at Prophetstown in 1840, where they are still living. Mr. Smith was born in 1798, and is 87 years of age. In 1855 he purchased a farm adjoining the village of Prophetstown, in which he then resided; and in 1871 it was platted and a portion of the village is now located thereon. The families of Smith and Ramsay are inseparably connected with the history of the early days of progress and improvement in Whiteside County.

Mr. Ransay is the oldest child of his parents, and he has one sister, Lucy E., who is the wife of George B. A lams, editor of the Morrison *Herald*. Christine is the adopted daughter of the senior Ramsay and his wife, and lives with them at Prophetstown.

Mr. Ramsay was born in Prophetstown, Whiteside Co., Ill., Sept. 27, 1846. He obtained his elementary

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education in his native county and completed his course of study at Dixon University. After leaving school he engaged as a clerk and also became interested in various other avenues of employment until 1867, when he entered the law office of Frederick Sackett at Sterling, to fulfill a long cherished purpose and obtain a comprehensive knowledge of law and familiarity with office routine under competent instruction. He had, by previous study and reading at odd intervals, obtained a general knowledge of the profession he purposed to enter; and, after a course of diligent application under the preceptorship of Mr. Sackett, he was admitted, in the spring of 1868, to practice in all the State Courts of Illinois. He has since been admitted to the privileges of the Federal Courts.

On obtaining his credentials, he came to Morrison and opened an office in company with O. F. Woodruff. After a partnership of a year's duration, they severed their business relations. During the construction of the branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad through Whiteside County, Mr. Ramsay officiated as attorney for the corporation and acted in the same capacity for some years subsequent. His practice has gradually extended and is one of the largest in Whiteside County.

The rank of Mr. Ramsay in his profession is such as might be expected of a man of his caliber, possessing a disciplined mind, combined with perseverance, energy and unimpeachable integrity. He inherits the directness, clear foresight and sturdy adherence to purpose which distinctively characterize the ancestral stock to which he traces his origin. The Scotch-Irish, who came from Londonderry to escape interference with what they considered their religious liberty, have given to this country an element which manifests as little deterioration through descending generations as any other which enters into our composite nationality. It is noted for independence of character and freedom from ostentation; and while its representatives possess a laudable and normal ambition to rank fairly with others in the world's contest, they covet no place or position which involves sacrifice of others. They are champions of common rights and arrogate to themselves no privileges save those which secure their right to lead pure and honorable lives of effort and usefulness. Of this class Mr. Ramsay is a representative. In his pro-

fessional relations he holds a degree of confidence which is in itself the best possible evidence of the quality of his efforts in behalf of his clients. He is fitted by nature and training for an effective advocate; he is direct in method, imbued with an earnest belief in his work, and formulates his comprehension of points at issue in language that is chiefly noticeable for its pertinence to the case, and its entire freedom from effort to produce oratorical effect. He is a clear logician and is able to present the course of an argument with a perspicuity that is far more effective than rhetorical display. Mr. Ramsay is still a young man, but has achieved through hard work and a persistent determination, a position in his profession and in his relations generally, which is a safeguard to his future. A determination to do well that which is to be done, leaves little possibility of retrogression.

He was united in marriage, Feb. 1, 1872, at Prophetstown, to Lovisa McKenzie. Their two children were born as follows: Luther R., May 18, 1876; Robert M., Feb. 14, 1879. Mrs. Ramsay was born Aug. 7, 1848, in Prophetstown. Her parents, William R. and Harriet (Martin) McKenzie, came to that township in 1837.

The portrait of Mr. Ramsay appears on a previous page. It is copied from a likeness taken in 1885.



oyal C. Twitchell, farmer, section 1, Union Grove Township, was born Dec. 8, 1812, in New Haven, Addison Co., Vt. His parents, Daniel and Lura (Clark) Twitchell, were also natives of the Green Mountain State, where they remained all their lives. Mr. Twitchell is the oldest of their children,—ten in number. Following are the names of his brothers and sisters in the order of their birth: Edith, Lucius, Clark, Almeda, Ira, Urial, Francis and Damon. One child died in infancy.

Mr. Twitchell received a common-school education, and at the age of 17 years he began to acquire a practical knowledge of the trade of his father, who was a mason and also a farmer. He pursued the former line of business in his native State until 1854. In December of that year he came to Whiteside County, where he joined the army of Western agriculturists, purchasing 86 acres in the township of which he has since been a resident, and has labored successfully as a farmer. He has made a later purchase of 40 acres additional, and his homestead now contains 126 acres of valuable land, nearly all of which is in good agricultural condition.

He is a Republican in political sentiment and sustains the general and local issues of the party. He has held the several minor offices of the township.

The marriage of Mr. Twitchell to Mary Harrington took place Nov. 2, 1834, at Weybridge, Vt., and they have three children,—Alzina L., Alice A. and Volney M. Mrs. Twitchell was born in New Haven, Addison Co., Vt., Feb. 21, 1814. She is the daughter of Silas and Betsey (Dickinson) Harrington, and had seven brothers and sisters. The children of her parents were born as follows: Earl, Sophia, Nelson, Noble, Mary, Lovisa, Lewis and Amelia.



ev. Adelford J. Brown, Pastor of the First Baptist Church of Sterling, was born in Madison Co., N. Y., Oct. 1, 1850. His parents were William (a mason by trade) and Elizabeth (Belknap) Brown. At the age of

1 13 years he was "bound out" to Amos Hemstreet, a farmer, until of age, with the understanding that he should then receive \$150 and two suits of clothes; but his behavior was so good that he was set free at 18 with this bonus. The reason that he was "bound out" was his father's entering the United States Army in 1862, when the family was too large and dependent to remain together at home. Two of the children were accordingly indentured.

When Mr. Brown left Mr. Hemstreet, he attended the Cazenovia (N. Y.) Seminary three years and graduated, and then attended the Syracuse (N. Y.) University two years. Making a profession of religion at the age of 17, he continued his Christian career with zeal and began to preach the gospel while a student at Syracuse, having his appointment at Colmar, six miles distant. He was Pastor of the Baptist Church at the latter place, and while sustaining this relation he was blest with a revival, resulting in 104 conversions. After leaving Colmar he taught school

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at Upper Lisle, Broome Co., N. Y., and next, by the advice of his father-in-law, he purchased a farm in Chenango County, and followed agriculture three years: then, receiving a call from West Danby, Tompkins Co., N. Y., he sold his farm and engaged in the ministry as a "supply" at that place. He was ordained May 7, 1879, at Scott's Corners, Seneca Co., N. Y., and accepted a call from the Baptist Church at that place and was in their service three years. Next, he accepted a call from the Baptist Church at Sennett, Cayuga Co., N. Y., where he served two years; then he served the Church at Dansville, N. Y., about two years; and finally, in January, 1885, he received and accepted a call from the Sterling (III.) Baptist Church, and he removed here and commenced his pastoral labors on the 15th day of February following. His flock numbers 240. An account of the Church is given on a subsequent page, under the heading of "Sterling."

Oct. 28, 1873, Mr. Brown married Miss Hattie R. Eaton, a native of Willett, Cortland Co., N. Y., and a daughter of Peter Eaton, a Methodist clergyman. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have two children,—Earl O. and Hattie E.

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ames McCue, general farmer on section 32, Hopkins Township, was born Sept. 24, 1834, in the parish of Balanakiln, County Galway, Ireland. He emigrated thence in 1854, arriving in the United States in November after he was 20 years old. He worked by the month until the spring of 1859, when he rented a farm. He continued its management three years, after which he bought a farm in Hopkins Township, containing 80 acres, where he fixed his homestead. He is now the owner of 460 acres in the townships of Hopkins and Lyndon, which includes about 300 acres under the plow. His place is well stocked with an average number of 90 head of cattle and 18 horses, and he fattens an annual average of 60 hogs.

His parents, Thomas and Honora (Ternon) Mc-Cue, lived and died in Ireland. They had four children: William, James, Mary and Ann.

Mr. McCue was married at Dixon, Lee Co., Ill., by Rev. Father Kinady, C. P., March 1, 1859, to Mar-

garet, daughter of James and Ellen (Kirk) Doyle. She is one of their nine children: Michael, James, Mary, Margaret, John, Patrick, Catherine, Sarah and Ellen. Mrs. McCue was born in Ireland, and is the mother of six children, named William, James, Mary, Thomas, John and Edward.

Politically, Mr. McCue is a Democrat. He has held several official positions in local affairs. The family are Catholics.

ouis Oltmanns, editor of the Sterling Beobachter, was born in Jever, Oldenburg, Germany, April 30, 1836, his parents being Gerhard W. and Anna M. (Luemmen) Oltmanns, natives of Germany, who emigrated to this country in 1867 and settled in Sterling. The subject of this sketch attended private school, and college a short time, left his parental home at the age of 15 years and engaged in mercantile business for 14 years; then, in 1865, he came to America and first was employed by R. B. Witmer at Sterling, until Feb. 1, 1883, when he assumed his present position. In his political views he is a Democrat. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Lutheran Church, to which latter body his wife also belongs.

Mr. Oltmanns was married in 1868 to Miss Annie Lederer, a native of Germany, and they have had four children,—William, Anna, Louisa and Mary.

ichard S. W. Ely, dealer in real estate at Morrison, is a native of Connecticut and was born in Mansfield, Oct. 27, 1834, the son of the Rev. William and Harriet (Whiting) Ely. His parents were born in Connecticut, His father was a well known Congregational minister of that State.

Richard was left an orphan in his boyhood, and in such limited circumstances that he was obliged to depend entirely upon his own efforts for his advancement in life. His education was received in the public schools, and when 21 years of age he sought his fortune in the West. He came to Illinois in 1851, and spent one year at Waukegan as a salesman in a mercantile house. From there he went to

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De Kalb, where he engaged in real-estate business. A few years later he went to Columbus, Wis., pursuing the same business. Thence he went to Cedar Falls, Iowa, and thence to Geneva, Ill. In 1864 he came to Morrison, where he engaged in the grain business. # He also bought and sold real estate, and by the exercise of good judgment made many good investments, and acquired property rapidly. About 1867 he formed a partnership in real-estate business with G. A. Whitcomb, which continued about two years. In 1873 he bought out the Morrison Carriage Works, and two years later took Mr. Whitcomb in as an equal partner. The business was conducted under the firm name of Ely & Whitcomb till November, 1882, when they sold out. The Carriage Works employed an average force of 22 men and turned out from 250 to 300 carriages annually. Mr. Ely is still connected with Mr. Whitcomb in real-estate business, their transactions extending through Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, besides heavy interests in city property in Minneapolis and other cities. Their agricultural lands aggregate upward of 7,000 acres, and are valuable.

Mr. Ely continues to make his home at Morrison, where he has a handsome property. He formerly owned and remodeled the magnificent residence now the property of O. W. Woodruff.

He was married at Sycamore, Ill., Oct. 5, 1858, to Miss Mary E. Crawford, daughter of Charles and Frances (Billmeyer) Crawford. Mrs. Ely was born in Pennsylvania. They have three children,—two sons and a daughter: William R., Spencer C. and Hattie G. Mr. Ely is a stanch Democrat, while he and his estimable wife are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Ely began the race of life an orphan boy without means or influential friends, but possessed of shrewd business instincts, sound judgment and good executive ability, backed by pluck, enterprise and unquestioned integrity. With these qualifications, success was only a question of time. At this writing, having been a resident of Illinois 24 years, he has acquired the large property interests previously alluded to, and is reckoned among the most successful business men of Morrison. The wide range of his field of operations and the magnitude of some of his successful transactions have demonstrated his accurate judgment, cool nerve and keen business sagacity. Mr. Ely is possessed of many estimable qualities, both of heart and mind, while he is no more free from faults than many other good citizens. He is a frank, candid man, who says what he means and stands by what he says, his word being as good as his bond. Generous and free-hearted, his frequent and liberal aid to those in distress has often led to the abuse of his kindness. Notwithstanding such experience, his purse opens just as quickly to the next seemingly worthy applicant for his bounty. Friendship with him is sacred. Once having won his regard and confidence, his friends have always found him true as steel. Trouble or misfortune on the part of a friend, with him only strengthens the tie. It is often the case where one is so firm a friend, he will, where the occasion justifies it, prove as bitter an enemy; but with the subject of our sketch such is not the case. Once having had his quarrel out, he harbors no animosity, but seems to forget the entire matter.

In matters of public interest he has always been found liberal and enterprising. There are but few citizens of Morrison entitled to more credit for a free and generous support of worthy public enterprises than Mr. Ely. In his domestic relations he is known at his best. His unselfish devotion to his wife and children is but another consistent characteristic of the man.

avid R. Denison, one of the proprietors of the Economy Mill at Sterling, was born in Westmoreland Co., Pa., Jan. 6, 1840. His parents, David and Elizabeth (Rhodes) Denison, were also natives of that State. His father was a millwright and miller, and followed his trade in his native State until 1857, when he moved to Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill., and for a short time he was employed at farming: since then he has pursued his chosen vocation as a mechanic and miller.

The subject of this sketch is the third of a family of eight children, in order of birth, received in his youth a common-school education and assisted his father at farming and also at his trade. At the age of 20 he left home and took a farm on shares near Princeton. Next he resided in Nelson, Lee Co., Ill., for a time, following agriculture there for five years;

then was a millwright at Dixon, Ill., until 1871; followed his trade three years in Neosho Co., Kan., and in 1874 he came to Sterling, where he continued his vocation as a millwright until July, 1884, since which time he has had his present position. In 1882 he purchased a residence on the corner of Fifth and Spruce Streets.

In 1862 Mr. Denison enlisted in the cause of his country, joining Co. A, 69th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf. (100 days). His regiment was sent to Vicksburg, Miss., where he was mostly on guard duty in charge of prisoners. After being in the service six months, he was mustered out with his regiment at Chicago, receiving an honorable discharge. Politically, Mr. D. is a Democrat. He is a member of the Masonic Order, of the A. O. U. W. and of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To the latter, his wife also belongs.

His marriage to Miss Clara S. Richardson took place July 29, 1873. She was the daughter of Josepli T. and Annie (Dorman) Richardson, natives respectively of England and New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. D. have had three children; Roy O., born May 8, 1874; Grace E., Feb. 5, 1879; and Myrtle C., Jan. 5, 1884.

infield W. Woodruff, deceased, was formerly a resident of Lyndon Township, whither he removed in 1852 from his native State,—New York. He was born in Livonia, Livingston County, in the Empire State, in 1817. His father, Landon J. Woodruff, M. D., was a prominent physician and surgeon of Western New York, and was desirous that his son should fit himself for the same profession, giving him a substantial education as preparatory to that purpose; but the young man's proclivities led him in another direction, and on his marriage he settled himself to the pursuit of agriculture in his native State.

He was married Jan. 1, 1839, to Solemma F. Terry, and they became the parents of three sons: Orr F., of whom an extended sketch appears elsewhere in this work, is a distinguished lawyer at Morrison; William M. is a farmer and stock dealer at Kearney, Neb.; and John J. is an attorney by profession and possesses uncommon talent, but is en-

gaged almost exclusively in the sheep industry at Kearney, Neb. They are all worthy citizens, in whom their parents felt a just pride.

The condition of public affairs in the State of New York, which existed when Mr. Woodruff found himself qualified to enter upon the duties and privileges of citizenship, was such as to develop all the abilities with which he was endowed by nature. His boyish enthusiasm had been quickened and kept alive by the public training days, and he became an active member of the State militia. His commission as Ensign in the 215th Regt. N. Y. Vol. Inf., is dated May 2, 1840, and bears the autograph signature of William H. Seward, Governor of New York. He was a Whig of intense partisan sentiment, and in after years was fond of rehearsing the incidents of the "good old log-cabin times of 1840." He was strenuously opposed to the slave element.

He resided in Lyndon Township nine years previous to the culmination of the discontent and disloyalty of the southern portion of the United States, watching the succession of ominous events with all the interest of a patriotic citizen. He manifested the stuff of which he was made and the quality of his loyalty, by enlisting when he was 44 years of age as a private in the Eighth Ill. Vol. Cav., at the time of the organization of the regiment in 1861. His military career was in conformity with his character, and he made an honorable record. After the war he resided in Whiteside County until October, 1875, when he went to Kearney, Nebraska, to re-He died in November, 1884, from the reside. sult of injuries received while attempting to manage a powerful sheep. He had nearly accomplished the allotted period of three-score and ten years and passed to his reward in the enjoyment of the honors of a pure, worthy life of uprightness and usefulness. His wife survives him.

ev. N. H. G. Fife, for the past 12 years Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Sterling, was born in the village of Elizabeth, Allegheny Co., Pa., Feb. 19, 1840: both his parents were natives of the same State. His father, Andrew Fife, was a farmer and attained

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the age of 89 years. His mother, nee Sarah Robinson, died at the age of 84 years.

Rev. Fife received his academic training at Elder's Ridge, Indiana Co., Pa., and entered the Junior class in Jefferson College in September, 1857, graduating when 10 years of age. After teaching one year at Middletown, Ky., he entered the Western Theological Seminary in Allegheny City, Pa., at which he graduated in April, 1863. Immediately afterward he was ordained to the work of the ministry by the Redstone Presbytery, and installed Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Connellsville, Pa., which position he sustained five years. He then took charge of the Church at Long Run, in the same Presbytery, where he remained until November, 1873, when he came to Illinois and entered upon his present pastorate. (See the latter part of this volume for a sketch of the Church.)

June 9, 1869, Mr. F. married Miss Mary E. Paull, of Connellsville, Pa. Three children have been born to them,—Eliza P., Charles A. and J. Paull.

Mr. Fife is a Republican in his political views, and his long service in such an intelligent community as that of Sterling, with the continued approval of his Church, is sufficient evidence of his ability and faithfulness in the gospel ministry.

esley Robinson, a prominent farmer on section 12, Clyde Township, was born March 20, 1820, in the village of Manchester, Dearborn Co., Ind. Stephen Robinson, his father, was a native of Maine, and was of mixed English and Scotch lineage. He was married in the State of his nativity to Mahitabel Plumer, also born in the Pine-Tree State. She was of English extraction. Some years after their marriage they removed to Indiana, where the mother died, at the place already recorded as the birthplace of the son, in the spring of 1842. In 1850 the father removed to Illinois and was a member of his son's household until his death, about 1857, when he was nearly 87 years of age. They had six children, five sons and a daughter.

Mr. Robinson is the second oldest child, and remained under the authority of his parents until 1843, when he removed to Lee Co., Iowa, where he spent some years as a general laborer. He then yielded to a fancy to try life on the river, and he engaged in boating. His route terminated at New Orleans, where he has passed several winters after having been occupied as a boatman through the summers.

In the spring of 1844, he came to Whiteside County and located near Sterling, where he fixed his residence. In April, 1847, he was married to Maria, daughter of Martin and Lois (Waite) Montgomery. Her father was of Irish extraction and was born in Vermont. Her mother was of mixed Welsh and French origin and was born in Rhode Island. After their marriage they settled in Roxbury, Delaware Co., N. Y., and at that place Mrs. Robinson was born, Nov. 6, 1818. In 1839 her father moved his worldly belongings to Illinois, his family accompanying him, with the exception of two children. The family located near Sterling.

Three years after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson removed to Clyde Township, where they took up their abode on 241 acres of unbroken prairie, situated on sections 11, 12, 13 and 14. Nearly all the place is under cultivation and it is fairly stocked.

Frank C. Robinson is the only child of his parents, and he was born Sept. 4, 1855. He was married March 20, 1878, to Millie E. Barrett. They located on his father's farm in Whiteside, where she became the mother of a child, who is also deceased. She died in Wheaton, Ill., in 1881, where she went for medical treatment. The son resides on the homestead. Father and son are Republicans in political principle.

braham Zook, a retired farmer of Clyde Township, resides on section 3. He was born Dec. 2, 1820, in Lancaster Co., Pa., and is the son of Joseph Zook, who was born in Chester Co., Pa. In national descent Mr.

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Zook is of Swiss extraction, and records himself as third in generation from three brothers in the paternal line who came to America just previous to the Revolutionary War. Joseph Zook was a woolen manufacturer in Pennsylvania until he was 43 years of age, when he turned his attention to farming. He died in his native State in July, 1852, aged 65 years. Anna (Shuck) Zook, the mother, was born in Lancaster County, and was of mixed Swiss and German origin. Her progenitors were early settlers in the United States. She died in 1826, in the county

where she was born, when her son was but six years of age. She had been the mother of six children. The father married again after the death of his wife, and the children were reared at home.

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Mr. Zook was educated in the common schools and instructed in the duties of farm labor. Feb. 18, 1840, he was married in Franklin Co. Pa., to Ann, daughter of John and Susanna (Raiher) Gsell." Both the latter were born in Pennsylvania, of German descent. They were farmers and died in Franklin County. The death of the father transpired May 10, 1873, when he was 94 years of age. The mother died in 1832. They were the parents of 11 children. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Zook, 10 in number, are all yet living, and are all heads of families: Catherine is the wife of Jacob Swisher, a farmer in Adair Co., Iowa; Sarah married Jacob Garwick, of whom a full sketch appears on another page; Anna is Mrs. Henry Garwick, and lives in the township of Clyde; Mary is the wife of Isaac Trump, a bishop in what is designated the River Brethren Church, and resides at Polo in Ogle County; Joseph S. married Adaline Law, and is a farmer in Adair Co., Iowa; Amanda is Mrs. George Hiller and is a resident on a farm in Clyde Township: Elizabeth married Jacob Ditch, who is a farmer in Ogle Co., Ill.; Abraham married Rosa Bowers and is a resident of Clyde Township.

John R. Zook was born Nov. 27, 1857, in the township of Newton. When he was 20 years of age he began teaching in the public schools of the township where he was born, and after spending two years in that vocation he went to the college at Valparaiso, Ind., where he passed some time in study. Subsequently he engaged in teaching in Ogle County, but passed only one term in that avenue of business, returning at its expiration to the family homestead, of which he has since been the superintendent. He has been engaged for some years as a teacher of vocal music.

Dec. 18, 1884, he was united in marriage to Sarah A., daughter of Jacob and Priscilla (Holley) George. She was born Feb. 22, 1865, in Carroll Co., Ill. She was only two years 'of age' when her father and mother came to the township of Clyde, where she grew to womanhood, was educated in the common schools and was married at her father's house.

Melissa the youngest child of Abraham and Ann

Zook, married John H. Gayman, a farmer in Fairhaven Township, Carroll Co., Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Zook remained in Franklin Co., Pa., after their marriage, until 1857. In that year they removed to Illinois and resided between two and three years in the townships of Garden Plain and Newton. In 1860 they removed to Clyde Township, where they purchased 160 acres of unbroken prairie. They proceeded with vigorous energy to make the usual improvements. Their efforts resulted in a fine and valuable farm, all under cultivation, well stocked and supplied with commodious and necessary farm buildings. The present manager of the place is interested in the improvement of stock and is the owner of fine grades of Short-Horn cattle. All the members of the family, with one exception, belong to the River Brethren Church. The father and sons are Republicans of pronounced type.



Ifred Bayliss, of the firm of Newcomer & Bayliss, publishers of the Sterling Standard,
was born in Bledington, Gloucestershire, England, March 22, 1847. He came with his parents, John and Frances (Blake) Bayliss, to this country in March, 1854. The family re-

sided two years in Cleveland, Ohio, then moved to Hillsdale, Mich. He was educated in public schools of Cleveland and Hillsdale and at Hillsdale College; was graduated at the latter institution in 1870. He served from October, 1863, to August, 1865, in Co. H of the 11th Mich. Cav. Was Superintendent of Schools at La Grange, Ind., in 1871-3, and in 1872 was appointed School Examiner for the County. He was afterwards chosen County Superintendent of Schools, which office he resigned to take charge of the Second Ward School in Sterling in 1874, and remained in charge of that school for ten years. Since June, 1884, he has been associated with James W. Newcomer in the publication of the Sterling *Standard*, a weekly newspaper, straight Republican.

Mr. Bayliss was married June 28, 1871, to Clara M., daughter of Manasseh and Caroline Kern, of Porter, Van Buren Co., Mich. They have two children,—Clara Kern, born Nov. 10, 1872, and Zoe, born Aug. 14, 1879.

ames W. Newcomer, of the firm of Newcomer & Bayliss, publishers of the Sterling Standard, was born in Centre Co., Pa., Nov. 23, 1841; came to Illinois in 1846 with his parents, and settled near Freeport; learned the printer's trade in the Freeport Journal office; enlisted in Co. D, 93d Ill. Vol. Inf., in 1862, and served three years; was wounded at Altoona Pass in October, 1864; was commissioned 1st Lieutenant in 1865.

He published the Lena Star from 1869 to 1878; was United States Storekeeper at Sterling from 1878 to 1883. Subsequently he entered the firm of Mack & Newcomer, which in June, 1884, became Newcomer & Bayliss, publishers of the Standard, a straight Republican newspaper.

Mr. Newcomer was married in 1870 to Miss Lola, daughter of Z. Stover, then of Lena, now of Republic, Kan. They have one daughter, Lulu, born Jan. 10, 1872.



Cacob Garwick, a farmer on section 2, Clyde Township, is a citizen of the United States by adoption, and was born Dec. 13, 1834, in the province of Alsace, France. (This territory has since been recovered by its original owner, Germany, by whom it is still held.) Jacob Garwick, senior, his father, was a native of the same province and was of German parentage. He was a miller by vocation and married Magdalene Wolff. She was of mixed French and Swiss ancestry. Both her grandsires came to America during the progress of the Revolutionary War, under the command of General Lafayette, and were among his corps of officers. Several other male relatives were among the French soldiery who came to assist in the Colonial struggle.

The senior Garwick removed to the United States with his wife and children, the family locating on a farm in Butler Co., Pa. Mr. Garwick, of this sketch, is the oldest of his parents' children, and he left his native province in November, 1852, ⁷ arriving in Pennsylvania a year before his parents. He made a^{*}home for them, and after seeing them comfortably settled he set out for Illinois, locating, in 1854, in Clyde Township, this county. Three years later his father's family followed and fixed their residence in Fair Haven, Carroll County, locating on a farm. The father died in June, 1878, and in May, 1884, the mother followed him to the world of the hereafter.

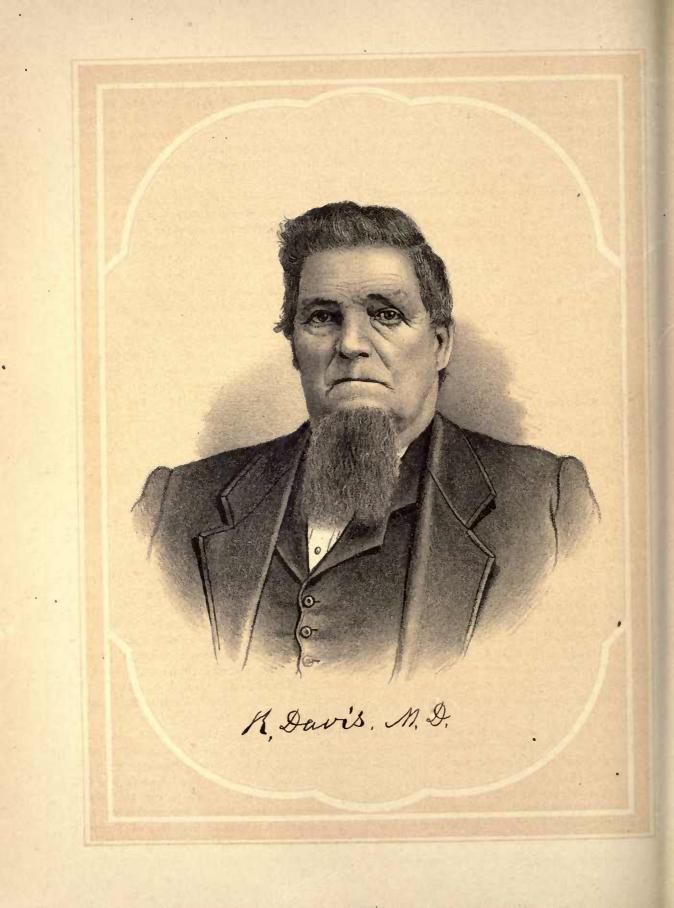
Mr. Garwick operated as a general laborer after coming to Illinois, but while in Pennsylvania had followed the calling of a miller, in which he had been trained by his father in his native country. He had not sufficient money to pay for his breakfast on the morning of his arrival in Chicago, but he made his way to friends in Du Page County, where he obtained aid and employment. His life, to the age of 27 years, was one of continued experience of toil and hardship. He spent three months on board the ship on his way to America, not knowing a soul on the vessel. The entire period was one of storm and peril by sea. Food was exhausted and distress signals were flown from the masthead three successive days before their condition was discovered. They anchored near an island belonging to Portugal, in the South Sea, and secured supplies sufficient to enable them to proceed on their voyage. After his arrival in Whiteside Co., Ill., he became a farm laborer.

He was married Feb. 27, 1861, in Clyde Township, to Sarah, daughter of Abraham and Anna (Gsell) Zook. Her parents were of Swiss and German orgin, and were natives of Lancaster Co., Pa. Their ancestors settled in America about the date of the Colonial struggle for independence. They were farmers and were married in Franklin Co., Pa., where the daughter was born Jan. 19, 1843. She is one of a family of eight children and accompanied her parents when she was 13 years of age to Illinois. They located at first in Newton Township. Two years later they came to the township of Clyde and located on the section which has since been their home. Three of nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Garwick are deceased. Those who survive are named George E., Anna, Sarah, Lizzie, Dora and Katie. The son was a student at college and all have received careful educational instruction. William H. died at the age of 17 years. Abraham and Lena were aged respectively five and two years at the time of their decease. The parents at first fixed their residence

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on 70 acres of land, and Mr. Garwick expended his last dollar to secure his place. (He had but \$25.) In a few years he was free from debt and is now the owner of 300 acres of land, which is all in the best agricultural condition. Mr. Garwick is also interested in improved cattle, and makes a specialty of the Short-Horn breed. His farm is as well stocked as any other of similar grade in Clyde Township and the farm buildings are of an excellent and creditable type. His entire acreage was wholly unbroken at the date of purchase.

He has been for many years a minister in the River Brethren Church. In his native country he was educated in German and French and acted for some time as an assistant teacher in the schools where he had been a student.

euben Davis, physician and farmer, residing on section 3, Hahnaman Township, is one of the extensive land-holders and truly practical and representative men of Whiteside County. The parents of Dr. Davis, William and Hannah (Appleton) Davis, were natives of Maine, from which State they moved to Ohio, where they resided the remainder of their lives. They were the parents of 13 children, namely: Eliphalet, John A., Mary A., Rhoda, Hannah, Reuben, Sarah, Francis A., Isaac, William, James E. and Joshua C. One died in infancy.

Reuben Davis, subject of this biographical notice, is a native of Ohio, where, in Morgan County, he was born Oct. 17, 1819. The country was new in the locality of his birth at that date, and his early education was consequently limited. His early years were passed on the farm and in working on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers ,which vocation he followed, more or less, until the date of his emigrating to this State.

In 1845 Dr. Davis matriculated at the Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, and followed the entire curriculum of that institution, graduating with honors in March, 1849.

Soon after leaving the college, he engaged in the practice of his profession in Perry Co., Ohio, and followed the same with a flattering degree of success until February, 1853. He then came to this county Clerk

and settled in Como, Hopkins Township, where he continued to practice medicine over two years, when he purchased land in Montmorency Township. He moved upon his land and began to cultivate it extensively, alternating his labors thereon by the practice of his profession.

In the fall of 1858 Dr. Davis moved into Hahnaman Township and settled on section 3, his present residence. He determined to make this his permanent home, and at once entered on the improvement of the land, erected good buildings and otherwise ornamented and improved his homestead, and at the present time he has a home for himself and family in which they all take pride, realizing it was procured through arduous toil and untiring energy and determination. The Doctor has been a very extensive land-holder in the county, owning at one time some 1,400 acres. His landed possessions in the county at present comprise some 645 acres, all improved, and for his success in life he has none to thank except his own good judgment and energy, coupled with the hearty co-operation of his good helpmeets.

Dr. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Geddes in Morgan Co., Ohio, Dec. 17, 1839. She was a native of Pennsylvania, in which State she was born in March, 1819. The issue of their union was five children. Two died in infancy and those surviving are Naomi W., Martha J. and Thomas H. B.

The wife and mother died in Morgan Co., Ohio, March 28, 1848. In the same county Dr. Davis was again married. This wedding occurred Oct. 2, 1849, and Miss Elizabeth H. Work was the bride. She is the daughter of David and Sarah (Ross) Work, natives of Ohio, and in which State she was born May 6, 1831. By the latter union 12 children have been born, namely: Francis C., Sarah X., Robert L., Thaddeus C., Hannah A., Mary G., W. Alice, T. McClellan, Dora S., Reuben H., Jessie L. and J. Darwin: ten of these are living.

Dr. Davis, although not seeking office, has almost constantly been honored by the citizens of his township with some office. He was Supervisor six years, Justice of the Peace 12 years and Assessor and Collector several years. In fact, he has held almost every office in the township, and at this writing is performing the functions of the office of Township Clerk and School Trustee. Politically, Dr. Davis is

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a supporter of and believer in the principles of the Democratic party and cast his first vote for Martin Van Buren in 1840.

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As a truly representative man of Whiteside County, and as one the citizens can but feel pleased to see represented among the portraits we give in this work, we give that of the subject of this biography. It is engraved from a photograph taken in 1884.

ames Houseman is a farmer on section 14, Mt. Pleasant Township, where he has prosecuted his agricultural projects since his removal to Whiteside County, in 1856. He was born April 7, 1825, in Montgomery Co., N. Y. He was reared to the vocation in which he is now engaged, and which he pursued in his native State. His farm of 160 acres is all under tillage.

His parents, John and Ann (Scribner) Houseman, were born in the State of New York, where they reared a family of five children, named George, James, William, John and Emmett. The marriage of Mr. Houseman to Elizabeth Van Wagner took place June 10, 1856, in the township where they have since lived. She was born July 19, 1830, in Erie Co., N. Y. Gilbert and Lydia (Knox) Van Wagner, her parents, were born in that state, and their children are Edgar, Mary and Elizabeth. Following are the names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Houseman: Emmett P., Nora, Edgar M., Arthur and Emma A.

Mr. Houseman is an adherent of the Democratic party in politics.

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eorge Pittman, farmer, section 3, Hopkins Township, is a son of Abraham and Mary (Alexander) Pittman, who were natives respectively of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and came to Whiteside County in the spring of 1864 and settled in Hopkins Township, where they lived the remainder of their days. They had a family of seven children, viz.: George, James, Esther, Catherine, David, Rebecca and Caroline.

The subject of this sketch was born in Fulton Co.,

Pa., Dec. 14, 1835. He lived in that State till 1864, when he came to Whiteside County, where he has since lived. He is the owner of 70 acres of land, in Hopkins Township, all of which is in a good tillable condition, and he has a valuable stone quarry on his farm.

He was married in Fulton Co., Pa, Feb. 5, 1859, to Elizabeth Clevenger, daughter of John and Julia A. (Carbol) Clevenger, natives of the Keystone State. They had a family of four children, as follows: Elizabeth, Ann, John and Catherine. Mrs. Pittman was born in Fulton Co., Pa., Aug. 12, 1841. Mr. and Mrs. P. are the parents of seven living children, namely: Martha E., Sophia J., James H., John H., Charles M., Mary M. and Homer. Sophia J. died when five years, five months and eleven days old.

In politics Mr. Pittman is identified with the Democratic party.



illiam H. Maxfield, farmer, section 24, Mount Pleasant Township, was born Oct. 21, 1841, in Bristol, R. I. Nathaniel and Susan (Sherman) Maxfield, his father and mother, were born in New England. After their marriage they located at Bristol, whence they came in 1855 to Whiteside County, settling at Como. The mother died in February, 1870, in Hopkins Township. The father lives in the township of Mount Pleasant. Their ten children were named William H., Frank S., Mary A., Maria W., Georgianna, Nathaniel, Eva H., Elizabeth, Harriet and Winnifred L.

Mr. Maxfield was 13 years of age when he came to Whiteside County, where he has since lived. He is now one of the heavy land-holders of Mount Pleasant Township, owning 240 acres, which lie partly in section 24 of the township, on which his residence is located, and on section 19 of Hopkins Township. The entire area is practically all under tillage. Mr. Maxfield deals quite extensively in stock, his herds containing 60 head of cattle and nine horses, and he raises an annual average of 100 hogs.

His marriage to Jennie McElrath took place in Como, July 4, 1864. Their children were named Minnie E., William H., Jr., and Walter I. Mrs. Maxfield is of Irish and Scotch origin, her parents,

John and Jane (Jackson) McElrath, having been natives respectively of Ireland and Scotland. They became residents of Whiteside County about 1856, locating in Mt. Pleasant Township, where they spent the remainder of their days. The demise of the mother occurred June 1, 1872, and that of the father in the month of October following. Margaret, Thomas, John, Eliza, Jennie and William W. are the names of their children. Mrs. Maxfield was born in Ireland, April 20, 1843, and was about five years old when her parents emigrated to the United States.

Mr. Maxfield is a Republican in political connection and views. He has officiated in several local offices.



ohn Harpham, dealer in harness and saddlery hardware, Third Street, Sterling, was born in Madison Co., N. Y., Oct. 27, 1828, being the seventh in a family of ten children, four sons and six daughters. His parents were Septibah and Jane (McAlpine) Harpham, natives respectively of England and Scotland. The senior Harpham was a farmer by occupation, and died Jan. 11, 1840: the widow survived until 1863.

John was reared on the farm and in the common school until 19 years of age, when he left home and went to Chenango Forks to learn the harness trade, remaining a year and a half. He then engaged in the same business for himself at Bridgport, N. Y., for one and a half years. Then he sold out and for about three years attended the Fulton and Cazenovia Seminaries, a portion of this time teaching school. Then he married and settled in Fayetteville, Onondaga Co., N. Y., where he followed his trade a year and a half. Selling out, he came to Sterling, since which time he has been successfully engaged in the business stated at the beginning of this sketch, both wholesale and retail. In this line he is the leading man in Sterling.

Mr. Harpham is a Republican and a Christian gentleman, belonging to the Congregational Church at Sterling. He was married May 22, 1853, to Nancy Terwilliger, a native of Onondaga Co, N. Y., and they have three children,—Bertha A., Fanny E. and John L. Mrs. H. is also a member of the Congregational Church.



hauncey W. Reynolds, farmer, section 2, Mt. Pleasant Township, was born Nov. 12, 1821, in Sudbury, Vt., and is the son of Allen and Lydia (Raymond) Reynolds. They were natives of Vermont, were married there, and there the mother died. The father died in the State of New York. Their children, three in number, were named Raymond A., Oliver L. and Chauncey W.

The youngest child was brought up by his maternal grandfather, with whom he lived until he was 22 years of age. For about five years after, he was occupied as a farm assistant, and about 1848 he became foreman of a saw-mill and filled 'the position seven years. In 1855 he came West to secure a broader and more hopeful field of operation, and spent one season in a saw-mill at Davenport, Iowa, after which he prospected in Iowa, Kansas and Missouri. He decided that Whiteside County offered as much inducement as any other locality, and in October, 1857, he made a purchase of a claim which included 120 acres of unbroken prairie, situated in the townships of Mt. Pleasant and Clyde. His homestead buildings are in the township first named, and his entire amount of land includes 700 acres, which is situated in the two townships and is practically all under tillage. Mr. Reynolds is identified with and supports the principles of the Democratic party.

He formed a matrimonial union with Althea Dean Dec. 24, 1856, in Kane Co., Ill, and they have five children,—Mary A., Walter D., Raymond A., Lydia L. and Chauncey W., Jr. The oldest daughter is the wife of Samuel McCune, and lives in Clyde Township. Mrs. Reynolds was born July 10, 1833, in Putnam Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of S. A. and Delilah (Wright) Dean. The parents were natives of the same county where the daughter was born. They removed thence in 1846 to Kane Co., Ill., where the father died, in April, 1849. Late in life the mother came to Whiteside County and became a member of the family of her daughter, and died at her

home Dec. 2, 1882. She had been the mother of eight children,—Erastus, Althea, John, Ada, Robert R., Lewis, Marion and Smith A.

eter A. Quackenbush, section 10, Mt. Pleasant Township, has been a farmer in Whiteside County since 1856. He was born June 25, 1828, in Montgomery Co., N. Y. His parents, Peter P. and Magdalene (Speaker) Quackenbush, were also born in the Empire State. Mr. Quackenbush of this sketch had one sister, Margaret A., who was his senior in birth.

In his native State he was principally interested in mercantile pursuits, and in February of the year named as that in which he removed to Whiteside County, he located in the township of Mt. Pleasant. His first farm consisted of 75 acres of land, which he purchased, and on which he located, putting into effective operation the purposes of his change of location and calling. He has added by subsequent purchase, and is now the proprietor of a valuable farm of 160 acres of land, which is all under tillage. Mr. Quackenbush is identified politically with the Republican party.

He was first married Dec. 12, 1850, in Montgomery Co., N. Y., to Harriet Becker. She was born in the Empire State and accompanied her husband to Illinois. She died Aug. 11, 1861, in the township of Mt. Pleasant. Mr. Quackenbush was united in marriage Jan. 9, 1862, to Harriet Drum, at Sterling. To them four children have been born, who are named Maggie M., Ainsley, Estella and Edward D. The mother was born Aug. 21, 1841, in Schoharie Co., N. Y. Her parents, John and Margaret (Becker) Drum, were born in New York, and they had 11 children, named Mary, Julia, Martha, Delevan, George, Melissa, Harriet, Lucy, Clarissa, Ellen and Nancy.

acob Kauffmann, retired farmer and a resident of Sterling, was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., Jan. 26, 1820, and his parents were Rudolph and Elizabeth (Summy) Kauffman. Leaving home at the age of 15 years, he was a farm laborer for 18 months, at \$4.50 per month for 10 months, and \$8 a month the remainder of that

period. Next, he devoted two and a half years of his time to learning the shoemaker's trade, then one year as a journeyman, and then opened a shop for himself and followed the business for eight years. Next, he was engaged in the furnace business for 18 months, and then he came to Sterling Township, where he was a farm laborer for three years. He then bought 80 acres in Jordan Township, moved upon the place, and in 1855 purchased 40 acres adjoining, and in 1864 a quarter-section more: this last he afterward sold. At one time he owned as much as 440 acres. In 1871 he bought a lot in Sterling and built a residence upon it, where he now lives.

Mr. Kauffman is a Republican in his political views, and has held local offices of trust. He was School Director in Jordan Township for 15 years. He is a substantial and worthy citizen.

His marriage to Miss Anna E. Snyder, a native of Pennsylvania, took place Feb. 2, 1840, and they have five children living, namely: Tobias, who married Hattie Capp and has six children,—Minnie, Lincoln, Frank, George, Clarrie and Jessie; Leander, who married Beckie Spivey and has four children,—Carrie Fred, Florence and Grace; Jacob, who married Florence Robertson and has two children,—Benjamin and Jesse; and the two other children of the subject of this sketch are Adam and Cora.

Tobias Kauffman, of the above family, enlisted in the last war, in 1864, in the cause of the Union, and was a member of the 34th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf., under Gen. Sherman. He was wounded at the battle of Bentonville, was engaged in many skirmishes, and served faithfully to the end of that great contest, when he was honorably discharged.

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liver S. Oakley is a farmer of Mt. Pleasant Township, located on 463 acres of land on section 29, which is all under advanced cultivation excepting about 100 acres. Mr. Oakley is a native of Sweden, where he was born Feb. 7, 1836. His father and mother, Swan and Christiana (Jenson) Oakley, lived and died in that country. Mr. Oakley was brought up by his parents at home, and when he was 18 years of age he came to this country. The track of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad was being laid,

and he was employed as a laborer in the vicinity of Round Grove for some time. He next engaged by the month at farm labor, in which capacity he operated until 1862. He then began to rent farms, and devoted his attention to agriculture for about seven years, pursuing that method of operation. He went to Iowa in 1869, and bought 160 acres of land, which he continued to own and operate six years. In the spring of 1875, having sold his property in Iowa, he returned to Whiteside County, where he obtained possession, by purchase, of the fine estate he now owns. Since obtaining the privileges of citizenship, Mr. Oakley has supported the issues of the Republican party.

Mr. Oakley was united in marriage Jan. 3, 1865, to Jennie L. Maxwell. Alice M., Cora A., Ida S., Lottie C. and Freddie S. are the names of their children. Mrs. Oakley is the oldest of a large family of children, and is the daughter of David and Barbara (Cassels) Maxwell. Her parents lived and died in Scotland, their native land. She was about 12 years of age when she came to the United States. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

illiam H. Reed is a farmer on section 13, Hopkins Township. He was born Dec. 8, 1831, in Franklin Co., Pa., son of Isaac and Ann (Commerer) Reed, and his parents were also born in the same State, where they were residents until 1852. In that year they settled in Hopkins Township. In August, 1881, they went to Sterling, where they are now resident. Their children were born and named as follows: Elizabeth C., William H., Mary, Anna M., John C., Martin L., George T. and Emma R.

Mr. Reed is the oldest son, and he received only a common-school education. He accompanied his parents and their family to Hopkins Township, locating near Empire, where he has since resided. He owns 41 acres of land, which is under partial improvements.

His marriage to Mary J. Hacker took place Oct. 26, 1856, at Sterling. Her parents, William and Elizabeth (Jasper) Hacker, were born in England and came to the United States in 1834, settling in Ulster Co., N. Y. In 1845 they came to Whiteside County, settling in Elkhorn Grove, where they passed the remainder of their lives. They had nine children, born in the following order: Richard J., Nathaniel S., Elizabeth G., Annabella V., Eliza B., Jane H., Mary J., Edward W. and John T.

Mrs. Reed was born June 19, 1834, on Prince Edward's Island. She is the mother of seven children, as follows: Nathaniel J., Charles H., Nettie B., Daniel E., Mary E., Ida L. and Lovie D.

Mr. Reed is a Democrat. He has been somewhat active in local official matters. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 174, at Sterling.

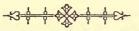
dward Scotchbrook is a farmer of Mt. Pleasant Township, resident on section 31. He is a citizen of the United States by adoption, having been born Dec. 8, 1827, in Lincolnshire, England, where he grew to manhood and was engaged in farming until 1851, when he emigrated to the United States. He first located in Tompkins Co., N. Y. In July, 1852, he came to Whiteside County, and in the autumn following he bought 40 acres of land in Fenton Township. He obtained employment as a farm assistant in Lyndon Township, where he worked by the month until the spring of 1854, when he rented the farm known as the Gibbs place, which he managed a year. He then bought 100 acres of land in the township of Prophetstown, where he was engaged in agriculture two years. In 1856 he exchanged his property for another farm in the same township, on which he was the resident proprietor eight years. In 1864 he sold the place and bought the Patterson farm near the village of Lyndon, which he held eight years. In 1872 he sold it and bought 294 acres in Mt. Pleasant Township, which is situated on sections 31 and 32. On this place he established his homestead. The entire acreage is practically under tillage, and the proprietor stocks his place on an average with 75 head of cattle and eight horses, and he fattens about 50 hogs annually.

Politically, Mr. Scotchbrook has been an adherent of the Republican party since he became in fact a citizen of the United States until the spring of 1884, when he joined the ranks of the independents.

The parents of Mr. Scotchbrook, John and Char-

lotte (Taylor) Scotchbrook, came from Lincolnshire, England, to the United States in 1853. They located in Whiteside County, where they both died. The date of the decease of the former was in July, 1872. The latter died May 6, 1882. They had three children,—Mary A., Edward and Elizabeth.

Mr. Scotchbrook was married in Lyndon Township, March 27, 1854, to Mary A. Pope. Of their union five children have been born,—Mary E., George P., Willard A., John T. and Sadie E. The mother was born Dec. 25, 1830, in Lincolnshire, England. Her parents, Abraham and Sarah Crampton Pope, were natives of the English shire where their daughter was born, and whence they emigrated to the United States in 1853. They came to Whiteside County and located in the township of Lyndon. In 1874 they made another removal, to the western borders of the continent, to Vancouver's Island. The mother died there, Dec. 11, 1878. Their children were named Mary A., Betsey, Thomas, Sarah, Louisa, Eliza, Emma and Aaron.



harles N. Russell, a retired merchant of Sterling, was born Feb. 3, 1826, in Greenfield, Mass. His parents, Charles and Adeline (Nash) Russell, were natives respectively of Massachusetts and Vermont and of English ancestry.

From the age of 15 to 20 Mr. Russell lived with the Rev. A. Harding, of New Salem, Mass.; then coming to Como, this county, he worked a year on the farm belonging to S. B. Harding; then for two winters he taught school in Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill.; next, he was employed at farm labor until the following August, when he went with a surveying party north of La Crosse, Wis. The next four years he was employed as clerk in Holmes & Hapgood's store at Como, and four years more he was engaged in the grocery business with A. C. Hapgood at Como; then he bought out Mr. Hapgood and conducted the business alone for four years, and sold out. Two years subsequently he removed to Sterling and purchased a house and lot on Spruce St.; subsequently built on the corner of Seventh and Spruce streets, which he now occupies as a residence. He also owns a farm of 190 acres at Big Bend, which he rents.

Mr. Russell is a Republican in his political principles. He takes special interest in public improvements and institutions for the public welfare.

He was married Dec. 25, 1851, to Miss Julia T. Sampson, a native of Duxbury, Mass. She came West in 1836 with her parents, Capt. Henry and Nancy (Turner) Sampson, who settled in Como, kept a hotel for a time and finally died there. Mr. and Mrs. Russell have two children,—Annie F. and Charles T.

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armon E. Burr, farmer, section 12, Union Grove Township, was born Nov. 18, 1818, in Winsted, Connecticut. He is the son of Solomon and Mary (Ensign) Burr, and they were both natives and life-long residents of that State. The mother died Oct. 29, 1846; the death of the father occurred Dec. 19, 1851. Following are the names of their ten children : Maria, Rufus, Samuel, Mary, Rhoda, Sarah, Willard, Huldah, Harmon and Charlotte.

Mr. Burr attended the common schools until he was 15 years of age, when he commenced teaching. After following that business seven years without intermission, he entered Oberlin College (Ohio), where he pursued a full course of study and was graduated in 1849. He taught during the vacation seasons to obtain means to defray the expense of his collegiate course. He resumed teaching for a livelihood, and resided in Lorain Co., Ohio. In 1859 he was elected Sheriff and served a full term of four years. On the expiration of his official life in 1865, he came to Illinois and located in Whiteside County. Since his removal to Union Grove Township he has been engaged in farming and in teaching. In the latter calling he is the senior in the county, having taught 50 years. He owns 200 acres of land on the section where he resides, which is principally in a good agricultural condition, and is largely devoted to stock purposes. Mr. Burr has 48 head of cattle and six horses, and sends to market about 60 swine annually.

He was married in Columbia, Lorain Co., Ohio, May 1, 1840, to Ann Squire, and they have

three children: Harmon E. was born Jan. 12, 1851; Charlotte A., born March 13, 1856, died Feb. 27, 1883: John W., born Aug. 27, 1862, died July 23, 1870. Mrs. Burr was born March 2, 1825, in Devonshire, England, and is the daughter of Thomas and Susannah Squire. Her parents were born in Devonshire, England, and in 1834 emigrated with their family to the United States. They located in Lorain Co., Ohio. The father died there Dec. 14, 1856; the mother died in October, 1861. Their children, of whom they had ten, lived to maturity. Their names were Thomas, John, Jonas, Hannah, William, Susan, Elizabeth, Ann, Tamsen and Margaret.

Mr. Burr is identified politically with the Republican party. In the fall of 1884 he was elected Supervisor of his township, and is still engaged in the discharge of the duties of the position. He and his wife are communicants in the Episcopal Church.

r. William Bassett, deceased, formerly a resident of Fulton, and one of the pioneer physicians of Whiteside County, was born in Hinsdale, Berkshire Co., Mass., Sept. 20, 1808, and was a son of Isaac and Mary (Knight) Bassett. He received his medical education at the Berkshire Medical Institute, of Pittsfield, Mass., and graduated in the class of 1834.

He was married at Granby, Hampshire Co., Mass., April 16, 1835, to Miss Louisa A. Ayres, daughter of Chester and Lois (Preston) Ayres. Mrs. Bassett's people for many generations were natives of Massachusetts. Dr. Bassett removed to Bertrand, Mich., and began practice in 1836. The following year he removed to Sycamore, De Kalb Co., Ill., where he was in practice till 1842. He then went to Iowa, and from Iowa he came to Fulton in 1849. He entered upon the duties of his profession at this place, where he had an extensive and successful practice. He was afflicted with lung trouble and was often obliged to decline answering calls on account of failing health. He made his home at Fulton continuously from 1849 to the time of his death, which occurred June 23, 1867, except a few months at a time spent in Colorado and in Mt. Morris and Union Grove, Ill., for his health.

Dr. and Mrs. Bassett's family consisted of two

sons and a daughter: William E. married Geneva Estabrook and resides in Alabama; Helen S. is the wife of B. F. Woodward, of Denver, Col.; and Langdon, the youngest son, died aged four and a half years.

Dr. Bassett was a Republican and one of Fulton's most respected citizens. As a physician he was skillful in his profession, especially in the diseases incident to the early settlement of this country. His wife, an estimable lady, survives him and continues to reside at Fulton. She is a respected member of the Presbyterian Church.

eander S. Kauffman is a farmer on section 25, Hopkins Township. He is the son of Jacob and Ann E. (Snyder) Kauffman, who were born in Pennsylvania, of German descent. In 1850 they removed from the Keystone State to Whiteside County, locating primarily at Sterling and removing thence to Jordan Township. Later on they again settled at Sterling, their present place of abode, where they are living in retirement. Their seven children were born in the order in which they are named: Topias, Benjamin F., Leander S., Jacob S., Adam E., Walter N. and Cora M.

Mr. Kauffman was born May 20, 1847, in Lancaster Co., Pa. He was three years of age when his parents removed with their family to Whiteside County. He secured a common-school education and lived at home under the care and authority of his parents until he reached his majority. He then began teaching and pursued that business five years in Whiteside County. At the end of that time he entered upon the prosecution of a plan he had previously formed and engaged in farming. He bought 80 acres of land in Jordan Township, which he managed five years. He sold his property at the expiration of that period of time and bought his present estate in Hopkins Township. At the date of purchase it included 110 acres, and it now embraces 213 acres, which is practically all under cultivation. Mr. Kauffman is a Republican in political preference and relations, and has held several school and local township offices.

He was united in marriage Nov. 9, 1871, in Lee

Co., Ill., with Rebecca, daughter of John and Sarah (Robinson) Spivey. The parents were born in England, and the mother died there in 1850. In 1853 the father emigrated with his family to the United States, settling in Ogle Co., Ill. The father died there April 6, 1863. Mrs. Kauffman had two sisters, Hannah and Sarah, both older than herself. She was born April 20, 1849, in England. She has been the mother of four children,—Carrie M., Fred W., Hattie F. and Grace L. Mr. and Mrs. Kauffman are members of the Christian Church. He belongs to the A. O. U. W.



Cohn Phelps, deceased, an early pioneer merchant of Fulton and one of her most enterprising and respected citizens, was born in Greenfield, Franklin Co., Mass., April 8, 1819. His parents were John and Almeda (Newton) Phelps, of English descent.

When 16 years of age John went to Hartford, Conn., where he was employed as a clerk in a drygoods store nine years. In 1844 he came to Fulton, Ill., where he formed a partnership with an elder brother, Augustine Phelps, under the firm name of A. and J. Phelps, dealers in general merchandise. The firm continued to do business until the death of Mr. Augustine Phelps, after which Mr. John Phelps carried on the business alone till 1855, when he sold out to Patrick & Hollinshead. He then built the stone warehouse on the levee, and was engaged in warehouse business for some years.

He was married at Fulton, in June, 1848, to Miss Ellen Humphries, daughter of C. and Almira Humphries, and step-daughter of John Baker, the first white settler at Fulton. Mrs. Phelps was born at Collinsville, Conn. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps had two children, a daughter and son: Hattie N. is the widow of Robert Robinson; the son, Dwight, married Louise C. Stetler, and is a resident of Iowa.

In the fall of 1853 Mr. Phelps and Judge James McCoy purchased a printing-press and office outfit in St. Louis; but as the steamer having the press on board was caught in the ice at Rock Island, it was not until the following spring that it reached its destination. The first paper was issued in May, 1854,

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and was called the *Whiteside Investigator*. This was the first paper published at Fulton.

Mr. Phelps took an active part in the early railroad projects, and was chosen a member of the first Board of Directors of the Mississippi & Rock River Junction Railroad, and aided materially in securing the construction of the first railroad to Fulton. He was frequently chosen to fill public positions, and served as School Director, Assessor, Township School Treasurer, Supervisor of the town, Alderman of the city and Township Clerk. He was a prominent Freemason, having taken the highest degree in that order, being a member of Fulton City Lodge, No. 189, A. F. & A. M., of which he was an officer many years. He was also a member and officer of Fulton Chapter, No. 108, R. A. M., and of the Dixon Commandery and Freeport Consistory. In politics he was Republican.

Mr. Phelps was a man of many noble qualities, and remarkable for a keen sense of honor and the strictest integrity. His word was considered as good as his bond. While among his fellow citizens he was known as "Honest John Phelps."

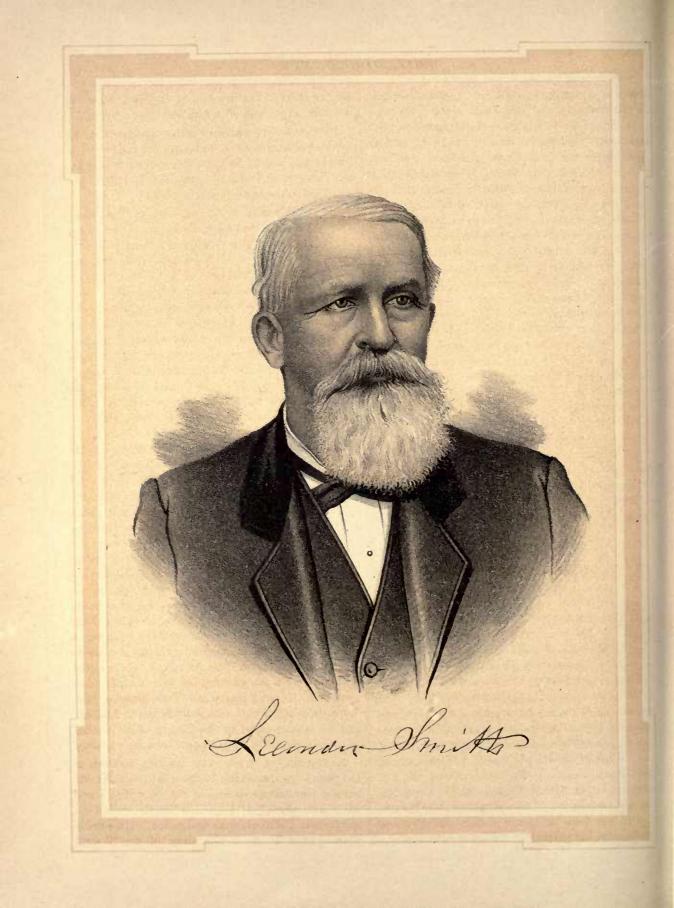
He lost his wife, an estimable lady, Oct. 10, 1877, and for several years prior to his death he was not in business, but lived quietly at his old homestead in the company of his only daughter, Mrs. Robinson. His death occurred Feb. 5, 1884.

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amuel H. Greenawalt, dealer in grain, coal and lumber at Galt and Round Grove, was born Jan. 18, 1841, in Franklin Co., Pa. His father, Jacob Greenawalt, was born in Pennsylvania and there married Mary Diehl, also a native of the same State. Their 12 children were born in Franklin County, where the father died, in 1865. The mother survives.

Mr. Greenawalt is the seventh child of his parents. He received the advantages of the common schools of his native county, where he remained during his minority, serving meanwhile two years in the shop of his father, who was a tailor. On arriving at the age of 21 years he came to Illinois. After passing a year in Lee County, where he worked on a farm, he came in 1863 to Whiteside County and passed the first season as a farm laborer. In the winter of

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1864-5 he engaged as a clerk in a general mercantile establishment, and afterwards entered the machine shop of Galt & Tracy. He continued in their employment until the fall of 1866, when he formed a partnership with J. K. Carolus, the firm style becoming Carolus & Greenawalt. They transacted a business in general merchandise at Empire until the spring of 1885, when they disposed of their stock, in order to devote themselves exclusively to the management of the trade in which they are now operating, and which they inaugurated in 1881 at Galt, their firm style being transposed, and their business has since been managed under that of Greenawalt & Carolus. They have a branch establishment at Round Grove. Mr. Greenawalt is a Democrat in political sentiment, and he has been Clerk of Hopkins Township four years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and belongs to the English Lutheran Church, with which his wife is also connected.

He was united in marriage in 1866 at Sterling, III., to Melinda, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Kuhn) Carolus, and is the sister of the business associate of her husband. She was born in April, 1842, in Franklin Co., Pa., and came in April, 1862, to Whiteside County. Ollie M. and Frank H. are the names of the two children of Mr. and Mrs. Greenawalt.



eander Smith, banker at Morrison, is one of the most prominent business men in Northern Illinois. He is senior member of the banking firm of Smith & Mackay, and has been president of the First National Bank at Morrison since its organization in 1865. The ancestors of Mr. Smith belonged to the old Puritan stock that settled in Massachusetts, and his immediate progenitors located at and near Ipswich, in that State. From there, Nathan Smith, his father, traced direct lineal descent. The grandparents of Mr. Smith settled in Mount Vernon, N. H., where Nathan was born in 1777. Nancy Lamson, who became his wife, was born in Mount Vernon, in 1782, and they became the parents of two sons—,Nathan, Jr., and Leander. The former died in Athol, Mass., in January, 1879, and left a wife and three children.

Nathan Smith, senior, was by vocation a manufacturer of woolen cloth, and, after marriage went to Templeton, Mass. In 1838 he removed to Royalston, in the same State, and died there in 1849. His wife died at the same place, in 1854.

Mr. Smith was born Feb. 10, 1819, in Templeton, Mass. In addition to the business of a manufacturer his father owned and conducted a farm, where his family lived and where his sons were brought up. Mr. Smith lived on the farm until he was 16 years of age, when he was sent to an academy at New Ipswich, N. H., where he obtained a substantial elementary education. At the age of 17 years he began teaching and spent six successive winters in the pursuit of that vocation. Meanwhile he was engaged in studious preparation for a professional life, and, as opportunity offered, he began to read medicine. He matriculated in the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, in Hanover, N. H., from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1842, when he was 23 years of age. He entered upon his initiatory career as a physician and surgeon at Richmond, N. H., where he practiced with success for about three years. He was not content with the scope and acquisitions of his life as a professional man, and in order to extend his business relations he left Richmond and went to Tioga Co., Pa., when the rich lumber resources of that section was being opened and which afforded a promising field for the exercise of the abilities and ambitions of Mr. Smith. His professional skill was as valuable a resource as the energies and financial ability he brought to bear upon the situation, and he conducted his business as a physician with all the interest and ardor demanded by the exigencies of the location. He entered heavily into the manufacture and sale of lumber and combined therewith a mercantile enterprise of considerable proportions. His location was at Elkland, and he was engaged in the pursuit of his several business interests in Tioga County from 1845 to 1853.

Meanwhile, the glowing and exciting accounts of the golden harvest on the Pacific coast, ripe for the reapers, aroused all sections of the New World and Mr. Smith joined the "Argonauts," as the earliest immigrants to California were designated. He went in March, 1849, to the sunset slope of the Western

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Continent, to avail himself of the mining resources. At that time the city of Sacramento was a hamlet of tents, and a few unpretentious houses occupied the site of the present magnificent city of the Golden Gate. The local government was in a state of chaos from existing circumstances; the rapid influx of population of a most miscellaneous character, setting aside all regulations of law and order; and, in the absence of authority, every man was a power unto himself and exercised his assumed prerogatives according to his own interpretations of the rights and privileges to himself accruing, by virtue of his understanding, his interests, or his pejudices, or whatever his standpoint might be. Mr. Smith engaged in prospecting on the North Fork of the American River, and he remained in California about a year. He was an efficient auxiliary in the administration of measures to secure the tranquillity and protection of the people, the government being in a formative condition and largely dependent on the efficiency of the authorities constituted irregularly in the absence of systematized municipal regulations.

He returned to Pennsylvania in 1850, after a year of successful operation in the Golden State, and resumed the duties of his former business connections. In 1853 he went to Vinton, Benton Co., Iowa, under the same impetus which had led him to Pennsylvania. He established his practice there and became speedily and extensively identified with the general interests of the place. He acquired the proprietorship of large tracts of Government land, and he platted an addition to the village of Vinton, which is still designated by his name. After operating at that point a year, he went to Lyons, in Iowa, and prosecuted his professional business and other interests two years.

In r856 he came to Fulton, Whiteside Co., Ill., where he devoted his attention to the prosecution of financial projects and enterprises, and also engaged extensively in the manufacture and sale of lumber. He prosecuted his interests in that direction at Fulton ten years, and during that time he secured large tracts of Government land in Wisconsin and Minnesota, covered with pine timber, the latter being removed and the land afterwards sold to settlers for farms.

Mr. Smith inaugurated the private banking enterprise of Smith, Root & Co., at Fulton, in 1856, in which he retained a controlling interest until 1864, in which year the financial enterprise under the style of L. Smith & Co. was established at Morrison. In 1865 the latter was converted into the First National Bank, with Mr. Smith as President and A. J. Jackson, Cashier. In January, 1885, the bank commenced business under its first extension of franchise, its original charter having expired at the end of 20 years.

In the fall of 1862, while a resident of Fulton, Mr-Smith was elected to represent his district in the Legislature of Illinois, and in the fall of 1864, he was re-elected to the same position. He served on Committees on Banks, Corporations and State Institutions, and on several others of minor importance. He performed his duties in the interests of his constituency in an able and characteristic manner. He introduced several important bills, among which was that providing for the building of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, now the property of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy corporation.

In r868, Mr. Smith visited California in the pursuit of health and relaxation from business cares, to find a wealthy and prosperous commonwealth, fair cities thronged with the most cosmopolitan population to be found on the earth, and a general condition which seemed the result of the operations of some superhuman instrumentality.

In 1876 Mr. Smith became a resident of Morrison, a.d in 1878 he founded the private banking house of Smith & Mackay, of which he is the senior member, and which has been from the outset engaged in the transaction of extensive and satisfactory financial operations. He has continued his traffic in real estate and has devoted much attention to the general improvement of land in Whiteside County, where he is the proprietor of 2,000 acres of land under excellent cultivation. He is also the owner of several thousand acres of land in Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Since becoming a citizen of Whiteside County, he has been continuously identified with the local interests of Fulton and Morrison. He officiated several years as member of the Council in the former place, and also served that municipality some years as City Treasurer. On the organization of the College of Northern' Illinois, at Fulton, he was constituted a member of the Board of Trustees, and, with the ex-

ception of an interim of one year, he has acted as its Treasurer continuously. He has had entire charge of its endowment fund. Mr. Smith has been one of the Board of Aldermen at Morrison six years. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity at Fulton.

Whatever political faith Mr. Smith possessed on arriving at the era of his legal freedom he had imbibed from association chiefly, his ancestors having been Democrats of the Jacksonian school, and he acted in accordance with his transmitted principles until 1848. The crowning and significant events that characterized the presidential campaign of that year had a weighty influence with Mr. Smith, and he had, as by intuition, a comprehensive understanding of all that was implied by the term "Free Soil," and understood the responsibilities which coming exigencies laid upon his manhood. He voted for Martin Van Buren as the exponent of his new faith in its embryo state. On the organization of the Republican party he enlisted earnestly in its ranks, and has ever since accorded to its issues his zealous support.

He is equally sincere in religious sentiment, and although he favors the tenets of the Baptist creed, he is liberal and tolerant of all denominational bodies who base their organization upon the principles of Christianity. He gives to all generously without distinction of sect, and since the outset of his career of prosperity he has been known as the helpful assistant of all evangelical projects. He was one of the largest contributors to the new church edifice built by the Presbyterian society at Morrison, in 1884.

It is conceded that Mr. Smith is at the head of the long catalogue of financiers in Whiteside County, which presents an array of names of uncommon ability and success. Men are born with the Midas touch, and every community comprises one or more in its category of types of business pre-eminence.

Mr. Smith was united in marriage Aug. 18, 1843, in Richmond, N. H., to Elizabeth Parkhurst. She was born in Richmond and was the daughter of Dr. John Parkhurst, of that place. She died Jan. 31, 1851, at Elkland, Pa. Mr. Smith entered into a second matrimonial alliance May 2, 1855, with Dolly Ann Allen. She was born in Cortland Co., N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been the parents of six children. Elizabeth, second child, is deceased. Alice is the oldest. Frank L. is cashier in the banking house of Smith & Mackay. Louis W, is his successor in the order of birth. Edward A. is a bookkeeper in the bank. Harry W. is the youngest child.

The portrait of Mr. Smith is presented on another page. It will be welcomed by his own generation through personal motives of appreciation, and those of the future will cherish it as the likeness of one who brought his abilities and resources to bear upon the permanent foundation of Whiteside County.

Cohn Yager, retired farmer, resident at Sterling, was born in Union Co., Pa., Jan. 30, 1808, his parents being John and Mary E. (Phillip) Yager, farmers, of German ancestry. In their family of six children, the subject whose name heads this paragraph was the second in order of birth. His parents moved to Ohio in r812 and lived there eight years, clearing and improving a small farm. This they sold and removed to Jackson County, that State, where they purchased a farm of 160 acres and then retired, in 1837. Mr. Y. died Feb. 13, 1856.

John remained at home until 21 years of age, assisting on the farm and receiving a limited education. After leaving home he purchased 80 acres of the Government, which he improved and occupied for seven years. He then sold out, and in 1836 came to Ogle County, this State, and took up a claim that had no bounds, as "Uncle Sam" owned all the land that was "joining him!" Residing there until 1843, he sold out his interest and removed to Genesee Township, this county, buying 600 acres, which he occupied till 1880, when he moved to his present residence in Sterling. He still owns 540 acres of land.

In his political views Mr. Yager is a Democrat, and both himself and wife are members of the Christian Church, of which he has also been a minister. He was ordained in 1836, and followed preaching the gospel, as well as farming, up to 1880. At Coleta he built a house of worship, at his own expense. He has, accordingly, exhibited a high degree of philanthropy; and, being a consistent Christian, he has won the respect and maintained the highest esteem of the community.

April 19, 1829, Mr. Yager married Miss Elizabeth Ayers, and they had nine children, only two of whom

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are living,—Mary and Harriet. The first named married Henry Miller, and they have six children,— William, Oran, John, Bell, Hattie and Samuel. Harriet Yager married Ephraim Brookfield, and has three children living,—Edwin, Nellie and Helen. Mr. Brookfield died in Florida, and his widow afterward married Henry Green, and by this marriage had one child, Charles by name. For his second wife Mr. Yager married Catharine Nance, Dec. 12, 1853, and lived with her nine years.

Nov. 16, 1863, Mr. Yager married for his present wife, Mrs. M. A. McCray.

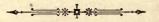


W. Bastian, of the firm of F. K. & A. W. Bastian, publishers and proprietors of the Fulton Journal, a semi-weekly independent paper, was born in Geauga Co., Ohio, June 26, 1846, and is the son of Van S. and Ann E. Bastian. He removed to Rochester, N. Y., with his parents in 1850, and received his primary education in the schools of that city. In 1861 he came to Prophetstown, this county, where he was engaged in farming and teaching school. He subsequently removed to Bureau County, this State. Being ambitious to acquire a thorough education, while his circumstances did not justify the necessary expense, he was obliged to earn the money with which to pay his way through college. This he did in teaching school and working on a farm till he succeeded in obtaining three terms at Dover College and two at Wheaton, finally receiving a State certificate. His attendance at Wheaton occurred after he was married. He taught the Yorktown school, organized the Tampico school, graded it and served as Principal seven years.

He came to Fulton in August, r881, and purchased a half interest in the *Journal* office, and has since devoted his entire attention to conducting that business. The history of the paper under the management of the Bastian Brothers proves that it is ably edited and that the office is conducted on sound business principles.

Mr. A. W. Bastian was married in Yorktown, Ill., March 4, 1872, to Miss Eva A. Patterson, daughter of Orrin and Lucy M. (Chubbuck) Patterson. Mrs. Bastian was born in Bureau Co., Ill. They have one child, Sidney A., born Dec. 13, 1875.

Mr. Bastian is a Democrat in his political views.



dward J. Hempstead, liveryman, Sterling, was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., April 28, 1816, his parents being Col. William and Miriam (Hyatt) Hempstead, natives of the Empire State. His father dying in 1834, he assisted in support of the family until he was 25 years of age, when he bought a small farm and cultivated it six years. He then sold out and entered the livery business at Oswego City, which he followed for 14 years. Then he came to Sterling and engaged in the same business, in which he is enjoying fair success. He is the oldest liveryman in the city.

Politically, he is a Democrat in his principles, and religiously he is in sympathy with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

He was married Oct. 8, 1846, to Miss Julia King, and they have one son, Frederick, born May 21, 1848.



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red K. Bastian, senior partner of Bastian Bros., publishers and proprietors of the Fulton *Journal* (see history of the paper elsewhere in this work), was born in Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1856, and is the son of

Van S. and Ann E. Bastian. He came to Illinois with his parents in 1861, and was brought up on a farm near Prophetstown, this county. He received his primary education in the district school, became a student of Princeton (Ill.) High School and of Wheaton (Ill.) College, and subsequently attended the Whiteside County Normal School three terms. He received a first-grade certificate and taught school three years. He was engaged in various employments till October, 1879, when he was employed as reporter on the Sterling Gazette. That connection continued till April, 1881, when he purchased the Journal office of the Sterling Gazette Company. He changed its politics from Republican to Independent-Democratic. Aug. 21, 1881, his

elder brother, A. W., purchased a half interest in the office, and the business has since been conducted under the firm name of Bastian Brothers. In September of that year they changed the paper from an eight-column folio to a nine-column folio, weekly, patent inside; and in November following the patent business was discontinued and the paper wholly printed at home. The paper was issued in that form till October 30, 1882, when it was made a seven-column semi-weekly, all home print, and published Tuesdays and Fridays. The Journal was the official paper of the county during the years 1883-4-5. The office is supplied with a power press and good outfit of material for all sorts of job work. Without severing his connection with the Journal, Mr. Bastian went to Grand Forks, Dak., in July, 1882, and engaged as a reporter on the Grand Forks Daily and Weekly News. He continued on the News staff until November of that year, when he returned to Fulton and the Journal office,

Mr. Bastian has served one year as City Marshal of Fulton. In politics he is a Democrat.

He was married at Mendota, Ill., Aug. 21, 1884, to Miss Nellie J. Barton, daughter of William and Maria L. Barton. Mrs. Bastian was born in La Salle Co., Ill. (Lee County)

a farmer on section 34, Hopkins Township. He was born Feb. 9, 1827, in the State of New York. He settled at Como, in Hopkins Township, in 1854, where he was resident a little more than two years. He then

bought 160 acres of land on section 34, Hopkins Township, and later made a further purchase of 103 acres. He continued the management of his farming interests until the fall of 1867, when he removed to Sterling. In the spring of 1868 he went to Waverly, Iowa, and engaged in the sale of agricultural implements, and was occupied in that business until his death, which occurred July 30, 1870.

While a resident of Hopkins Township he was prominent in local township official matters and acted in the capacity of Supervisor nine years, besides filling the position of Treasurer and other minor offices.

He was married Nov. 9, 1854, to Marcia G. Bur-

dick, by whom he had six children, named William H., Carlton W., Frank W., Carrie A., Blanche A. and Henry E. The three last named are deceased. Mrs. Loomis was born Aug. 7, 1831, in the State of New York, and is the daughter of Joel C. and Mary (Baker) Burdick. The former was a native of Massachusetts and the latter was born in New York. Their children were Marcia G., William R., Joel C., Alexis C. and Clarence A.



enry May, farmer, section 35, Hopkins Township, has lived in Whiteside County since the autumn of 1854, when he came hither with his wife and two children; and, associated with his brother, bought 167 acres on

the section on which his homestead has since been established. He is the owner of 70 acres of land, chiefly under tillage. He is a Democrat in political choice and relations.

Mr. May was born Oct. 19, 1815, in Massachusetts. He spent his youthful years in obtaining a common-school education, and passed the time intervening between that age and his majority in acquiring a knowledge of carriage-making and the trade of wheelwright. He followed these occupations until 1840, when he began running an omnibus line between Roxbury and Boston, in which he was interested four years. In January, 1851, he went to California, making the route there by way of the isthmus of Panama. He engaged in mining in the Golden State, and was occupied in that business three years, meeting partial success. He returned to Massachusetts in the spring of 1854; and in the fall came to Illinois.

He formed a matrimonial alliance with Martha Jane Currier Nov. 27, 1846, in Methuen, Mass. She was born Feb. 20, 1822, in that place, and is the daughter of John and Harriet (Burr) Currier. Her parents lived and died in the State of Massachusetts. She is the oldest of their six children, and her brothers and sisters were named Eunice B., John M., Jonathan G., Ada B. and Cynthia E.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. May have been four in number, and they were born in the following order: Mary H., Esther E., William A. and Henry C. Es-

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ther died Oct. 14, 1853, when about three years of age. Mary married Delos Olds and lives at Como. Mr. and Mrs. May are members of the Congregational Church.

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hristian Burkholder, proprietor of the general agricultural depot on Spruce Street, Sterling, was born Sept. 29, 1848, his parents being Elias and Maria (Blair) Burk holder, natives of Pennsylvania, who moved to Clinton Co., Ohio, in 1857, and to Sterling in the fall of 1859. Mr. Burkholder, the senior, followed farming until 1882, since which time he has been engaged in the live-stock business.

Christian, the subject of this notice, attended the Rock River Seminary at Mount Morris, Ill., four terms. Then he started out in business by entering the employment of H. S. Street, in the agricultural warehouse, and was with him until 1877, when he purchased his interest and has since then managed the business alone.

In his political views, Mr. B. is a Republican, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a consistent Christian gentleman, being liberal and public-spirited.

Mr. Burkholder married Miss Mary P. Irvine, the daughter of Joseph and Electa S. (Parsons) Irvine, of Rockford, Oct. 7, 1869. By this marriage there have been six children,—Nellie M., Charles J., Lotta A., Harry E., Homer S. and Alice M.



Naniga & Co., dealers in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, etc. This is a new mercantile firm, established at Fulton April 1, 1885, with a fine general stock valued at \$3,000. The members comprising the firm are Garrett Naniga and Herman Sikkema. The senior partner, Garrett Naniga, was born in Fulton Township, this county, Feb. 18, 1861, and is the son of George and Dereke (Felt) Naniga. He was reared on a farm, and in 1882 engaged as clerk for George DeBey, a general merchant of Fulton, and continued with him till April 1, 1885, when he formed the existing partnership with Mr. Sikkema. He was

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married in Ustick Township, this county, Oct. 15, 1884, to Miss Helen Sikkema, daughter of Jacob Sikkema. Mrs. Naniga was born in Holland and came to the United States in 1865. Mr. Naniga's parents are also natives of Holland and came to the United States in 1855. He is a Republican; he and his wife attend the Presbyterian Church.

Herman Sikkema, junior partner of the above mentioned firm, is a native of Holland and was born June 21, 1858. He is the son of William and Annie (Housenga) Sikkema. He emigrated to the United States in 1872 and arrived in Fulton, Ill., the same year. He has been engaged in farming, mill work and teaming till April, 1885, when he formed the existing partnership with Mr. Naniga. He is Republican in politics and attends the Presbyterian Church.

Messrs. Naniga and Sikkema are energetic young business men, who have hosts of friends who will rejoice to see them prosper in their newly established business.

eremiah K. Carolus, member of the firm of Greenawalt & Carolus, dealers in grain, coal and lumber, at Galt and Round Grove, was born in Franklin Co., Pa., July 23, 1844. and he is the son of George and Elizabeth (Kuhn) Carolus. His father was born in Pennsylvania and died there July 15, 1856. In 1860 the mother came to Whiteside County and has since resided at Sterling. Their ten children were born in the order in which their names are given, as follows: John F., Isaac, Joanna, Margaret, Elizabeth, William, Josiah, Melinda, Jeremiah K. and Emanuel.

In 1860 Mr. Carolus came to Whiteside County, where he arrived in April. He engaged as a farm laborer at various points and spent three years working by the month, after which he operated as a carpenter at Sterling about the same length of time. He then came to Empire in Hopkins Township, and in December, 1866, entered into a business association with Samuel H. Greeanwalt, his brother-in law, for the purpose of prosecuting mercantile transactions. They maintained their establishment at Empire until the spring of 1885, when they sold their stock.

In 1881 they began their operations in coal, grain and lumber at Galt, under the firm name of Green-

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awalt & Carolus, and in the spring of 1885 they started a branch establishment at Round Grove. They are managing their business relations with profit to themselves and satisfaction to the public generally.

Mr. Carolus is a Republican in political connection, has been actively interested in school matters in his locality, and was elected Town Clerkin the spring of 1885.

His marriage to Mary A., daughter of Joseph and and Louisa Lytle, occurred Nov. 28, 1872, in Hopkins Township. Her parents were born in Pennsylvania and settled about 1857 in Whiteside County. Her father died in 1884. Mrs. Carolus is one of six children, who were born as follows: Joseph, Lucy, Mary A., Harry, Maggie and Lizzie. She was born Sept. 23, 1844, in Lancaster Co., Pa., and she is the mother of four children – George L., Bertie, Herbert J. and Edith M. Mr. and Mrs. Carolus are members of the English Lutheran Church, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F.

ufus E. Dade, dealer in boots and shoes, and sewing-machines, Fulton City, established his business Jan. 1, 1880. He was born in Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., June 12, 1844. When three years of age he went with his parents to Fulton, N. Y.; six years later the family removed to Spring Wells, Mich., where Rufus learned the shoemaker's trade.

On the breaking out of the late war he enlisted, Sept. 10, 1861, in Co. F, 5th Mich. Vol. Inf. He participated in the siege of Yorktown, Va., from some time in April to May 3, 1862; battles of Williamsburg, May 5; Fair Oaks, May 31, and June 1; Chickahominy, June 26; Malvern Hill, July 1; second Bull Run, Aug. 30; Chantilly, Sept. 1; South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14; Antietam, Md., Sept. 17; Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13; Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 2 and 3; Locust Grove, Va., Dec. 27 and 30; and the Wilderness, May 5, and 6, 1864, where he was wounded. He was then in the hospitals at Washington, D. C., and York, Pa., and was sent from the last named place to Detroit, Mich., where he was mustered out of the service Oct. 27, 1864, receiving an honorable discharge.

He re-enlisted June 6, 1866, in the 43d Veteran Reserve Corps, and performed duty as an artificer, with the rank of a non-commissioned officer. He was stationed at Fort Mackinaw and served till May 26, 1868.

He then came to Fulton, Ill., where he was employed as foreman by S. B. Boyer, boot and shoe manufacturer, until he closed business in 1877. He then formed a partnership with Fred Fell in the boot and shoe trade, which connection continued two years. Jan. 1, 1880, he entered upon his present business.

He was married at Fulton, Ill., Jan. 26, 1871, to Miss Elizabeth R. Webb, daughter of E. K. and Anna M. Webb. Mrs. Dade was born in Fulton, Ill. They have four children, two boys and two girls: Myrtie E., Laura A., Edwin R. and Bertie A.

Mr. Dade has usually voted with the Republican party, but at present is inclined to be an independent.

ames Drew, one of the proprietors of the Economy Mill, Sterling, was born in the Dominion of Canada, Dec. 3, 1832, his parents being Elisha and Anna (Dart) Drew. His father was by trade a carpenter, and in 1852 came to Stephenson County, this State, engaging in agriculture; but he is at present a resident of Lena, having retired from active business.

James, the eldest in his father's family of nine children, remained at home until 21 years of age, assisting his father at his trade and on the farm and receiving a common-school education. He left Canada in 1851, came to Stephenson Co., Ill., worked at the carpenter's trade and assisted his father on his farm until of age. Then he went to Lena and worked at the carpenter's trade till the fall of 1855, when he came to Sterling and followed his vocation until, in 1861, he commenced as a miller for a man named Ross; the mill changed proprietors at the end of a year, and Mr. Drew continued in his capacity as miller several years longer, for the new firm. He next entered the employment of J. McKenney in the Sterling Mills, working for him several years, then four years for Church & Patterson. In 1880 he purchased a third interest in the Economy Mill, in company with Dillon & Harris; in 1881, in company with Harris, he purchased Mr. Dillon's

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interest; and he bought out Mr. Harris in 1883. In 1884 he sold a half interest to D. R. Denison. They bought the building lot and water power, and have since conducted the establishment as a merchant and custom mill, with acceptability to their patrons. Mr. D. owns his fine residence on Pine and Sixth Streets.

In his political views, Mr. Drew is a Republican, and in his religious connections a member of the Presbyterian Church at Sterling, of which body Mrs. Drew is also a member. He is also a member of the Masonic Order.

June 4, 1856, Mr. Drew was married to Melinda Olinghouse, a native of Ohio, and they have had three children, namely, Florence E., Laura F. and Charles E.

arius Gould, furniture dealer in the Farwell Block, on Locust Street, Sterling, was born March 9, 1824, in Saratoga Co., N. Y., and was one year old when his parents, Tobias and Dinah (Degroff) Gould (also natives of the Empire State), moved to Bradford Co., Pa., where his father, a farmer, died, in 1831: his mother died in Georgia, in 1875.

On the death of his father, Mr. Gould went with his grandparents to Cayuga Co., N. Y., and remained with them until 17 years of age, attending school winters. He then went to Tioga County, same State, and served a three years' apprenticeship at shoemaking. His health failing, he returned to Cayuga County and worked at carpentry three years, when he came to Genesee, this county, purchased a farm of 40 acres, cultivated it and also worked at his trade. This farm he sold in 1860, and purchased another in the same town, comprising 120 acres. Two years afterward he sold this farm also, went to Hickory Grove, bought 80 acres and followed farming there until 1870, when he sold out and moved to Sterling, where for 14 years he followed building by contracts, being very successful. Sometimes he had as many as ten men in his employ. Jan. r, 1884, he purchased the interest of Joshua McKenny in the furniture and undertaking business. He has one partner, and now the firm of Stakemiller & Gould are enjoying a prosperous trade. Mr. Gould owns a house and lot on Sixth Street, between Locust and B, where he resides.

Politically, Mr. Gould is a Republican; religiously, a consistent Christian gentlemen, being a member of the Baptist Church at Sterling, to which body Mrs. G. also belongs. He is also a Freemason.

Mr. Gould was married to Miss Lucy Ann Southard, of Cayuga Co., N. Y., March 17, 1848. She died in 1876, leaving four children,—Francis A., William L., Sarah A. and Ida A. Mr. Gould was married a second time, Sept. 5, 1877, to Mrs. E. S. Phillips, of Sterling, and by this marriage there is one daughter, Jessie by name.

karlton W. Loomis is a farmer on section
 34, Hopkins Township. He is the son of
 Washington and Marcia G. (Burdick) Loomis, of whom a succinct personal narration is given on another page. He was born March 24, 1861, in Hopkins Township. He obtained as

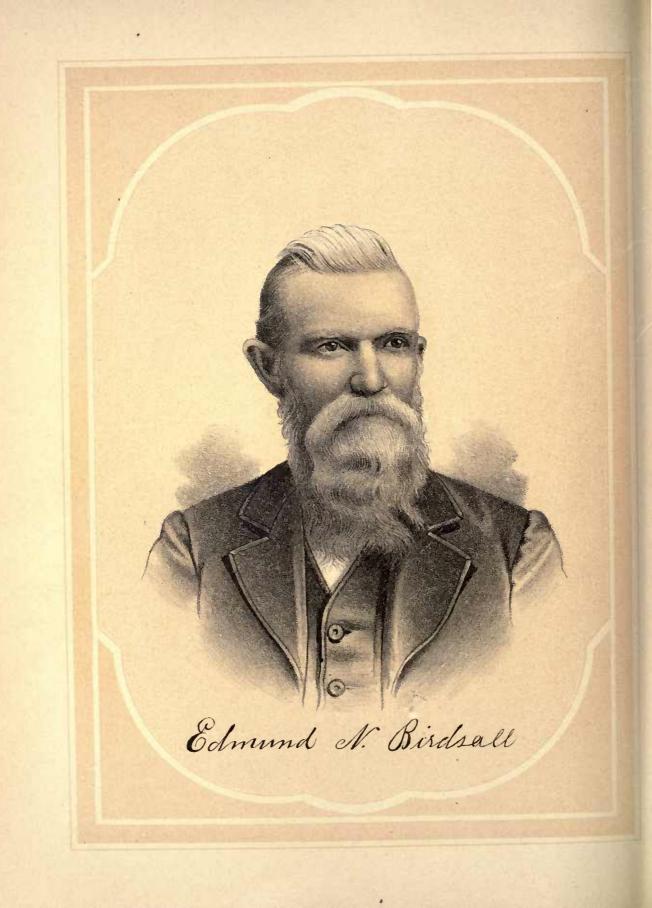
good a common-school education as the public schools afforded, which he attended until he was r6 years of age. He then went to Valparaiso, Ind., where he attended the Normal School six months. Later he entered the Iowa Business College at Cedar Rapids, where he was graduated in February, 1878. He is engaged in farming on the homestead of his father, of which he is the owner. In political preference he is a Republican.

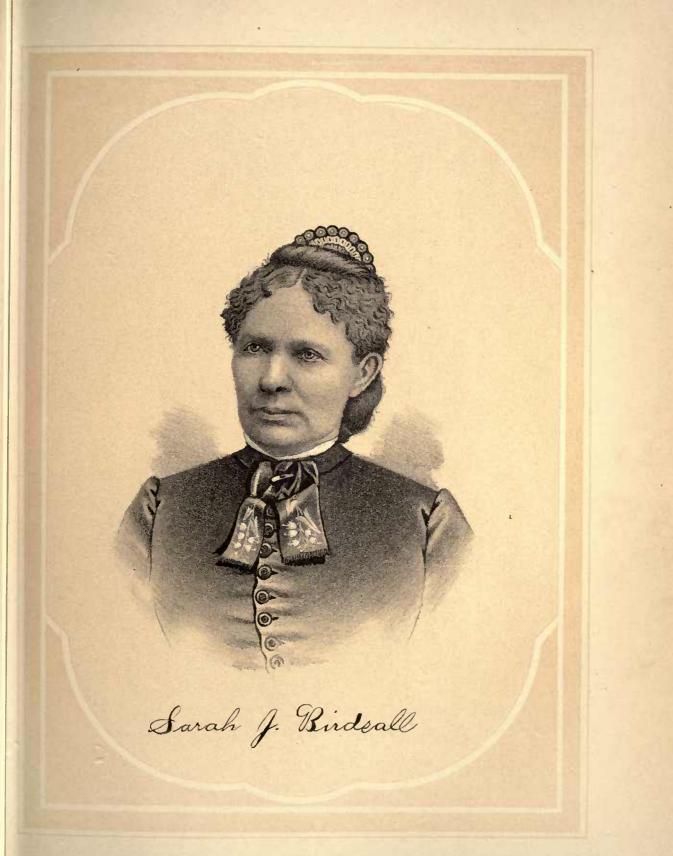
Mr. Loomis was married Feb. 22, 1881, in Sterling, to Lydia, daughter of Henry S. and Elizabeth (Eshleman) Williams. Her parents are natives of Lancaster Co., Pa., and she is one of seven children, born in the following order: Benjamin F., Albert A., Jacob E., Lydia, Henry E., Ulysses G. and Minnie E. Mrs. Loomis was born March 3, 1864, in Sterling. She is the mother of two children, William W. and Charles E.

F. Eastman, now connected with the Sterling Gazette, was born in Ellisburg, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1844, his parents being Charles W. and Cynthia (Fiske) Eastman, natives of New England. He graduated at Schenectady, and taught school at Maquoketa, Iowa, and at different points in this county until

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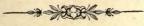
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1872, when he assumed the editorship of the Red Oak (Iowa) *Express*. In a few months, however, he returned to Sterling, and was connected with the *Gazette*, as editor and proprietor, for ten years; then was engaged in banking and farming in Dakota for two and a half years, and finally, in 1885, he came to Sterling again and engaged in the *Gazette* office.

In his political views Mr. Eastman is a zealous Republican and a prohibitionist. He belongs to the Christian Church of Sterling, of which he was one of the founders in 1875, and one of the Elders and Sunday-school Superintendent before he went to Dakota. He is a member also of the Legion of Honor, and is an influential citizen of Whiteside County.

Mr. Eastman was married July 23, 1872, to Miss Frances Adams, of Sterling, who died in 1877. For his second wife Mr. E. married Myra Christopher, a native of Byron, Ogle Co., Ill. They have one child, born in the month of October, 1881.



ohn Wolfersperger, retired farmer, residing at Sterling, was born in Lebanon Co., Pa., Oct. 14, 1820, his parents being John and Margaret E. (Trautman) Wolfersperger, natives of the same State. Remaining at home until 31 years of age, he came to Jordan Township, this county, and bought a saw-mill and 100 acres of land, where he remained three and a half years. In the fall of 1853 he entered 240 acres, in the same township; in the following spring he entered 80 acres more; and in the fall of 1854 he moved upon this tract, aggregating at the time 320 acres. He resided upon that place until 1883, when he went to Kansas and spent a winter there to attend the tract of 960 acres of land which he had bought in 1873. In 1884 he returned to Sterling and purchased a residence, which he now occupies. He has, since his first purchases of land, bought and sold real estate, so that he is now the proprietor of a total amount of 720 acres in Jordan Township, and 1,600 acres in Prairie Co., Ark.

In his political principles, Mr. W. is a Democrat. He and his family attend the Lutheran Church.

He was married Oct. 20, 1844, to Lydia A. Kapp, a native of the Keystone State, and they now have four children living,—Henry F., Aaron, Cassie and Margaret. Henry F. married Tillie Duefflinger, and they live in Kansas, with a family of six children,— John, Dan, Lydia, Maggie, Maud and Bent. Aaron married Anna Hendricks, and they have two children,—Lelia and John J. Cassie married William Seidel and they reside in Kansas. Margaret married W. W. Davis, and they have one son,—John Davis.



dmund N. Birdsall, farmer, section 8, Hopkins Township, is a son of James and Lydia (De Garmo) Birdsall, natives of New York State, who married and resided there till 1845, when they came to Whiteside County and settled in Sterling Township. They died in fhe city of Sterling,—he July 11, 1866, and she June 27, 1868. They had a family of five children, as follows: Edmund N., Elias D., Henry L., Harriet W. and George A.

The subject of this sketch was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., Feb. 16, 1830, and was 15 years old when he came to Whiteside County. He received a common-school education and lived at home till he was 30 years of age, although he was married some years previously. He has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is the owner of 154 acres of land in Hopkins and Genesee Townships, besides property in the village of Sterling; 140 acres of his land is tillable. In 1876 he erected a fine frame house, and in 1881 built a fine barn, and his buildings are second to none in the county.

He was first married in Genesee Township, Feb. 16, 1854, to Clarissa Danes, a native of this State, who bore him one child, George D., but he died at the age of five months. Mrs. Birdsall died Aug. 9, 1855, and Mr. B. was again married, in Carroll Co., Ill., Oct. 20, 1860, to Sarah J., daughter of Robert L. and Jane (Wilson) Fleming: her parents are natives respectively of New York State and Pennsylvania, and came to Carroll County in 1848, where they lived till their deaths. He died January 27, 1879, and she Sept. 9, 1881. They had a family of eight children who lived to grow up, namely: Jasper, Sarah J., Hugh M., Angeline, Margaret, Nancy,

Bruce and Eveline. Mrs. B. was born in Washington Co., Ind., Feb. 22, 1836. Mr. and Mrs. B. are the parents of two children,—Charles and Pinkie. Charles was married Sept 6, 1883, to Ida Baker, daughter of George and Mary Baker. They have one child, Edmund G.

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In politics Mr. Birdsall is an Anti-monopolist.

As a gentleman worthy to be classed among the representative men of Whiteside County, we place a likeness of Mr. Birdsall in the gallery of portraits given in this ALBUM. Accompanying his we also give that of Mrs. Birdsall. Both these portraits are made from photographs recently taken.

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cohn Dyer, retired merchant, Fulton, was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., March 6, 1824, the son of John and Eunice (Hurd) Dyer. He was educated in the public schools of his native county and learned the shoemaker's trade in the city of Watertown. In May, 1842, he went to Lockport, Niagara County, where he was first employed as journeyman and subsequently as foreman in a large boot and shoe making establishment.

He was married in Lockport, March 12, 1843, to Miss Sarah A. Webb. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Elon Galusha, son of ex-Gov. Galusha, of Vermont. Mrs. Dyer was born in the town of Perry, Geauga Co., Ohio, and is the daughter of Leamon and Eunice (Anderson) Webb, and is a cousin of the well-known Baptist minister and college president, Galusha Anderson, of Chicago.

In April, 1856, Mr. Dyer went to Wisconsin, and a few months later to Clinton, Iowa. He spent one year in Clinton and came to Fulton, Oct. 7, 1857, opening at once in the boot and shoe trade, which he continued till 1861, when he closed.

On the breaking out of the late war he enlisted, in September, 1861; was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Co. F, 52d Ill. Vol. Inf., and was mustered into the service in November following. He continued in active service till March, 1862, when he was compelled to resign on account of physical disability caused by exposure in the field. In August, following the President's call of July, 1862, for additional troops, he assisted in recruiting Co. F of the 93d Ill. Vol. Inf., of which he was commissioned First Lieutenant. The regiment went into active service early that fall, under Sherman's command. The following spring Lieutenant Dyer was again prostrated by a serious illness, and was obliged to resign, in April, 1863, on account of physical disability brought on in the service. His health improved slowly, and he was unable to resume business till the beginning of 1864, when he again engaged in his former business at Fulton. He continued in trade till r873, when he sold out and retired from business.

Mr. Dyer has held various public positions of honor and trust since a resident of Fulton. He has served as Alderman one term, Collector of the township in 1860, Supervisor five years, three of which were in succession. He was elected Police Justice and Justice of the Peace. He has held the latter office 12 years, and has just been re-elected this spring (1885). He has also been Township School Trustee six years.

Mr. and Mrs. Dyer are members of the Baptist Church of Fulton. Mr. Dyer was a Free-Soil Democrat in Van Buren's time, and on the organization of the Republicans he joined that party, and has voted that ticket continuously since, excepting the campaign of 1872, when he voted for Greeley.

Mr. Dyer's family was represented in Illinois in a very early day, his brother, the Rev. Sidney Dyer, Ph. D., a popular Baptist minister, now of Philadelphia, having explored the territory as early as 1832.

oswell Champion, Justice of the Peace, Sterling, was born in Lyme, New London Co, Conn., May 26, 1827, his parents being John and Sophia (Lay) Champion, natives of Connecticut and of the old Puritan stock. When he was nine years old his mother moved

with the family to Herkimer Co., N. Y., where they lived until their death, that of his mother occurring in 1875, and that of his father in October, 1884.

He lived at the parental home until 21 years of age, having the usual experiences of farm and school life (of the common district school, with the exception of one term at the Institute in Clinton, Oneida County, being a teacher the last two years of the above period.) Next he was employed four years in a mer-

cantile house at Albion, Mich. In 1855 he came to Sterling, continuing in the mercantile business, and soon purchased a grocery house, which he conducted a short time. Selling out the latter, he then engaged as book-keeper for the firm of Galt & Brother, then in the same capacity for the firm of Patterson, Witmer & Co., and continued for some time with Mr. Witmer after the old firm was dissolved. His health failing, he accepted an agency for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., and subsequently for other fire insurance companies, in which business he still continues. In 1869 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and has held the office ever since. In 1873 he accepted a position as cashier in one of the banks at Sterling, which he fulfilled for three years. In the same year he was appointed School Treasurer, and he still holds the office. He is a Republican in his political views, and as to religious views he favors the Swedenborgian explanation of the Word, believing it to be the most reasonable. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, as is also his wife.

In December, 1869, Mr. Champion married Agnes Wallace, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Sterling with her parents, Hugh and Mary (Galt) Wallace. Mr. Wallace was a lawyer here for many years, retired from the profession and devoted his attention to his real estate until his death, in August, 1864. Since the spring of 1879 the interests of his estate have been in the charge of Mr. Champion.

SAXXEN

ohn Y. Jackson, farmer, section 25, Union Grove Township, is a prominent citizen of Whiteside County, where he has been a land-holder since 1856. His parents, Aaron C. and Charity A. (Young) Jackson, were natives of New Jersey, and were married and settled in Ohio. They came thence about 1837, and purchased a claim in the township of Mt. Pleasant, which had been located in the year previous. The senior Jackson was an able and influential man, and was active in promoting the general welfare of the community. The township of Mt. Pleasant, which was organized in 1852, received its name from him. The farm on which he settled was situated near the

city of Morrison, and included 160 acres of land,

with 40 acres of timber. His local public life comprised his operations as president of a society of settlers to prevent claim-jumping, as Justice of the Peace, and as Supervisor. In 1842 he was elected Representative on the Whig ticket, and served two years in the Legislature of Illinois. In 1847 he was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention. He officiated as Postmaster at Morrison during the administration of President Lincoln. His wife died Sept. 5, 1855. His demise occurred June 10, 1879. Their children were 11 in number, and were born as follows: Daniel B., Flavius J., Susan L., John Y., Tryphena, Elizabeth, Silas, Phebe, Amanda and Lafayette; one child died in infancy.

Mr. Jackson was born September 14, 1829, in Knox Co., Ohio, where his father was a pioneer. He was about eight years of age when he accompanied his parents to Illinois, and he passed the years of his minority in attendance at the district school and in farm labor. On reaching his majority he engaged in efforts in his own interest, working out by the month one year on a farm. In 1852 he went to California, making his way there overland, with the purpose of operating as a miner. He spent four years in that vocation, with reasonable success, although he was unable to work during the first winter.

He returned to Whiteside County in r856, and purchased 120 acres of land on section 25, Union Grove Township. The prairie sod was still lying under the skies as it had lain through the centuries of the past, and was first broken by Mr. Jackson, by whom the farm has been put in first-class agricultural condition. It is now all under the plow, and five acres of timber belong to the estate. It has been supplied with an excellent class of buildings.

He was united in marriage to Cordelia Huntley, Dec. 17, 1857, at Morrison. She was born in Ogden, Monroe Co., N. Y., Feb. 11, 1830, and is the daughter of Erastus L. and Phebe (Eldridge) Huntley. Her parents were natives of New England, were married and settled in the State of New York, whence they removed to Michigan, where her father died. Her mother was born Jan. 15, 1803, in Sharon, N. Y. After the death of her husband she returned to the home and associations of her earlier years in the Empire State, where her life terminated, at Warsaw, Aug. 20, 1849. Her father, Seth Eldridge, was

born Oct. 2, 1773, and died May 20, 1865, in Yates, Monroe Co., N. Y. March 11, 1826, she married Erastus Little Huntley, who was born Dec. 21, 1797, and died Nov. 14, 1848, in Hartland, Livingston Co., Mich. They had nine children. Following are their names in the order of their birth : Rebecca E., Henrietta S., Cordelia, Phebe A., John E., Erastus L., Edwin, Seth E. and Robert A.

Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have no children. In 1869 they adopted Lillie M. Weaver, who was born May 28, 1864, in Mt. Pleasant Township.

Mr. Jackson is identified with the Republican party in political relations, and he has officiated through a long series of years in local positions of trust. He acted in the capacity of Magistrate nine years, as Commissioner eight years, and seven years as Assessor. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



eslie Williams, druggist, established his present business at Fulton in August, 1872. He is a native of Boston, Mass., was born Feb. 17, 1848, and is the son of George and Catharine (Ravis) Williams, of Welsh descent. He was adopted by John L. Thompson, with whom he went to Burlington, Iowa, in April, 1856. He came to Fulton the following June, and was educated in the public schools of this city. When 15 years of age he began business as a clerk with his half-brother, H. J. Ravis, dealer in general merchandise, and remained with him till 1867. He spent the next two years as a salesman in a hardware store at Fulton. In 1869 he bought out a stock of fancy goods, books and stationery, and started in business for himself. He was doing well until a fire occurred, Jan. 2, 1872, that swept away his entire stock, by which he suffered a loss of \$1,500, and on which he only realized by insurance \$500. In 1872 he opened in the drug business. He has conducted this establishment about 13 years with marked success, and now has a large, tasteful and well stocked store in his line. His stock averages in value about \$5,000, and includes everything usually found in a first-class drug store.

He was married at Fulton, Nov. 22, 1872, to Miss

Anna Gerrish, daughter of B. S. Gerrish. Mrs. Williams was born in Portsmouth, N. H.

Mr. Williams has held various offices of local importance, and is the present Township Clerk and Township School Treasurer. He has held the former office six years and the latter eight. He has always taken a warm interest in politics, is an earnest Democrat, and in 1880 was a Delegate to the Illinois State Democratic Convention.

He was made a Freemason immediately after becoming of age, and is a member of Fulton City Lodge, No. 189. He is also a member of Fulton Chapter, No. 108, R. A. M.

With his characteristic earnestness, Mr. Williams applied himself to acquiring a knowledge of Masonry, and is recognized as one of the most efficient members of the order. He is a man of good executive ability, quick perception and sound judgment, supported by a habit of earnest application to the matter in hand, which assures a prompt and correct discharge of public and private duties that may devolve upon him.



ra Heath, farmer, section 30, Hopkins Township, has been identified with the agricultural development of Whiteside County since 1846. He passed the first year of his residence within its limits in the township of Mt. Pleasant, and in 1847 bought 53 acres, which is now a part of his homestead estate, which includes 100 acres, nine-tenths being in tillage. In political conviction and connections he is a Republican; has officiated as School Director in his district about 30 years, and has held other offices.

Mr. Heath was born May 22, 1818, in Berkshire Co., Mass. His father, William Heath, was also a native of the Bay State, and married Olive Brown. After their marriage they located in Berkshire County, where they became the parents of 12 children,—Alvin, Samantha, Caroline, Laura, Ransom, Thetis, Lucian R., William, Ira, Russell B., Philena and Heman. Their father died March 1, 1853, and their mother survived until Dec. 14, 1859.

Mr. Heath spent the years of his childhood and earlier youth in obtaining a common-school education, and at 19 years of age began to work as a farm

laborer, which vocation he pursued until he was 22 years old, when he built a saw-mill. He conducted its affairs three years, after which he sold it and again engaged in farming in his native State until the year in which he moved to Whiteside County as stated (1846).

He formed a matrimonial alliance in Berkshire Co., Mass., May 21, 1840, with Mary A. Harmon. She was born in that county Feb. 22, 1822, and is the daughter of Walter and Azubah (Hyde) Harmon. Both her parents were born in Massachusetts and were residents there until 1848, when they settled in Hopkins Township, and there passed the remaining years of their lives. The father died Aug. 30, 1865; the mother survived until Nov. 27, 1875. Their children were five in number,—Porter J., Mary A., George W., Truman W. and William M. Mr. and Mrs. Heath have had five children, but only one survives, Henry D. George W., Samantha C., Rosella A. and Frank W. are deceased.



obert R. Johnson, farmer, section 9, Hopkins Township, is a son of Aaron and Sally (Law) Johnson, natives of Pennsylvania, who removed to Ohio, where they lived till their death. They had a family of nine chil-

dren, as follows : Rachel, Mary A., Robert R., Margaret, Ephraim, Rebecca, Thomas, Aaron and Samuel.

The subject of this sketch was born in Washington Co., Pa., June 16, 1819, and was 17 years old when his father removed to Ohio; he continued to live at home till 24 years of age. He engaged in farming in Ohio till the fall of 1854, when he came to Whiteside County and lived in Jordan Township about nine months, and since then has lived in Hopkins Township. In 1856 he settled on section 9, where he had bought 400 acres previous to his coming to the county to reside. He has disposed of all but 165 acres, and all this except five acres is in a state of good cultivation.

Mr. Johnson was married in Perry Co., Ohio, May 12, 1852, to Susan, daughter of Isaac and Nellie (Chenoweth) Brown. The former was born in Ireland, and at the age of three years moved to Virginia; he was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church for a number of years. Mrs. Johnson's mother was a native of Virginia. They settled in the State of Ohio, where they finally died. They had a family of nine children, viz.: Ellen, Margaret, Susan, Eliza, Isabella, Absalom, Matilda, Martha and Harriet. Mrs. J. was born in Perry Co., Ohio, Feb. 15, 1827, and has become the mother of eight children, as follows : Alice C., Sarah E., Monroe, Julius A., Herbert H., Hattie E., Effie E. and Ida B. Monroe died Dec. 13, 1872, when 14 years old.

Mr. Johnson in his political views is a Democrat. Mrs. J. is a member of the Lutheran Church.

avid Mathew is one of the leading agriculturists of Mt. Pleasant Township, and a resident on section 1. He was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, June 3, 1824, and was a resident of his native country until he was 24 years of age. He emigrated thence in 1848 and landed at New York. He spent six months in the State of Maryland, going thence to West Virginia, where he continued his stay 12 years. He came from that State to Illinois in 1860, and located in Whiteside County. His estate includes 572 acres, lying in the townships of Mt. Pleasant and Hopkins. It is chiefly under cultivation.

The parents of Mr. Mathew, William and Jeannette (Wylie) Mathews, were natives of Scotland, who about 1851 came to the United States, first locating in Tucker Co., W. Va.; and six years later they made a change of their residence to Whiteside County, settling in Hopkins Township. The death of the mother took place in that township and the father died in Mt. Pleasant Township. Their children were named Thomas, David, William, Jeannette, Andrew, Margaret, Ann, Jane, Robert and Alexander.

The marriage of Mr. Mathew to Ann Wolf took place in November, 1857, in West Virginia. Mrs. Mathew is the daughter of George and Catharine (Barb) Wolf, and they were natives of Virginia. Their seven children were named: Isaac, George A., Elizabeth, Mary, Ann, Catharine and Israel. Mrs. Mathew was born July 4, 1830, in West Virginia. To her and her husband have been born 13 children, named as follows: William B., Jeannette

and George (twins), Catharine, Robert, Mary, Anna, David W. and George W. (twins), James A., Ezra, Simon and Samuel (twins.) One child is deceased, George, twin brother of Jeannette. Mrs. Mathew belongs to the family from which the celebrated hero of Quebec descended. Mr. M. is an adherent of the Republican party and belongs to the Presbyterian Church. He has held several offices.



ohn Phinney, a citizen of Union Grove Township, located on a farm on section 13, is engaged in the twofold calling of agriculturist and teacher. He was born April 29, 1825, in Monkton, Addison Co., Vt., where he obtained a common-school education, and he extended the scope of his intellectual attainments at the academy at Bakersfield, Vt. His parents, Martin and Sally (Mallory) Phinney, were natives of Vermont and were of Scotch and English lineage. They remained in the State of their nativity throughout their lives. They had three children.-John, Harris and Sally. The mother died in 1830 and the father contracted a second marriage, with Mercy Brown. To them two children were born,-Dan A. and Ellen M. The former died near Iowa City, of typhoid fever, in 1856, and is buried in the Quaker burying-ground near that city.

On completing his education Mr. Phinney applied himself to the occupation of teaching, which he followed in Vermont between two and three years. In April, 1854, he came to Whiteside County and first located in the township of Union Grove, where he pursued the vocation of teacher two years. In 1856 he went to Como, and was there occupied in the same capacity four years. In 1860 he bought a farm in the township of Montmorency, where he engaged in farming two years, spending the winters in teaching. In 1862 he sold his farm and went to Sterling, where he taught one year. At the expiration of that time he made an engagement to take charge of the school at Unionville, where he was employed three years. He then returned to Sterling to enter upon an engagement as teacher, which existed five years, after which he taught two years in Unionville. From there he went to Hopkins Township, and after teaching there two years he engaged in the same capacity at Como, where he continued to operate four years. In the fall of 188_3 he began to teach in Mt. Pleasant township, where he was engaged seven months. The aggregate of his teaching in Whiteside County covers a period of 31 years. He bought his farm in Union Grove Township in the fall of 187_2 , consisting of 88 acres, and where he has maintained his residence since the property came into his possession. It is nearly all under cultivation. In political relations Mr. Phinney is independent.

He formed a matrimonial alliance with Alzina L. Twitchell, April 18, 1855, and they have had three children,-Burritt E., Martin Loyal and Effie B. The oldest son died Oct. 20, 1883, in Union Grove Township, at the age of 25 years. He fixed upon the calling of a jeweler, and spent four years in preparation for making that the business of his life, serving his apprenticeship at Morrison. He contracted consumption and went to California in the vain hope of recovery. He returned home and died at the home of his parents in Union Grove. He lies buried in the cemetery at Morrison. The second son is a student at Oberlin, Ohio. Mrs. Phinney was born in New Haven, Vt., May 1, 1836. She is the daughter of L. C. Twitchell, of whom a sketch appears on another page.

Him H eter Kitchen, manufacturer of and dealer in harness and saddlery at Fulton, began business here in June, 1858, and has the oldest established house in his line in the city. He was born in Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N. Y., Dec. 15, 1837, and is the son of William and Martha (Van Buskirk) Kitchen. He learned his trade in his native town, and in 1856 went to Pennsylvania. Two years later he came to Fulton, Ill., and established his present business. He has carried it on continuously. since, at this place, covering a period of 27 years. Starting in a moderate way, he has increased his stock and facilities for manufacturing till he now has an extensive establishment, well stocked with everything in his line and most complete in its appointments.

Mr. Kitchen has been twice married, first at Fulton, Ill., March 24, 1860, to Miss Letitia Fitzpatrick

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by the Rev. Ben. Close. Two children were born of this union, namely: Frank, the eldest, is employed on the Mississippi River; the younger died in infancy. Mrs. K. died Dec. 13, 1862, and Mr. Kitchen was married again, at Fulton, Nov. 11, 1863, to Miss Sarah E. Price, by the Rev. J. B. McClure. Mrs. K. is the daughter of William Price, and was born in Monroeville, Ohio.

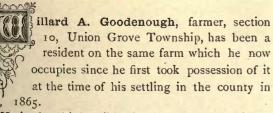
Mr. Kitchen is a member of Fulton City Lodge, No. 189, A. F. & A. M. In politics he is a Democrat.

amuel S. Keefer, liveryman, Sterling, was born in Franklin Co., Pa., Sept. 2, 1845, his parents being John (a farmer) and Ann M. (Grove) Keefer. Receiving a common-school education and being brought up

at farm labor, he emigrated West in 1865, and in 1866 he left home, worked at the occupation of carpenter two years, then was engaged in the grocery trade in Sterling the same length of time; next he resided on a farm of 160 acres in Genesee Township 12 years, and returned to Sterling in 1882. In March, 1883, he bought out the stock of F. M. Maynard in the livery business, and has since been engaged in that line, now having about 12 horses. His livery equipment is the largest in Sterling.

In his political views, Mr. Keefer is a Republican, and in his social relations he is a member of the Order of Modern Woodmen of America.

He was married Sept. 11, 1866, to Miss Anna M. Kurtz, a native of Pennsylvania. They have two children,—Emma F. and Ida May.



He is the third child of John and Betsey (Cobleigh) Goodenough. His parents were natives of Vermont, and removed from there to Jefferson Co., N. Y., where they were farmers and reared their children, 11 in number.

Mr. Goodenough was born March 24, 1822, in

Jefferson Co., N. Y., where he grew to manhood and there obtained a good common-school education. About the time he arrived at the period of his legal freedom, he bought a farm in his native county, on which he labored until his removal to Illinois in the year named. He made a purchase of 120 acres of land on the section where he has since maintained his homestead. He is now the owner of 230 acres of the valuable land which is the source of the wealth and prosperity of Whiteside County. It is chiefly under cultivation. He is a Prohibitionist in his political views.

His marriage to Nancy J. Hull took place Jan. 13, 1842, in Oswego Co., N. Y., and they have been the parents of five children: George E., Esther J., Lewis E., Emma L. and Ella L. (twins). Lewis died at the age of 16 months. Mrs. Goodenough was born Aug. 22, 1820, in Morristown, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of Nathaniel and Prudence (Fish) Hull. Her mother was born in Massachusetts, and her father in Connecticut. They had four children. Mr. and Mrs. Goodenough are members of the Baptist Church.

aron A. Wolfersperger, attorney at law, Sterling, was born in Jordan Township.
Whiteside, Co., Ill., March 22, 1856. His parents, John and Lydia (Kapp) Wolfersperger, natives of Lebanon Co., Pa., came from the Keystone State in 1851 to Jordan Township, Mr. W. purchased land at different times, so that he is now the proprietor of 640 acres.

Aaron, the subject of this notice, remained at his parental home until 15 years of age, laboring upon the farm and attending the district school; then, leaving home, he attended a college at Naperville, Ill., one year, an institution under the auspices of the Evangelical Church; then four years at the college at Carthage, Ill., where he graduated; next, a term of six months at Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., receiving a diploma; followed farming the next summer; and the ensuing fall he went to Chicago and attended the Union College of Law for two years, receiving a diploma: finally, in the spring of 1879, he came to Sterling and commenced the practice of law. In 1881 he was elected Justice of the Peace and has held the office since.

In 1884 he was elected City Attorney, and reelected in the spring of 1885. He is one of the leading and rising lawyers of Sterling. Politically he is a Democrat, and in his social relations he is a member of the Orders of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and of the A. O. U. W.

Mr. Wolfersperger was married Nov. 4, 1880, to Miss Anna Hendrick, a native of this State. They have had two children; Lelia S., born Aug. 4, 1882; and John J., Aug. 26, 1884.



rs. Phebe Worthington, a resident of Coloma, and a widow of Artemas W. Worthington, deceased, was born in Colchester, Conn., in 1813, and was married Oct. 9, 1837. She came West and settled in Harrisburg, this county, July 3, 1839, and afterward moved across the river and located on what is now called Coloma, where Mr. Worthington died in 1855.

She has had six children, four of whom are still living. Isabella was born in 1839; Robert, 1845; Alfred, 1847; Alice, 1849; and Robert E., 1853. She has a farm of 160 acres, on which she resides, and which is managed by her son Alfred. The latter married Martha Wright, a native of Pennsylvania, where she was born March 3, 1873. They have five children, namely—Mabel, Ollie M., Artemas W., Edgar S. and one not yet named.

Mrs. W.'s parents were Richard and Phebe (Ketchum) Sammis, natives of Long Island and members of the agricultural community.

obert S. Norrish, an extensive farmer of Mt. Pleasant Township, located on section 2, is a representative of a large class in Whiteside County, who have been instrumental in its development, though he was born under another government. His farming interests also demonstrate the results of a life of honorable, judicious effort under the protection of a republican form of government. He is the owner of 680 acres of land, which is all under cultivation with the exception of about one-sixth. His farm is stocked with about 100 head of cattle and 16 horses, and he fattens for market an annual average of 75 hogs.

Mr. Norrish was born Oct. 1, 1826, in Devonshire, England, and he is the son of Samuel and Frances (Snow) Norrish. His parents lived and died in their native shire. Their children were named Samuel, Elizabeth, Mary, Francis, Edward, Robert S., John, Jane and Ann. Mr. Norrish was educated in his native country and lived there until 1850, when he came to the United States. He went at first to Ohio, where he was married, July 6, 1852, in Lorain County, to Tamzin Squire. They remained in Ohio until 1853, when they removed thence to Mt. Pleasant Township. The wife died there in October, 1863, having borne two children, who were named Samuel and Margaret A. The older child died in infancy. March 2, 1865, Mr. Norrish was again married, in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, to Ann Adams. Their three children were named Robert A., Mary and John W. The daughter died in infancy. Mrs. Norrish was born Feb. 17, 1827, in Yorkshire, England, and is the daughter of George and Martha (Hargate) Adams. Her parents came to the United States in July, 1846, and located in Ohio. They had four children, named James, Ann, William and Mary.

Mr. Norrish is in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party. He is active in township local interests. Mrs. Norrish is a communicant in the Episcopal Church.

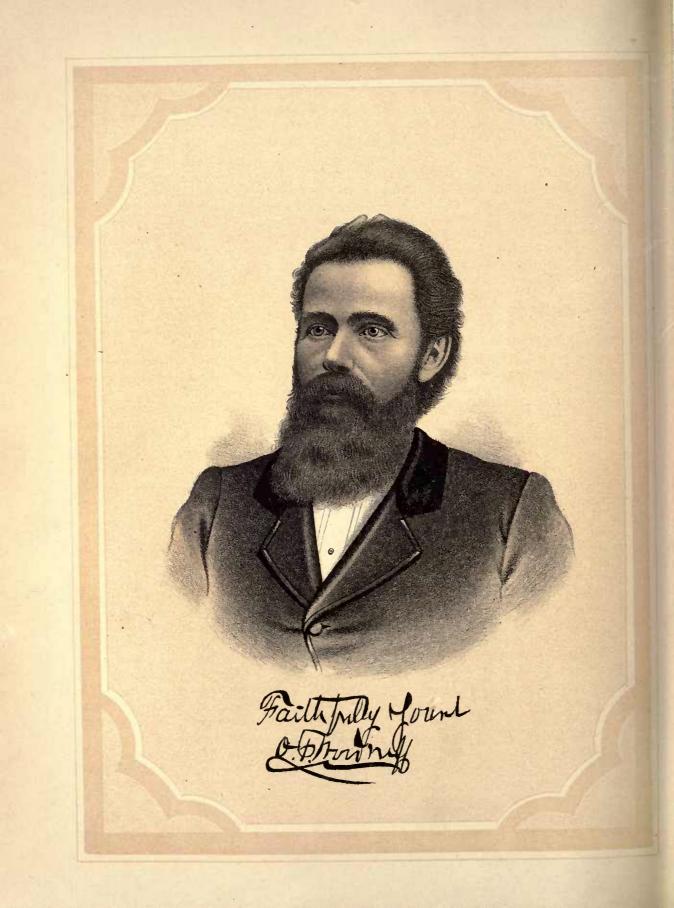
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eorge W. Clendenen, M. D., Fulton, is a native of Boone Co., Va. (now West Virginia), and was born Dec. 4, 1844. His parents were Robert A. and Amanda (Hinchman) Clendenen. George W. came to Cass Co., Mich., with his parents in childhood, and when six years of age his father died, leaving his family in

The subject of our sketch was left to shift for himself at an early age. He began by working out summers to earn money to pay his way through school in the winters. He attended the union school of Niles, Mich., till he fitted himself to enter the State Normal

indigent circumstances.

LIDRARY UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA



School at Ypsilanti, which he did, and passed examination in the literary department and entered upon the classic course. He then became a school-teacher, to provide means of support while he should be engaged in the study of medicine, he having determined to adopt that profession as his calling. He began to read medicine in 1872, with his brother, Dr. Floyd Clendenen, of Dowagiac, Mich., now of La-Salle, Ill. He soon afterward became a traveling salesman for a wooden-ware establishment. Carrying medical books on the various branches with him in his travels, he read and studied them as he could find opportunity. He came to Fulton in 1874, and has since made this his home. He continued on the road till 1876, since which time he has devoted himself to the study and practice of medicine. He took a regular course of lectures at the Bennett College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery, of Chicago, from which he received his degree of M. D., March 25, 1884; and since that time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Fulton, with the very best of success.

He was married in Tuscumbia, Ala., Jan. 15, 1869, to Miss Ellen A. Ferriss, daughter of E. W. Ferriss. Mrs. Clendenen was born in St. Joseph Co., Mich-They had four children: Blanch, who died aged two years; Gracie, who died aged one year; Eddie W. and Kittie G., who are living.

Dr. and Mrs. Clendenen are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is also a member of Lodge No. 189, A. F. & A. M., and in politics is a Democrat.

Although young in the profession, Dr. Clendenen is securing a rapidly increasing practice as a reward for a zealous and faithful discharge of his professional duties.

rr F. Woodruff, attorney at law at Morrison, was born June 30, 1840, in the township of Clarendon, Orleans Co., N. Y. Winfield Woodruff, his father, was a native of the State of New York and was a farmer by vocation. He married Solemma Terry, who was also born in New York. Of their three children, Mr. Woodruff of this sketch is the oldest. William M. is an agriculturist and dealer in stock near Kearney, Neb. John J., resident at Kearney, was formerly an attorney and is now interested in sheep industry. In 1875 the parents went to Kearney, where the father died in November, 1884. The mother survives.

Until he was 19 years of age, Mr. Woodruff continued under the direction of his parents on the homestead farm and acquired a high-school education. He came to Morrison in November, 1859, where he became a student of law in the office of Hon. Henry M. Teller, Secretary of the Interior under President Arthur. Mr. Teller was then engaged in legal practice at Morrison, and under his preceptorship Mr. Woodruff enjoyed unusual advantages and derived much practical benefit from the associations of the office. In May, 1861, he was admitted to practice in all the courts of Illinois, and on receiving his credentials he established his business in the former office of Mr. Teller, who Mr. Woodruff has since conwent to Colorado. ducted the relations of an extensive and popular law practice with success, and chiefly unaided. He has risen through ability, industry and undeviating devotion to his business interests, as well as through high-minded integrity, to distinction in his profession. He is still engaged in the management of a large and lucrative practice in the County, Appellate and Supreme Courts of Illinois and in the Federal Courts at Chicago.

Mr. Woodruff has won an honorable and enviable position at the Bar as a criminal lawyer; and has been connected with a number of prominent cases involving the liberty and sometimes the lives of individuals. He is a logical and effective advocate, and possesses an exhaustive comprehension of legal principles. He is noted for keenness of perception and discrimination in presenting his argument, and when fully aroused to his work, exercises a magnetic influence which proves a controlling element in the courts where he pleads. He possesses the rare-quality of sinking his own personality in the merits of his case, and fully imbuing himself with its justice and equity, a trait which rarely fails to achieve a purpose. He is a thorough student of human nature and recognizes above all other considerations that penalties are designed for reformation rather than punishment. Standing firmly on the fact that the results of crime are irretrievable in most instances, he is just as inflexible in taking the humanitarian view,

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and in his advocacy presents his views and appeals, to the tribunals before which his clients are arraigned, in the strength of the unwritten code of mercy and forbearance. He frames his argument with sagacity, and clothes it in simple, effective language calculated to reach the better part of the human heart, and wields a masterly power over the sympathies and emotions of both court and jury. The late Judge Heaton once said of him: "When Woodruff is thoroughly convinced that his cause is just, or that his client should win, he is often a dangerous adversary to meet, either before court or jury." Before the court in argument, he never fails to support his position with a long array of authorities, and to that extent that victories have in some instances been won that even the judge had doubts about sustaining upon more mature deliberation.

Mr. Woodruff finds opportunity for the exercise of his peculiar abilities in the cross-examination of witnesses, and it is the opinion of those who observe his methods and admire his achievements, that his splendid repute as an attorney is due to the tact and shrewdness with which he manipulates an adverse witness, rather than to any other qualification he may possess. His ability and skill are universally conceded, and he is regarded as a safe counselor and a jurist of more than ordinary claims. He will always be a leader in his profession.

In connection with his legal business he has extensive agricultural interests in Whiteside County, and is the owner of 1,000 acres of land at Alpena, Jerauld Co., D. T. On the latter he is making a specialty of fine stock. His herds there comprise 150 head of short-horn cattle and 20 horses of Percheron grades. He owns two farms in Whiteside County, comprising 280 acres, located five miles southwest of Morrison, in Fenton Township, and 240 acres situated 14 miles distant from Morrison in the same direction, in Newton Township; and they are stocked with about 40 head of thoroughbred Durham cattle and 30 horses.

He has obeyed the obligations of his citizenship at Morrison and responded to the demands of the general public by serving two terms as Mayor of the city, the aggregated period of his official career as the chief executive of the municipality including the years 1879 to 1882.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Dunlap Lodge, No. 327, at Morrison.

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Mr. Woodruff has been married twice. He first formed a matrimonial alliance with Victoria O'Hara, Nov. 11, 1862, and they became the parents of two children, Maitland J. and Maud, both now deceased. The death of the wife and mother took place at Morrison in October, 1867. She was a native of the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Woodruff was a second time married Feb. 22, 1869, at Morrison, to Mary Lathrop. She was born in August, 1843, in Canada.

The portrait of Mr. Woodruff presented on a preceding page is a copy of a likeness taken in 1882.

Isworth Dill, furniture dealer and upholsterer, Sterling, was born at Hamden, Vinton Co., Ohio, June 22, 1847, and is a son of Benjamin and Armada (Catlin) Dill, natives of Ohio. The senior Mr. Dill, who was engaged in a stove manufactory and in a tannery, sold out in 1864 and came to Coleta, this county, engaging in farming and stock-raising.

Three months afterward Elsworth came West, stopping with his father six or eight months, when, arriving at the age of legal freedom, he struck out in the world for himself. He commenced to work for Galt & Tracy before the fire, continuing only two months; then for six months he followed the butchering business with his father; next, he was an employee in the Boyington Hotel at Sterling for ten months; then a clerk in the Wallace Hotel three months; after three months out of employment, was clerk at the Boyington again, four months; followed farming one season in Nebraska, but a hail-storm nearly ruined his crop; returning to Sterling, he engaged again as clerk at the Boyington Hotel for a year; put in and attended another crop in Nebraska, this time with success; returned to Sterling and for three months was engaged in the coal business; sold out and for a time worked for Mr. Seely in his restaurant, and then went with him into the Wallace Hotel and clerked for two years; employed for six months, most of the time as superintendent, by the Sterling Gas Company; clerked again at the Wallace Hotel until the Galt House was opened, where he was chief clerk a year, then in the same capacity at the Wallace one year; ran a meat market for six months; sold out and engaged in a restaurant a

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month; sold again, and from 1878 to 1883 he was employed as traveling agent by the Rock Falls Manufacturing Company; then was manager of the Galt House one year; and finally, June 1, 1884, he rented the Sterling Mercantile Block and opened out with a large stock of furniture, where he is at present carrying on a prosperous trade. Ralph Waldo Emerson remarks that he is not the greatest man who succeeds by sticking to one business, but he who, in trying many kinds, falls every time like a cat,—lighting upon his feet. E. Dill & Co. now carry a stock of \$5,000 worth of goods and have a large and increasing trade. They do much in the line of upholstering.

Mr. Dill is a member of the A. O. U. W., of the Select Knights and of the Modern Woodmen of America.

He was married Feb. 12, 1872, to Miss Addie E. Bowen, of Rock Falls, and they have two sons,— Edwin E. and E. Leroy T.

eorge Terwilliger, attorney at law, Justice of the Peace, Notary Public and insurance agent, at Fulton, was born in the town of New Scotland, Albany Co., N. Y., and is the son of John and Margaret (Reid) Terwilliger, his father being of Holland descent and his mother of Scotch.

At the age of nine years he moved with his parents to De Witt, Onondaga Co., N. Y., and remained with his father on the farm, receiving the ordinary common-school education, until he entered the Onondaga Academy, located at Onondaga Hollow, where he took a four years' course and graduated in the class of 1850. He then commenced the study of the law with Forbes & Sheldon, in the city of Syracuse, and was admitted to practice in all the Courts of New York State on the 5th of July, 1852. During the time he was studying law he frequently assisted in editing the Syracuse Daily Journal, one of the leading newspapers in the interior of New York State, and after his admission to the Bar became editor-inchief of that paper. He remained in this position for about two years, when he resigned on account of a change in the proprietorship, he being Free-Soil in his proclivities, while the new proprietors were proslavery in their views. Shortly after his resigning he was elected City Attorney of the city of Syracuse, receiving the highest vote cast for any one on his ticket except the candidate for City Treasurer. In 1857 he removed to New York city, where he practiced law, and was also honored with positions in the Custom House, and in the Tax Commissioner's office. While a resident of New York he was admitted to practice in the United States District and Circuit Courts.

In the summer of 1870 he came West in accordance with a long considered intention, and purchased the Sterling Gazette, which paper he conducted with ability and success until March, 1872, when he sold out and moved to Fulton, purchasing the Fulton Journal. In the fall of 1872 he sold a one-half interest in the Journal to Dr. W. C. Snyder, now State Senator, he taking the editorial department, and Dr. Snyder the business department. In 1876 he sold his interest in the Journal, and virtually laid aside the editorial quill. When the Legislature of 1877 convened, his reputation was such that he easily secured a clerkship in the House of Representatives, and served during the session. In the spring of that year he was elected Justice of the Peace of Fulton, and on his return from Springfield entered upon the duties of his office. In June, 1877, he was employed in editing and compiling Bent's History of Whiteside County, and completed the work in the following January. At the session of the Legislature in 1879 he was elected First Assistant Secretary of the Senate, and was re-elected at the session of 1881, the Senators being so well pleased with his services that at this session they presented him with an elegant gold watch. At the special session of 1881 he was elected Secretary of the Senate. During the years 1874, 1875 and 1876, he was City Clerk of the city of Fulton. He has been Justice of the Peace of the town of Fulton for eight years, and at the late spring election was again elected, without opposition, for four years more.

Mr. Terwilliger has been a member of the Masonic Order since 1862, having been made a Mason in New York city. He was married while editing the Syracuse *Daily Journal*, to Miss Matilda B. Fowler, daughter of John and Eliza Fowler, Mrs. Terwilliger being a native of New York city. They have two children, both girls: Lillian, wife of Henry H. Denton, of Newtown, Queens Co., N. Y., and Georgiana, unmarried.

Mr. T. is Republican in politics, and has been an

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active member of the party since its organization. He is a popular Justice, his thorough knowledge of law and judicial turn of mind enabling him to make his rulings and decisions in accordance with law and evidence, so that his judgments are seldom reversed. As a writer Mr. Terwilliger is favorably known throughout Northern and Western Illinois by his connection with the press, and his able compilation of tha History of Whiteside County in 1877.



doniram Judson Booth, publisher of the Sterling Blade, is a son of Gifford John and Mary A. Booth, and was born in Dundee, Yates Co., N. Y., Feb. 3, 1846. When three years old he removed with his parents to Elmira, N. Y., and resided there till 1855, when his father's family removed to Illinois, residing for one year in Rock Island, and then in Fulton, Whiteside County. Here he completed his studies at the Fulton High School. In 1859 his father leased (and subsequently bought) the material of the Fulton Advertiser and commenced the publication of the Fulton Courier; he entered the office to learn the printing trade, and remained therein till 1866, when he took a joint interest in the paper, which had in 1863 been changed in name to "Fulton Journal." Mr. Booth and his father continued the business till March, 1872, when the establishment was purchased by George Terwilliger, of Sterling. For one year prior to the above sale Mr. Booth had been pursuing a special course of medical instruction, under the supervision of Dr. John Eddy, a thoroughly educated regular physician of Fulton; he subsequently gave his entire attention to his medical studies till the summer of 1873, when he went to Chicago and attended a regular course of medical lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College in 1873-4.

While home from college in 1874 he joined his father in purchasing the *Investigator* printing-office at Morrison, this county; the name of the paper was changed to Morrison *Times*, and conducted as a Greenback organ. In 1876 this office was removed to Rock Falls, and the name of the paper changed to *Whiteside Times*; it was Democratic-Greenback in politics, and had a very extensive circulation in every township in Whiteside County. In the fall of 1877, Mr. Booth successfully issued a creditable history and directory of the two cities,—Sterling and Rock Falls,—bound in cloth and gold leaf. In May, 1878, A. J. Booth & Co. leased the *Whiteside Times* to Messrs. Hyde & Searle.

In June, 1881, Mr. Booth decided to commence the publication of the *Daily Blade*, a morning daily paper, in the city of Sterling, notwithstanding four failures in that line by former parties. This enterprise was a success, and was continued for nearly three years,- until Dec. r, 1883, when impaired health necessitated a change of business. In November, 1884, having recovered health, Mr. Booth returned to Sterling and resumed the publication of the *Blade* as a weekly paper, Democratic in politics, six-column quarto in size.

Feb. 3, 1869, Mr. Booth married Miss Alma C. Sperry, of Lee Center, Ill., to whom were born five children, to wit: Gifford M., Harry Judson, Ida May, Charles Edwin and Anna Maude. Mr. and Mrs. Booth are both members of the Sterling Baptist Church.

Stekker Trames S. McCauley, farmer on section 5, Hopkins Township, has been a resident of Whiteside County since 1853, and has been G identified with its agricultural development and progress for more than 30 years. He was born Nov. 11, 1821, in West Virginia. Cornelius McCauley, his father, was born in Scotland, whence he emigrated and came to Maryland, where he was married to Mary Butler, after which they settled in Virginia. James was an infant when his parents went to Ross Co., Ohio, after which they moved to Pickaway County in the same State. The father died there March 13, 1837. The death of the mother occurred in Ross County, July 7, 1851. Their children were II in number and were named as follows: William, Anna, Sarah, Susan, Elizabeth, Mary, John, Rebecca, Margaret, Catherine and James S.

Mr. McCauley was 16 years of age when his father died; and until that event he remained at home engaged in obtaining his education at the common schools. Until the age of 23 years he operated as a

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farm assistant, and in 1848 rented a farm, which he continued to manage five successive years. In the fall of 1853 he came to Whiteside County, and purchased 80 acres on section 8, in Hopkius Township. It was wholly unimproved, and he rented a farm in the same township, which he conducted four years. He then purchased 120 acres where he has since lived, and the buildings he has since erected are located on the home place on that section. He is now the owner of 408 acres of land, most of which is in Hopkins Township, and which is practically all under cultivation. He supports the principles of the Republican party, and has officiated in several local offices.

Mr. McCauley was married Jan. 7, 1847, in Ross Co., Ohio, to Hester A., daughter of Henry and Mary (Caughey) Hanawalt. They were born in Pennsylvania and located in Ohio after their marriage. The father died July 28, 1831, and the mother survived him until July 17, 1846. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. McCauley were named Christopher, Samuel, Jane, George and John. She is the youngest of all, and was born Jan. 10, 1822, in Ross Co., Ohio. Only two of eight children of which she has been the mother are living. Mary C. and Clara still survive. Marcellus, John W., Ida R., Alice A, Willie and an infant child unnamed are deceased.



F. Strock, member of the firm of Dillon, Bowers & Strock, proprietors of the Rock Falls Roller Mills, Sterling, was born in Franklin Co., Pa., May 4, 1844, his parents being Daniel and Mary (Over) Strock, natives also of that State. Mr. Strock, senior, a manufacturer of agricultural implements, came to Sterling in 1864.

The subject of this biographical sketch remained at his parental home until he was 25 years of age, receiving a common-school education. At the age of 20 he entered a hardware store at Chambersburg, Pa., as clerk, remaining one year. He then came to Sterling and engaged as clerk for Patterson, Witmer & Co., continuing for three years, and then accepted a position in the interests of the Sterling School Furniture Company, continuing for eight years. He is an active and influential business man, a Republican, a member of the A. O. U. W., Select Knights and the Lutheran Church, to which latter organization his wife also belongs.

Mr. Strock was married Sept. 14, 1869, to Miss Martha, daughter of Joel and Rachel (Cole) Harvey, natives of New York and early immigrants to Sterling. By this marriage there have been three children, two of whom are still living,—Willoughby C. and John F. After the death of Mr. Harvey, Mr. Strock took charge of his estate and business affairs, and did not engage in any other business until 1882, when he bought a third interest in the Rock Falls Roller Mills, where he has since been interested.

illiam Pratt, general farmer in the Township of Hopkins, has been a resident of Whiteside County since 1854, and a citizen of the State of Illinois since 1842, when he removed from New York to Kane County.

¹ After a stay of about one year's duration at Elgin, he went to McHenry County, where he was engaged in farming, and building the Fox River Valley Railroad. On coming to Whiteside Co., he took a contract to grade the railroad from Sterling to Fulton. While fulfilling his obligations with the building corporation, he bought, in 1856, a farm in Hopkins Township. On this he settled on the termination of the business mentioned, and has since pushed his agricultural operations with profit.

He was born May 16, 1817, in Chenango Co., N. Y., and is the son of William and Cynthia (Case) Pratt, who were born in the State of Connecticut. He is one of a family of four children named Harriet, Jerome, William and Ralph.

Mr. Pratt was married Oct. 8, 1855, in Prophetstown, Whiteside County, to Euphemia J., daughter of David and Lydia (Butler) Ramsay. Her parents were natives of New England and were of Scotch lineage. William, Hannah M., Luther B., Euphemia J. and Lydia A. were the names of their children. Mrs. Pratt was born Sept. 9, 1822, in Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y. Le Roi W. Pratt, her only child, was born Jan 25, 1857, and graduated in 1882, at the Union College of Law, Chicago.

Mr. Pratt is a Democrat in political preference

and acts in local and general issues in consonance with the principles of that party. Mrs. Pratt is a communicant of the Episcopal Church.

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rederick B. Hubbard, of the firm of Dill & Co., furniture dealers of Sterling, was born Oct. 26, 1859, in Dover, Bureau Co., Ill., and remained at home until 18 years of age, receiving a fine education. He then went to Yankton, Dak., arriving there June 19, 1878, and spending a year and a half in the jeweler's business. Next, he engaged in the same business for himself in Hiawatha, Brown Co., Kan. A year and a half after, he sold out, came to Sterling and made a commencement in the same line of business; but, his health failing, he sold out, and engaged with his present partner in the furniture trade, which they have to the present carried on with success to themselves and satisfaction to their patrons.

Mr. Hubbard was married to Miss Louisa H. Brown, of St. Joseph, Mo., March 27, 1881. They have one daughter, Ada L, who was born May 24, 1883. He belongs to the Knights of Honor, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Hubbard is a liberal and public-spirited citizen of Sterling, worthy of official trusts.



Head Clerk of the Order of Modern Woodmen of America, and residing at Fulton, was born in Mishawaka, St. Joseph Co., Ind., Jan. 4, 1851, and is the son of Henry D. and Charlotte (Steere) Kennedy. He came to Elgin, Ill., with his parents in infancy, and was educated at Wheaton (Ill.) College. After some experience as a clerk in Chicago he spent several seasons in the the fruit business at Benton Harbor, Mich., teaching school winters.

He took a regular three years' course at the Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, at which he received the degree of M. D. He began practice in Jackson Co., Iowa, which he continued till 1880, when he removed to Fulton, Ill., and has pursued his profession in this city continuously since. On the organization of the "Modern Woodmen," a beneficiary fraternity, he was chosen Head Physician, and in May, 1884, he was elected Head Clerk, or Grand Secretary, of the order. He is also the editor of the *Woodman's Echo*.

He was married Nov. 10, 1874, at St. Joseph, Mich., to Miss Lillie Overacker. Mrs. Kennedy was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., June 14, 1854. They have three children, all boys,—Harry, Fred and Clarence.

The Doctor is a Prohibitionist in politics, and served as City Clerk of Fulton in 1883-4. He is an earnest temperance advocate, and a member of Leota Lodge, No. 428, I. O. G. T. The Dr. and Mrs. K. are members of the Baptist Church.

Although a resident of Fulton but a few years, Dr. Kennedy has made many warm friends, and has developed a very satisfactory practice.

ornelius Bachellor, farmer, residing on section 12, Montmorency Township, is a son of Ebenezer and Hannah (Ellis) Bachellor. They were married and settled in Vermont, where the mother died.

Cornelius was the only child born of his parents' union, and was born in Essex, Chittenden Co., Vt., Aug. 30, 1829. Four years after that event, in 1833, his father moved to Ohio, his mother having previously died. In the latter State he passed his years of minority, working on his father's farm and attending the common schools.

In 1856, Mr. Bachellor purchased 80 acres of land in Montmorency Township, this county. From 1857 to 1861 he resided at Rock Falls, and during the latter year moved on his land in Montmorency Township. He erected good substantial farm buildings on his land, and entered vigorously and actively upon its cultivation. By energetic effort and good management Mr. Bachellor has increased his landed possessions in the county to 240 acres, one-half of which is in a good tillable condition.

Mr. Bachellor was united in marriage, in Licking Co., Ohio, April 8, 1852, to Tabitha MacClintic,

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daughter of James and Elizabeth (Frank) MacClintic, natives of Ireland and Virginia. The parents settled in Ohio, where the father died. The mother afterward came to this county and died in Rock Falls, Aug. 30, 1877. The issue of their union was one child, Mrs. Bachellor. She was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Jan. 29, 1831. Mr. and Mrs. Bachellor are the parents of eight children, namely: Mary E., William A., Cordelia, Martin R., Ida M., Clarence, Charles and Lewis. The two latter are deceased.

Mr. Bachellor has been Highway Commissioner, School Trustee and Overseer of Highways in his township. Politically, he is identified with tenets of the Democratic party.

harles Foster, one of the solid business men of Whiteside County, resident at Morrison, has been for 30 years connected with its leading business enterprises. In 1855 he came to Sterling, and obtained employment as a clerk; but, his abilities in certain lines soon becoming apparent, he was intrusted with important duties, and in the course of a year he began to operate in his own interests, beginning on a moderate scale, and regulating his efforts as opportunity served to make profitable ventures, until he received the reward of his energy, thrift and exercise of judgment and good sense, and has for years ranked as one of the most deservedly successful men of his generation.

He was born Sept. 2, 1831, near Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N. Y. His father, William Foster, was born in England, Oct. 19, 1807, and married Catherine Chandler, also of English nativity, having been born in that country, Oct. 1, 1805. On coming to America they settled in Tompkins Co., N. Y., where the father still resides, on the homestead, and where his children were born and reared, and where, also, his wife and mother died. Their children were born in the following order: Henrietta was born Jan. 8, 1828, and married John Supplee, of Yates Co., N. Y.; Mr. Foster is the next in order of birth; James E. was born March 16, 1833, and is a farmer in Iowa; John Chandler was born June 6, 1835, and is a seaman and ship-owner; Harriet E., born June 13; 1839, is the wife of Oscar Saunders, a farmer in the vicinity of Robinson, Mich.; George W. was born March 3, 1850, and is engaged in farming in Wells Co., Dak.

Mr. Foster was brought up on the homestead of his father, and when he was 23 years of age he became the owner of a small farm in his native county, which comprised 53 acres of land. On this he operated one year, and in 1854 he determined to seek the broader scope of the West, and test the virtues of its promises, which were so glowing as to tax credulity and tempt an ambitious man to risk his time, if not his resources, in the trial of their merits. Accordingly he came to DeKalb Co., and for a time was employed on a farm in the Township of Sycamore. In the spring of 1855 he came to Sterling, and spent three months as a clerk in a dry-goods store. At the end of that time he was sent by his employers to Morrison to buy grain and live stock, and he operated in their interests about a year. In 1856 he engaged in similar transactions on his own account, and from a small but profitable beginning he gradually increased his operations until the aggregate of his business amounted to \$150,000 yearly, and his relations were quite as extensive in Iowa as in his own State. In addition to grain and stock, for a long term of years, he dealt largely in butter, eggs and poultry. As a representative of his operations some generation in the future may be interested in knowing that his purchases of butter reached 310,000 pounds in a single year; and at the time he was, without doubt, the heaviest dealer in butter in Illinois outside of Chicago.

In 1882 he relinquished this business, and turned his attention to financial enterprise, and organized the First National Bank of Norfolk, Neb., with a capital of \$50,000, his own investment therein being \$26,000. A year later he disposed of his interest in the banking house, with the design of withdrawing from active business life, which he has practically done, only occasionally yielding to force of habit and circumstances when he traffics in real estate and engages in lending money.

Mr. Foster has never parted ownership with his original landed property in Tompkins Co., N. Y., of which he is still the proprietor. He is also the owner of 60 acres of land in Whiteside County, a portion of which lies within the corporate limits of the city of Morrison. His other claims of real

estate include his residence and two other dwellings at Morrison, 320 acres of land in Clark Co., Dak., 480 acres in Stanton Co., Neb., city property in Benton, Iowa, and in Oneida, Knox Co., Ill.

The first wife of Mr. Foster was formerly Miss Lydia A. Drake, and their marriage took place Nov. 1, 1860. She was born March 19, 1839, and was the daughter of Charles L. and Roxana (Bruce) Drake. From this union five children were born: William C. completed the prescribed course of study in the High School at Morrison, afterward becoming a student at Beloit College, Wisconsin, where he studied two years. He is now Deputy Treasurer of Brown Co., Dak., and is the owner of a half interest in the abstracts of that county; Gertrude M. is a graduate of the school at Morrison, and of the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston; she is a thoroughly accomplished musician; Josephine and Anna B. are the names of the younger children who survive; Charles E. is deceased. The death of the mother occurred at Morrison June 6, 1875. Mr. Foster contracted a second matrimonial alliance, with Lottie L. Corey, Oct. 3, 1876, at Sturbridge, Mass. She was born in that place April 9, 1844, and is the daughter of George V. and Martha Corey, both of whom are living.

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arren Bond, resident at Morrison, was born April 13, 1823, in Denmark, Lewis Co., N. Y., and is the son of Henry and Betsey (Graves) Bond. He was reared to man's estate in the State of his nativity, and in 1842 came to Illinois. On the 16th of April in that year he located in Fulton Township, and while a resident of that township he became prominent in the management of local affairs, holding several official positions. In 1852 he purchased 240 acres of land situated on section 32 and lying on the Morrison and Fulton road, in the township of Ustick. He has given much attention to raising stock, and is entitled to much credit for his efficiency in improving the grades of Whiteside County cattle. He has been for many years identified with the energetic, intelligent and prosperous farming element of the township where he has resided. The contrast in his earlier and later circumstances is to be inferred from

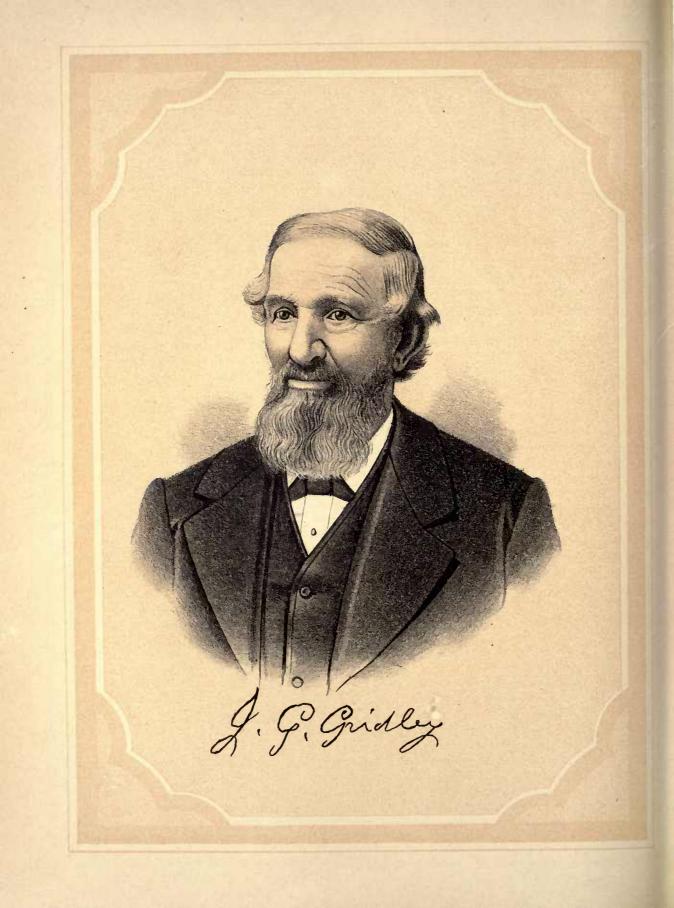
the facts that, in his native State he used to labor from sunrise to sunset, threshing with a flail and cleaning grain, and receiving compensation at the rate of five cents a bushel. On coming to Whiteside County he worked for John Hollinshead in the township of Ustick, at \$12 a month. In less than 20 years his gross receipts from his stock and farm averaged about \$2,000 annually. Mr. Bond is the owner of 160 acres of land in Kearney Co., Neb. He sold his land in Ustick Township, and in the spring of of 1883 retired from active agricultural life, removing to Morrison, where he built a residence and is living in the enjoyment of the accumulations of the efforts of his years of prime.

He is a Republican in political bias, and has devoted reasonable attention and effort to the interests of his party in view of his understanding of the obligations of his citizenship. He was always active in local politics in Fulton and Ustick Townships, and has served as a member of the County Committee. He served the town of Ustick as its Supervisor for ten years, also served as Census Enumerator for Ustick Township in 1880. Has taken a lively interest in school affairs, having held the office of School Director, Trustee and Treasurer. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and belongs to the Royal Arch Chapter.

Since his retirement to Morrison, Mr. Bond has engaged to some extent in financial operations.

The marriage of Mr. Bond to Harriet N. Camfield occurred July 13, 1844. Following is the record of their children: Edna E., born Nov. 5, 1847, married Delos P. Martin, Oct. 18, 1865, and lives in Nebraska; Loretta H., born Feb. 15, 1850, was married Dec. 31, 1868, to William J. Reed, and lives in Ustick Township; Viola E. was born Dec. 21, 1851, and was married March 18, 1872, to Austin Goff, and died Dec. 3, 1872; George E. was born June 5, 1854, married Sarah Bulkley Dec. 20, 1876, and died July 15, 1881; Vesta M. was born July 10, 1856. She was married Jan. 1, 1874, to Wilson Springer, and now resides in Kearney Co., Neb.; Olive J. was born Aug. 28, 1858, and was married Aug. 15, 1876, to Alonzo Springer, a farmer in Union Grove Township; Ada A. and Ida A., twins, were born March 2, 1861; they died respectively Sept. 14 and Sept. 21, of the same year; Isabel I. was born Aug. 29, 1863, and was married in

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August, 1881, to Walter Webber, a farmer in Kearney Co., Neb.; Alva W. was born Sept. 26, 1865, and is still with his parents.

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M. Martin, merchant at Sterling, was born in Franklin Co., Pa., Nov. 13, 1841. His father, Joseph R. Martin, died in January, 1877; and his mother, whose maiden name was Martha Meshy, is still living. Both his parents were natives of the Keystone State, and had seven sons and four daughters.

At the age of seven years, the subject of this notice left home and lived until 15 years old with Michael Ebersole, a farmer. He continued in agricultural pursuits until the summer of 1862, when he enlisted for the Government in the 126th Regt. Pa. Vol. Inf., Co. A. He went from Chambersburg to Harrisburg, where he was mustered into service. After remaining in camp three weeks at Arlington Heights, he went to Leesburg, Va., where he participated in the second battle of Bull Run. He was then ordered back to Washington and to Antietam, where he was held in reserve in camp on the battlefield, until October, when he went up the Loudoun Valley and thence to Fredericksburg. Engaging in action at the latter place, he received a wound and was confined six weeks in the hospital. He returned to his regiment in time to engage in the battle of Chancellorsville, soon after which his term of enlistment (nine months) expired and he was mustered out at Harrisburg. In the summer of 1864 he came to Freeport, Ill., and in February, 1865, re-enlisted, in the 147th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf., went to Nashville, Tenn., and Dalton, Ga., where he received a commission as Second Lieutenant of Co. E, of the 147th. After a delay of two months at Dalton and a month at Resaca, he went with a detachment to Albany, Ga., and with the remainder of the regiment to Americus, same State, where he was appointed Adjutant for the battalion; and after serving a month in this capacity he was appointed Assistant Provost Marshal for Starkville, Lee Co., Ga. Three months afterward he returned to his regiment, which soon was moved to Savannah, Ga., where Mr. Martin did Provost duty in the city until 1866, when the regiment was mustered out.

Returning to Freeport for a month, he came to Sterling and acted as clerk in a grocery store during the summer (1866); next, in the same capacity for Carpenter & Edison until 1874; then he went to California and was employed for two months in the freight office of the Central Pacific Railroad; and then served as station agent at Modesto, Cal., until the fall of 1875, when he came to Sterling and engaged again as clerk for E. W. Edison. In the spring of 1877 he was employed as salesman for M. B. Rutt & Co., of Sterling, for a year, and then he formed a partnership with D. B. Strickler in the dry-goods business. Two years afterward C. A. Sheeting purchased Strickler's interest, who in turn sold to Mr. Kintzle, and the firm name became Martin & Kintzle, the present style. Their store, 40 x 90 feet, is at Nos. 118 and 120, Locust Street, and they are carrying on a prosperous business on honorable principles.

Mr. Martin is a Republican and a member of the Masonic Order.

April 17, 1878, he married Miss Emma Sheeting, of Freeport, and they have one daughter, born Dec. 10, 1881.

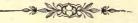
ames G. Gridley, one of the prominent a land-holders in Union Grove Township, resident on section 12, became a citizen of Whiteside County in 1855. He located at Morrison, then in its first year of existence, and his genius as a mechanic was in immediate requisition to meet the demands of the throng of new comers to the incipient city. He was active in the work of incorporation, and was elected one of the first Trustees. He was a member of the Board for several successive years, and he was a resident there until 1861. He was the builder of the main part of the school building at Morrison, and the church edifice of the First Presbyterian Society. He built the second warehouse in Morrison, which is now occupied as a livery stable by M. G. Preston, and, in partnership with L. H. Robinson and J. V. Giles successively, engaged in the business of shipping grain and stock, and in the sale of lumber. On relinquishing his business at Morrison, he purchased a farm in the township of Ustick. He is now a resdent of Union Grove Township, and is the owner of

500 acres of land in the county, which is all practically under excellent cultivation.

Mr. Gridley was born Oct. 1, 1811, at Middleburgh, Schoharie Co., N. Y., and is the son of John and Margaret (Stopplebeen) Gridley. His parents were born in the State of New York and had nine children. Mr. Gridley is the third in successive order, and he grew to man's estate in the place where he was born. Previous to his removal to Whiteside County; he lived some years in the counties of Columbia and Otsego respectively.

He has been thrice married. His first matrimonial alliance was formed with Jane E. Miller, in Columbia Co., N. Y., June 11, 1837, and they had three children,-Margaret, Stephen and Rachel. The oldest child is the wife of Joseph Sholes, of Nebraska. Rachel died at Moline, Ill., Oct. 15, 1877. Mrs. G. died Jan. 4, 1849, and Mr. Gridley was again married Oct. 15, 1850, to Sarah J. Duffin, in Otsego Co., N. Y., where she died, Nov. 8, 1854. He was a third time married, June 2, 1857, in Columbia Co., N. Y., to Sarah J. Hornfager, and they have three children, namely, John, Charles E. and Mary. The youngest daughter died Feb. 24, 1883, in Union Grove Township, when 17 years of age. Mrs. Gridley was born Oct. 3, 1822, in Columbia Co., N. Y.

Mr. Gridley is a Democrat and he has held various local official positions. His portrait is presented on a page in proximity, with more than ordinary satisfaction, from the relations he has borne to the progress of Whiteside County. It is a copy of a likeness taken in 1885.



arm T. Meins, farmer, section 16, Hopkins Township, is a son of Henry W. and Mary Meins, natives of Germany, who came to America in 1859 and settled in Hopkins Township, this county. She died January 16, 1870, and he March 13, 1885. They had a family of four children: Teite M., Mein, Harm and Mary.

The subject of this sketch was born in Germany, Dec. 21, 1830, and learned the trade of shoemaker, which he followed in the old country and in America about 16 years. He came to this country in 1854 and lived four years in Connecticut, where he followed his trade, and in the summer of 1858 came to Whiteside County and worked at his trade two years in Sterling, and then purchased 40 acres on section 16, Hopkins Township, where he settled and has since lived. He is now the owner of 210 acres, 200 of which is in good cultivation. He has erected fine buildings on his farm.

He was married in Dixon, in August, 1858, to Anna C. Janssen, who was born in Germany, Aug. 26, 1830. Mr. and Mrs. Meins are the parents of two children: Anna, now the wife of John Fulfs and residing in Genesee Township; and Hannah H., now the wife of Henry W. Stern, and a resident of Hopkins Township.

Mr. Meins has been Overseer of Highways, Road Commissioner and School Trustee. Mr. and Mrs. Meins are members of the German Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. M. is identified with the Democratic party.



enry Pott, farmer, residing on section 27, Hahnanian Township, is a native of Germany, and was born in that country July 14, 1844. His parents, Jacob and Catharine (Stroh) Pott, were also natives of Germany and emigrated to the United States and settled in Sterling, this county, in 1853. His father died in the latter place Feb. 17, 1881. The issue of this union was eight children, namely : John, who died in Germany; Christian, Henry, Joseph, Barbara, Mathias, Peter and Mary.

Henry Pott came with parents to this country in 1853 and direct to this county, arriving here when in his ninth year, and consequently has been a resident of the county for 25 years, and during which time he has been closely identified with its agricultural advancement.

Aug. 11, 1862, Mr. Pott enlisted in Co. D, 75th Ill. Vol. Inf., and served until Feb. 15, 1865, at which date he received a discharge on account of a gunshot wound which deprived him of his left eye. He received the wound at Lovejoy Station, Ga. At the battle of Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862, he received a wound in the hip which, nevertheless, did not incapacitate him from duty.

On receiving his discharge Mr. Pott returned to

this county, where he has since lived. He settled in Hahnaman Township in 1861, and is now the owner of 154 acres on section 27, 110 of which is tillable. He is a deserving pensioner of the Government, and receives a pension for the loss of an eye as stated.

Mr. Pott was united in marriage at Sterling, this county, Oct. 10, 1868, with Miss Mary, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Kauffman) Spangler, natives of Pennsylvania. They came to this county in 1863 and settled in Sterling Township, where her father died. His death was caused by drowning in Rock River, and occurred in August, 1863. Her mother died in Hahnaman Township, March 26, 1873. The issue of their union was seven children, Mary, Sarah Abraham, Elizabeth, George, Jonas and Ida.

Mrs. Pott was born in Cumberland Co., Pa. Aug. 11, 1853. She and her husband are the parents of seven children, namely: Henry C., Elizabeth, Jacob, R., George A., Emma M., Albert B. and Catharine.

Mr. Pott has held the office of Overseer of Highways four years and School Director for ten years, and Clerk of the Board for five years, and politically is an independent. He and his wife are members of the German Catholic Church.

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eorge A. Whitcomb, retired manufacturer, formerly of the firm of Ely & Whitcomb, carriage manufacturers at Morrison, was born in Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., Oct. 23, 1837, and is the youngest son of Benjamin B. and Sabrina B. (Dual) Whitcomb. His father was a native of New Hampshire, and his mother of New York.

In 1856 he came to Unionville, this county, and engaged as a clerk for James A. Fisher, a general merchant. In 1857 he came to Morrison and was employed as a clerk in a drug-store for Dr. Coe. He bought out Dr. Coe in 1858 and carried on the drug business three years, when he sold out and engaged in the grain trade. In 1865 he bought an interest in the drug-store of John S. Green and maintained that connection till 1867, when he sold out. He then formed a partnership with Mr. Ely in the realestate business. In 1875 he bought a half interest in the Morrison Carriage Works, the property of R. S. W. Ely, and the business was conducted under the firm name of Ely & Whitcomb. The factory did an extensive business, furnishing employment for an average force of 22 men, and turning out from 250 to 300 carriages annually. He was still interested with Mr. Ely in extensive real-estate transactions. In November, 1882, he sold out his interest in the factory, but still retains his connection with Mr. Ely in the real-estate business. Their operations extend over several States, including Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, wherein they own upwards of 5,000 acres of valuable farming land, besides city and town property, including dwelling-houses and business buildings.

During the past year they have operated quite extensively in real estate in Minneapolis, where they have much valuable property.

Mr. Whitcomb was married at Mt. Carroll, Ill., June 22, 1861, to Miss Sarah A. Town, daughter of Salem and Mary A. Town, pioneer settlers of Whiteside County. Mrs. Whitcomb was born in Union Grove, of this county, Jan. 14, 1841. Mr. and Mrs. Whitcomb have three children, all born in Morrison: Nettie, born Aug. 22, 1863, now taking a collegiate course at Oberlin, Ohio; Annie, born Oct. 22, 1865, is now taking a musical course; and George G., born April 11, 1876.

Mr. Whitcomb in early life was a Republican of abolition sympathies, and continued an earnest supporter of that party during the war and up to Grant's administration, since which time he has been an independent, strongly opposed to so-called " protective tariff." He has been a thorough student in political economy and American politics. He supported the Democratic national nominees in 1880 and 1884, and has won a reputation as a candid and fair speaker, whose campaign arguments were logical and well supported by unimpeachable authority. He has been twice chosen Mayor of Morrison and has held minor offices. As shown by our sketch, Mr. Whitcomb is one of the pioneers of Morrison, he having been a resident of this city upwards of 28 years, during which time he has been identified with its leading business interests, and foremost in support of every public enterprise calculated to benefit the city or to improve its advantages ..

Mr. Whitcomb is a thorough business man, cool and clear-headed, of quick perceptive faculties and

sound judgment, scrupulously exact in all his dealings and rigid in his notions of justice, honor and veracity. Naturally quick and impulsive, he has won that greatest of victories, self-control. These few remarks are offered in no spirit of laudation, but simply as the briefest possible mention of some of the characteristics of an old settler who is held in high esteem as an upright man, true friend, and kind neighbor by many who will read these pages.

aptain John MacKenzie, a resident of Fulton, and Master of the steamer "Silver Wave," of the Van Sant & Musser line, plying between Stillwater, Minn., and Muscatine, Iowa, is a native of Whiteside Co., Ill., being born in the town of Ustick, July 3, 1850. His parents, John and Margaret (Ritchie) MacKenzie, were born in the Highlands of Scotland and came to this county in 1843.

John was reared on his father's farm, and when 18 years of age, or in 1868, he engaged as a deck hand on a Mississippi River steamer. Before the expiration of two years he had qualified himself for the position of pilot, and sailed as such. In 18 he purchased a third interest in the steamer "Wm. White" and became her Captain. He afterwards built and commanded the steamer "Eclipse." He sold out his steamboat interests in the spring of 1883, since which time he has sailed the "Sam Atlee" and the "Silver Wave."

Capt. MacKenzie was married near Creston, Iowa, Dec. 14, 1880, to Miss Abbie E. Devore, daughter of John and Josephine (Smith) Devore. Mrs. Mac-Kenzie was born near Mt. Carroll, Carroll Co, Ill.

The Captain is a staunch Prohibitionist, of Republican antecedents. He is Chairman of the Prohibition County Committee, and was the Prohibition candidate for Representative in the late campaign. He is a member of Fulton City Lodge, No. 189, A. F. & A. M. Mrs. MacKenzie is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Captain MacKenzie has worked up through all grades of a boatman's duties from the lowest to the highest, and has long been classed among the most popular and skillful of the Mississippi steamboat Captains. He has made his home at Fulton, Ill., since 1881.

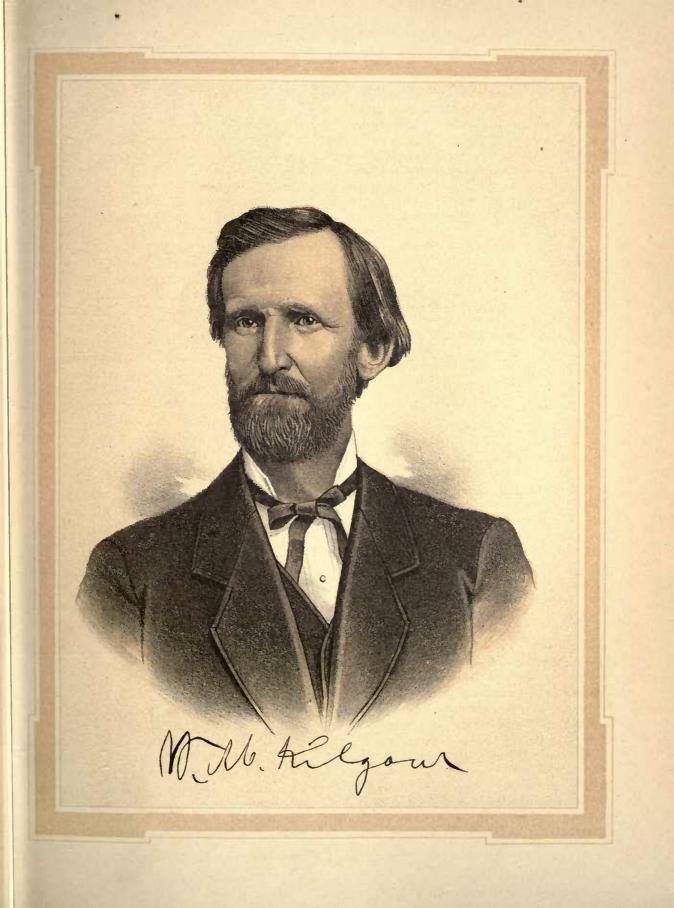
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avid G. Harrison, farmer on section 23 Union Grove Township, is a native citizen of Illinois, having been born June 21, 1842, in Beardstown. He is of English descent, his parents, Thomas and Nancy (Gerlick) Harrison, having been born in England, where they were married. They came to the United States about 1841, and at once located in Beardstown, whence they removed after a residence of two years to Union Grove Township. They both died there. Their children were named John S., Eliza A., Charles W., Maria, David G., Mary H., Emma J., Sarah L. and Charlotte E. Mr. Harrison is the youngest son, and he was an inmate of the parental home until its relations were dissolved by the death of the father. He succeeded to the heritage of the homestead and has continued to make it the scene of his efforts. His estate includes 238 acres, and he has placed 200 acres under creditable tillage. In political inclinations, Mr. Harrison affiliates with the party of Prohibition.

His marriage to Elizabeth W. Thompson took place in Ustick Township, Oct. 6, 1875. Their children have been four in number, and were named Otto W., Jeanie B., Bessie and Feemie G. Bessie died in infancy. The parents of Mrs. Harrison, William and Jane (Burns) Thompson, were natives of Scotland, and they had eight children, named Elizabeth W., Anna B., William G., Archibald T., Robert B., Maggie J., Hugh D. and Mary J. Mrs. Harrison was born in the city of Glasgow, Scotland, Jan. 19, 1848. She and her husband are members of the Baptist Church.



en. William M. Kilgour, late attorney at law at Sterling, was born June 12, 1828, in Cumberland Co., Pa., and is a son of Col. Ezekiel Kilgour, manufacturer, and Colonel of the militia regiment in that county. His mother, nee Eliza Graham, was a daughter of Judge Graham, of the same county. In 1837 the family came West, settling near Sterling. Gen. Kilgour received a common-school education



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in his youth, studied law, and was admitted to practice in the State Courts by the Supreme Court at Ottawa, Ill., in 1856. The next year he was admitted to the Bar of the Federal Circuit and District Courts, and subsequently in the Supreme Court at Washington. The General was a prominent politician. Under the old *regime* he was a Whig, and was a representative from his county to the mass convention held at Bloomington, which organized the Republican party in Illinois, and nominated Col. Bissell for Governor.

It was as a soldier, however, that the General made his mark. In 1861 he was among the first to volunteer, enlisting as a private in the 13th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf. Upon its organization he was elected Second Lieutenant, and served with the regiment one year in Missouri, taking part in the skirmish at Wet Glaze, Lynn Creek, Springfield and Salem. During the time he also served as Judge Advocate. The next year, 1862, he was taken sick with fever and resigned. He had scarcely recovered from his illness when more troops were called for and he volunteered again, receiving a commission as Captain in the 75th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf. When the regiment was fully organized he was promoted to the rank of Major. Shortly afterward, in an engagement at Perryville, Ky., he was wounded by a ball passing through his body. It was thought at the time that the wound would prove fatal; but he recovered, and in August, 1863, regained his command just in time to participate in the bloody battle of Chickamauga. He continued to serve with the regiment until it was mustered out, in July, 1865, having been in every battle in which it participated from the time he rejoined it excepting that at Culp's Farm, making in all 27 regular engagements. He was in nearly every battle fought in the Department of the Cumberland. During a great part of the Atlanta campaign he was in command of the 8oth 111. Vol. Inf., and at Pumpkin-Vine Creek, in Georgia, was under fire for nine consecutive days. The 75th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf., under Gen. Kilgour, was the first under Gen. Joseph Hooker's command to charge the rebel works at Lookout Mountain, driving the rebels first up the mountain and then off of it. He was wounded three times, and was three times promoted for meritorious services in the field. His commission as Second Lieutenant of the 13th Ill. Inf., he received from Gov. Yates, April 20, 1861. For gallant and meritorious services at Mission Ridge, Tenn., he was commissioned Major by brevet, Oct. 31, 1867, by U. S. Grant, then President of the United States. Also, the same date, he received, for similar valor at Atlanta, Ga., a commission as Lieutenant Colonel by brevet; and again, for bravery at Nashville, Tenn., he was brevetted Colonel. At the close of the war he was commissioned Colonel in the regular army, and subsequently brevetted Brigadier General.

The foregoing testimonials to Gen. Kilgour's efficiency in the field of war in defense of his country were never sought by him either directly or indirectly. They are simply proofs of his merit. On his retirement from the army, in 1867, Gen. Kilgour resumed the practice of his profession at Sterling, in which he was successfully engaged until his death, which occurred May 29, 1885, at Los Gatos, Cal., from the effects of the principal wound he received from the rebels in defense of his country. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, I. O. O. F., A. F. and A. M., K. T., and G. A. R.

The General was married in 1865, to Mary Isabella Junkin, of Perry Co., Pa. They had five children: Eliza G., Susan J., James Albee, Cassius M. and William S.

Cohn MacKenzie, deceased, was an early settler of Whiteside County. He was born in the Highlands of Scotland, in midsummer, 1800, and was the son of Alexander and Margaret (Thompson) MacKenzie. He learned the trade of mason and builder, and was married in Aberdeenshire, Oct. 11, 1833, to Miss Margaret S. Ritchie, daughter of George and Margaret (Read) Ritchie. He emigrated to America in 1838, and settled in Virginia, where he continued to reside till June, 1843, when he came to Whiteside County and located on a farm in the township of Ustick. He worked at his trade of mason and contractor in Fulton, while his energetic and thrifty wife conducted the farm. Mr. MacKenzie built in 1848 and operated the first saw-mill at Fulton, which was a small water-power mill, and continued to conduct it to the time of his death, which occurred Sept. 29, 1854. He also worked at his trade, and among his contracts was one for the erection of the stone building now used as a planing-mill by the Langford & Hall Lum-

ber Company, which he built for Judge McCoy & Co. He was also employed by the Government in the construction of Fort Gaines, some 200 miles above St. Paul, and spent two seasons on Government work.

While a resident of Ustick he was the first Supervisor of that township, and held other minor offices. In politics he was a Whig. Mr. and Mrs. MacKenzie had four sons and six daughters. The eldest child was Margaret, wife of James Savage, now of Oregon; Helen is the wife of William Savage, of Morrison, Ill.; Alexander died in childhood; Virginia-so named from her native State-is the wife of Augustus Johnson, of Morrison; George married Ella Houghton, and died in 1877, leaving a wife and four children; Alexander, the second of that name, married Lovina Devore, and lives in Iowa; Mary married William Trye, and lives at Morrison; John and Josephene are twins; John is a Captain on the Mississippi; he married Miss Abbie E. Devore, and resides at Fulton; Josephene married John Kyner, and lives in Nebraska; Clarissa A. is the wife of Thomas Janvrin, of Morrison; George and Alexander were soldiers of the late war. Mrs. Mac-Kenzie survives her husband, and resides at Fulton, with her son, Captain John MacKenzie. She has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since her girlhood.

ndrew Mathew, farmer, section 6, Hopkins Township, is a son of William and Jennette (Wiley) Mathew, natives of Scotland, who came to America in 1851 (see sketch of David Mathew), and settled in West Virginia, and came to Whiteside County in 1856 and passed the remainder of their life here. They had ten children, named Thomas, David, William, Jeannette, Andrew, Ann, Margaret, Robert, Jane and Alexander.

The subject of this sketch was born in Scotland, Aug. 6, 1830. He received a common-school education and remained in his native land till about 1847, when he came to West Virginia, where he lived seven years, engaged in farming and at work on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, grading. In the fall of 1856 he came to Whiteside County and worked out for three years. He then rented a farm in Hopkins and Mt. Pleasant Townships for eight years. He then purchased 74 acres on section 6, Hopkins Township, where he settled and has since lived. He was married first in Virginia, to Mary A. Dumire, who was a native of Virginia. They had one child, Sarah C., who is now the wife of John S. Lingel and resides in Morrison. Mrs. Mathew died in Hopkins Township, in April, 1858, and Mr. M. was again married, in Carroll Co., Ill., Jan. 29, 1860, to Rachel Hunter, who was a native of Scotland, being a daughter of Robert and Jennette (Cassells) Hunter. By this marriage there have been seven children,— Jennette E., Margaret J., William A., Eliza M., Robert, Ella R. and Andrew T.

In his political views Mr. Mathew is independent.

ruman Culver, a retired merchant, of Rock Falls, is a native of the Empire State. He is the first son that survived in the family of Truman H. and Catherine A. (Campbell) Culver, and was born in Booneville, Oneida Co., N. Y., Sept. 9, 1835. His parents, natives also of that State, emigrated to Lee County, this State, in 1860, where his father died : his mother is still living, with one of her sons, at Cambridge, Neb.

Truman, the subject of this biography, remained at his parental home until he was 17 years of age. At 14 he began to attend school; being subject to asthma, he could not begin earlier. Although his schooling comprised so short a term,—only three years,—he made such progress that he then began to teach; and, as was the practice in those days, he "bought his time" and started out in the world for himself, promising to give his father \$200 any time before he was 21. He paid this debt within 18 months. He taught eight terms of district school, alternating with attendance as a pupil at higher schools. From the age of 22 to 24 he attended college during the winters and followed manual labor the rest of the year.

He next went to Pike's Peak to dig gold, and was not successful. After remaining there a month, in company with three others, he made two canoes ("dug-outs") from cottonwood, lashed them together

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to keep them from rocking while on the water, and started from Denver (that place then comprising only seven sod houses) down the Platte River to Omaha; but after going about 150 miles they came to grief by the upsetting of their craft in a whirlpool caused by a beaver dam. They lost everything except a part of a sack of flour. They made a fire on the bank, rolled their rescued flour, which had become wet by the accident, into balls and roasted them on the coals, for their bread, which they stored in a small sack made out of the flour sack just referred to. They started on foot and subsisted on these bread balls two days, when they met an old trapper, from whom they purchased an old coffeepot, without spout, handle or bail, at the price of \$4.50! In this they made gruel out of the dry portion of their flour, which lasted them about a week.

At this time they learned from inscriptions on buffalo bones that the coming trains, had received word that the gold diggings had proved a failure and that they had turned back, and those coming back had taken a shorter route. On learning these facts, they knew they would not be overtaken by any one. nor met by those coming, while they were hundreds of miles from civilization, without anything to eat. They resolved, however, to push ahead, hoping to meat friendly Indians. After their little store gave out the first thing they ate was cactus, which proved nauseous and could not be retained in the stomach. They then tried several kinds of weeds, but with no better effect. Finally they succeeded in capturing five frogs, which they ate entire !- and with good results! They pushed on until again exhausted, when they found some herd's grass, the roots of which they ate. On the strength of this they trudged along two days more! But by this time their stomachs became so weak they could bear nothing, yet they dragged their weary way along for a few days more, without endeavoring to eat anything! At this juncture Mr. Culver noticed that the other boys avoided him, and were consulting each other privately! He pretended to go to sleep, so he might overhear what they said; and, sure enough! he learned that two of the three were in favor of killing him to eat! He roused up and asked them whether they heard "those frogs." They answered No. He said, "Remain here, and I will go and look for them." Accordingly he went down to the bank, and forever disappeared from those fellows. He soon fell in

with a band of Indians, who gave him "jerked" antelope, refusing money but accepting a brightcolored neck-tie as a remuneration. With this sustenance Mr. Culver pushed on, walking, for many days, and at last sank down on the bank of the Platte, utterly exhausted. He wrote on an envelope his address and a statement that he had starved to death; and there he lay insensible, he knows not how long, when he was discovered by four men, in the first boat that ever succeeded in getting down the river. He could not talk above a whisper. After informing them of the emergency, they took him aboard their boat, saying that if he were to die he should die with them. They gave him broth, and after a few days of careful management they so revived him that he became able to steer the boat. Their provisions being exhausted, they searched about for something to eat, and the best they could find was the carcass of a buffalo, which had lain so long as to become tainted; but they made a portion of it palatable by scorching it. A day or two after that gave out, they arrived at Fort Kearney, where they were cared for by the Government army surgeons. Regaining sufficient strength, they were sent to Omaha, where the subject of this sketch found he weighed a little over 100 pounds, having lost about 70 pounds!

Mr. Culver then came to Whiteside County, locating at Morrison. After working, as he was able, on a farm for three months, he returned to the State of New York and taught a term of school. Then he came West with his parents, who settled near Lee Center, while he came on to Morrison and worked on the same farm in 1861, owned by Erastus Pollard.

Next, Mr. Culver enlisted for the cause of the Union in the great War of the Rebellion, joining Co. C, Eighth Ill. Vol. Cav., as a private, and during his service in the army he was under fire more than a hundred times. At the battle of Gettysburg he was wounded in the right ankle, on the second day of the engagement, but he remained on duty to the close of that bloody contest. At the expiration of his term of service in 1865, he was honorably discharged, as First Lieutenant.

Returning to Morrison, he engaged in the grocery trade, which he followed for about 13 years, erecting at the end of three years the first new store build ing in Rock Falls, on the corner of Main and May Streets. For the next three years he was engaged

in the boot and shoe trade, and then retired from active business.

Sept. 5, 1865, Mr. Culver was married to Clarinda Allen, of Morrison. Their only child, named Glen, died when five years of age.

In his political views, Mr. C. is a Republican. Was the first Postmaster of Rock Falls, holding that position three years. He is a member of the G. A. R.

Cohn Devore, deceased, and early pioneer of Illinois and a resident of Ustick Tp., was born in Kentucky Oct. 18, 1819. He was brought up on a farm in Indiana, where he was married to Miss Josephine Smith, a native of Vermont.

Mr. Devore came to Illinois in 1842 and settled near Mt. Carroll, Carroll County, where he was engaged in farming till 1852, when he removed to the township of Ustick, this county. He pursued the business of farming in Ustick till 1870, when he removed to Iowa near Creston, where he purchased a farm and made that place his home till the time of his death, which occurred Oct. 15, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Devore had two sons and four daughters, viz.: Ellen, the eldest, died in infancy; Noah died aged 38 years; Harry S. married Miss Jane Brady and resides in Iowa; Lucinda is the wife of James Brady, also of Iowa; Lovina is the wife of Alexander Mac-Kenzie, of Iowa; and Abbie E. married Capt. John MacKenzie and resides in Fulton.

Mr. Devore was a Republican and a member of the United Brethren Church. His wife survives him and resides at the homestead in Iowa. She is also a member of the Church of the United Brethren.



ana B. Seger, M. D., of the firm of Taylor & Seger, physicians and surgeons; office corner of Main & Genesee Streets; residence on Grove, Morrison; was born in Oxford Co., Maine, Jan. 4, 1842, and is the son of Allen & Achsa (Howard) Seger. His father was a native of Maine and his mother of Vermont. He came to Wethersfield, Henry Co., Ill., with his parents in 1852. He began reading medicine with Doctors Taylor & Ferson, of Erie, Ill., prior to the breaking out of the late war.

In November, 1861, he enlisted in Co. I, 45th Ill. Vol. Inf., and served six months, when he was discharged for physical disability contracted in the field. He then resumed the study of medicine with his former preceptors, and pursued his studies till the fall of 1863, when he re-enlisted in the 74th Ill. Vol. Inf., and was detailed as hospital steward in the 4th Army Corps. He was in constant service in hospital duty till the close of the war, and was discharged Oct. 8, 1865. On his return from the war he attended Rush Medical College, of Chicago, taking a regular course of lectures and graduated in the class of 1867-8, with the degree of M. D. He began practice at Erie, this county, which he continued till 1882, when he came to Morrison and formed the existing partnership with his old preceptor, Dr. Taylor. He has a rapidly increasing practice, and is working into the front ranks of the profession.

Dr. Seger was married at Erie, Ill., Feb. 14, 1873, to Miss Kate L. Reynolds, daughter of William and Ann (Binan) Reynolds. Mrs. Seger was born in Fenton, Whiteside Co., Ill. They have two children. Inez and Ivy. Mrs. Seger's parents were early pioneers of Fenton Township, of this county.

S. Street, Mayor of Sterling, was born in Hinsdale, Mass., Jan. 29, 1836, third in order of birth in a family of five children: parents of Massachusetts nativity. His father, Horace Street, was a farmer, moved to Orleans

Co., N. Y., in 1837, and resided there until his death, in June, 1875. His mother, whose maiden name was Althea Stowell, died in the same county, in January, 1844.

He remained at his parental home until 1860, attending the Albion Academy and receiving a practical education. From 1853 to 1860 he taught school, and then he came to Sterling and engaged in selling farm machinery for 18 years, then selling out. In 1883 he purchased the coal yard of Taylor Williams, of which he is now the proprietor. He is a successful, honorable business man, and a prominent citizen. His residence is on the corner of Fifth and Locust Streets.

In 1865 he was elected Alderman and held that

office for two years; was Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue from 1870 to 1873. In 1881 he was elected Mayor, and re-elected in 1884, and again reelected in 1885. At present he is a member of the Board of Education of the Wallace School. In politics he is a Republican, and in respect to religion he attends the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. F. & A. M.

Dec. 12, 1861, Mr. Street married Julia A. Smith, a native of New York, and they have three children, named Emily J., Walter S., and Albert L.

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ames M. Burr is a resident of Como, Hopkins Township, and was formerly a sea Captain. He was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 2, 1808, and lived at home until he was 11 years of age, when, after the fashion of a large number of youngsters who are born near the sea, he yielded to a temptation to try the experiences of the salt water himself, and ran away on a mackerel hoat. The trip lasted two months, and he was sufficiently well pleased with the experiment to continue in the same business three years. He next tried the novelties and excitement of cod-fishing on the Newfoundland Banks for a season or two, after which he went to the Falkland Isles and spent five years in seal-fishing. On his return to Boston, he obtained a position as first mate on an ocean steamer belonging to the Liverpool Packet Line, and operated in that capacity about four years. He spent a brief time at his home in Boston, after which he shipped as a common sailor for a voyage around the world, and was absent three years. He continued his seafaring about 20 years, operating as a sailor before the mast as mate and finally as Captain. He passed a year or two in the Lake service and afterwards engaged in steam-boating on the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers. While thus engaged he made a visit to a brother in Tazewell Co., Ill., and while there he decided to abandon his seafaring life and accompany his relatives to Northern Illinois. He came to Whiteside County about 1838 and purchased 50 acres of land in Hopkins Township, which is now included in the platting of Como, and on which he has since resided. He has since made a trip to California for the purpose of mining for gold, in which he spent three years, with reasonable success. He has disposed of the major portion of his property in the township of Hopkins. Captain Burr is a stanch Republican.

He is the son of Martin and Eunice (Turner) Burr, who were natives of Massachusetts and lived there until their death. That of the father took place Nov. 19, 1846; that of the mother occurred in August, 1853. They had nine children,—George T., Harriet, Adaline, James M., Eunice, Sarah A., William T., Theo. M. and Stephen M.

Captain Burr was married Aug. 22, 1840, at Portsmouth, N. H., to Caroline, daughter of Jeremiah and Lucy (Furber) Neal. Her parents were born in that city and lived there until their deaths, which occurred respectively in 1827 and 1869. Their children, five in number, were named Clarinda, Sarah A. Caroline H., John W. and Charles K. Mrs. Burr was born Dec. 5, 1820, in Portsmouth. To her and her husband seven children have been born,-James M., Adaline E., Eunice T., Hattie, Netty, Charles M., J. S. Ellery and William T. The oldest son and the second daughter are deceased. Adaline E., oldest daughter, is the wife of Judge David Davis, formerly United States Senator from Illinois, and resides at Bloomington. Hattie is the wife of Charles Heitshu and resides at Marshalltown, Iowa. Eunice T. married Charles N. Munson, formerly of Sterling, now a resident of Kansas City, Mo.

The portrait of Capt. Burr, on the opposite page, will naturally be expected on this connection.

Hahnaman Township, is a son of John and Anna (Fanenstihs) Flock, natives of Germany, in which country they both died. They were the parents of six children,—Henry, William, Joseph, Kathrina and Margaret.

Henry Flock, subject of this biographical notice, was born May 22, 1833, in Germany. He lived in his native country until 24 years of age (1857), when he came to the United States and soon afterward to this county. On his arrival here, he settled in Sterling Township and "worked out" by the month for about four years.

Mr. Flock enlisted, Aug. 11, 1862, in the 75th Ill. Vol. Inf., and served until the close of the war. He

served in the infantry for about seven months and was then detached and placed on the pioneer corps, where he remained for about 14 months. He was then transferred to the First United States Engineer Corps, where he continued to remain until his discharge.

On receiving his discharge, Mr. Flock returned to Whiteside County and settled in Hahnaman Township, where he has since resided. He is at present (1885) the owner of 276 acres in the township, 210 of which is tillable.

Mr. Flock was united in marriage at Polo, Ill., June 15, 1862, to Miss Barbara, daughter of Jacob and Catharine (Stroh) Pott, natives of Germany. They came to this country in 1853, and soon thereafter settled in Sterling, this county, where her father died Feb. 17, 1881. He and his wife were the parents of five children,—Christian, Henry, Barbara, Mathias and Mary.

Mrs. Flock was born in Germany, Oct. 18, 1846. She accompanied her parents to this country and county in 1853 and remained mostly at home until the date of her marriage. She is the mother of 11 children by Mr. Flock, namely: Catherine, John, Jacob R. W., Mary T., Anna E., Henry, Mathias, Elizabeth B., William, Maggie and Nellie T.

Mr. Flock has held the office of Overseer of Highways and School Trustee, and in politics is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the German Catholic Church.



ullivan Jackson, farmer, section 4, Mt. Pleasant Township, is the son of Thomas L. and Freedom (Heaton) Jackson. The former was born Oct. 23, 1787, in New Lisbon, New London Co., Conn. He went to the State of New York, and in December, 1824, was married to the daughter of William and Martha (Bailey) Heaton, who settled in the township of Mt. Pleasant in 1837. She was born in 1805. They had three children. The family removed in 1835 to Portage Co., Ohio, and in April, 1841, he set out with his family for Illinois and arrived in May following, in Whiteside County. The father died Jan. 12, 1882, aged nearly 95 years. The mother died Jan.

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23, 1879. Their children are still living,—Floyd H., Mary and Sullivan.

The latter was born Dec. 3, 1830, in Jefferson Co., N. Y. He has resided on the same section since he came in 1841 to Mt. Pleasant Township, and he is the owner of 265 acres of land, of which about 160 acres are under tillage. Politically, Mr. Jackson is a Democrat, and has held several township offices.

He was united in marriage, Dec. 31, 1862, in Mt. Pleasant, to Almira C. Baxter, and they have two children,—Andrew and Ralph B. H. Mrs. Jackson was born March 10, 1843, in Schoharie Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of Stephen and Emeline (Dillenbeck) Baxter. Her parents were natives of the State of New York and settled in Mt. Pleasant Township in 1856. They removed to the township of Lyndon, where the mother died Nov. 18, 1877. Their children were named Almira C., Jennie L., Lizzie S. and Clara T.

olomon Hubbard, lumber merchant at Rock Falls, was born in Thetford, Orange Co., Vt., Oct. 28, 1817, being the sixth in a family of 12 children. His parents were Josiah and Cynthia (Cummings) Hubbard, of Connecticut, and followers of farming pursuits. He received a fine education in the academies of his native town, and assisted his father on the farm until 18 years of age, when for three years he was a clerk in a store. He then opened a general stock of goods in Strafford, Vt., continuing in mercantile business there about two years; likewise in Thetford two years. Selling out, he came to Dover, Bureau Co., Ill., in 1848, where he was a merchant 15 years. He sold his stock there and followed the same business in Rockford, Ill., for eight months. Next, he was a resident of Dover again, four years, dealing in real estate; and finally, in 1869, he moved to Sterling, where for the first five years he was engaged in the sale of dry goods. He sold out, and for four years afterward he purchased a stock of groceries and was a dealer in that line one year; then dealt in real estate until 1882, when he purchased the lumber yard and stock of Wheeler & Brown, of Rock Falls, in the management of which he and his two sons, Harry F. and Arthur G., are now engaged, em-

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ploying two other men as assistants. Their sales aggregate \$50,000 or more per year. His first residence, consisting of a house and two lots on Second Street, he sold, and in 1883 bought another house and two lots, on the same street, for \$6,000, where he now resides.

Mr. Hubbard was married Sept. 23, 1845, at Randolph, Mass., to Miss Amanda N. Belcher, a native of Vermont. They have had seven children, four of whom are living,—Harry F., Frederick B., Arthur G. and Emma A. Frederick B. married Lulu Brown, of St. Joseph, Mo., and they reside in Sterling, where Mr. H. is engaged in the furniture business of Dill & Co.

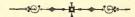
In his political views, Mr. Hubbard, the subject of the foregoing sketch, is a Republican.



rs. Isabella Sides, a resident of Sterling, was the daughter of John M. and Amelia H. (Eicholtz) Werntz, and was born Jan. 18, 1843. Her father, a merchant of Strasburg, Pa., sold out there in 1862, and came to Sterling, where he was a merchant tailor, until the time of his decease, which took place Jan. 3, 1882. Mrs. Werntz died in Strasburg, Pa., Aug. 22, 1857.

Their daughter, the subject of this sketch, married Jacob R. Sides, a native of Strasburg, Dec. 31, 1863. Mr. S. was born Sept. 2, 1844, and was the son of John H. and Maria (Rohrer) Sides. He received a fine education. He made his home with his parents until he was of age. He taught school, and also followed agricultural pursuits in Pennsylvania, until 1865, when he sold out and came West, locating in Sterling, and entering the lumber and grain business. This he followed ten years Eight years of this time he bought grain and took charge of the books of the firm of. John S. Miller & Co., distillers, who ran the Sterling distillery. During his lifetime he established a nice home for his wife and children, and built three other houses, two of which he sold. He died Aug. 25, 1882, leaving a life insurance policy of \$20,000, whch was paid his family. He had four children,

namely: Minnie H., Ora K., Edwin R. and Grace B. Minnie H. married John Annas, of Sterling, May 6, 1885.



homas McClelland, Marshal of the City of Morrison and Constable, was born March 20, 1824, in Cumberland Co., Pa. His father and mother, William and Margaret (Shannon) McClelland, were natives of the Keystone State. The former died in Franklin Co., Pa., in 1842, when about 60 years of age. The demise of the latter took place in Cumberland, Alleghany Co., Md., about 1848. Seven of their nine children are now living, namely: Mrs. Lydia Heaggy is a widow and resides at Mt. Carroll, Ill.; William is a carpenter in Clinton Co., Mo.; Jane, widow of William Paxton, lives at Morrison; John is a Methodist clergyman in Virginia; Joseph is a mechanic in Washington, D. C.

Thomas McClelland is next to the youngest of his parents' children in order of birth, and was brought up on his father's farm until he was 17 years of age, when he entered a shop in Loudon, Franklin Co., Pa., to learn the business of a blacksmith, in which vocation he was engaged 35 years, and has passed 21 years of his life at Morrison in that pursuit. He opened his shop there in October, 1855, and operated about five years in company with Solomon After that, until he abandoned the Eshleman. business in 1876, he conducted his affairs alone. In the spring of 1877 he was elected Constable, and has been successively re-elected to the same position to the date of this writing in 1885. In 1879 he was elected City Marshal, and, with the exception of about one year, he has since occupied the same position. Mr. McClelland has been active in other official positions in the municipal affairs of Morrison, and was a member of the second Board of Trustees. He has also acted in the capacity of School Director.

He was married in Mercersburg, Franklin Co., Pa., March 5, 1845, to Jane Ottenberger. Their seven children were named Martha J., Margaret I., Maria K., Thomas J., Susan C., Lydia A. and Ida May. Two of the daughters and the only son are deceased; Maria K. is the wife of William I.

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Lane, of Morrison; Lydia A. married Lewis M. Brown, of the same place. Mrs. McClelland was born Oct. 19, 1823, in Franklin Co., Pa., and is the daughter of Jacob Ottenberger.

amuel Taylor, M. D., physician and surgeon, member of the medical firm of Taylor & Seger, at Morrison, was born March 13, 1829, in Sharon Township, Richland Co., Ohio, and is the son of Henry and Evelina (Ayres) Taylor. His father and mother were born in Connecticut, and removed from that State to Ohio, where they completed the period of their lives in Richland County. The father died in April, 1874. The demise of the mother occurred Sept. 4, 1866. Three of their children are living, and the record of seven, of whom they became the parents, is as follows: Walter, the eldest, is deceased; Esther married Dr. William Bricker, of Shelby, Ohio; Burton A. is not living; he married Catherine Sipe, of Shelby; Dr. Taylor is the fourth in order of birth; Alva B. and Mary A., who were his successors, are both dead; the former married Margaret Anderson, and the latter was the wife of A. D. Anderson, and died at Kansas City, in December, 1881; they removed to Whiteside County, where she died about seven years later; Angelina is the wife of David Cummins, of Shelby, Ohio; Walter died a single man in California, to which place he had gone during the gold-mining enthusiasm.

Dr. Taylor was reared on his father's farm, and received the anvantages of the common school. Later he attended Oberlin College several years, where he formed his purpose to devote himself to a professional career; and later he read medicine under the direction of his brother-in-law, Dr. Bricker.

After having read under his direction at intervals about four years, he went to Ann Arbor and attended the Medical Department of the University of Michigan six months. The next year he went to the Western Reserve Medical College at Cleveland, Ohio, where he was graduated in the spring of 1854. He began his independent initiatory practice at Salem, Ohio, where he continued nearly two years. He came thence to Erie, Whiteside Co., III., in the fall of 1855, where he established and maintained

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his practice seven years. In 1862 he removed to Morrison, and has continued his business at that place for more than 20 years. In 1879 he associated S. S. Hall, M. D., with himself in his business, and their connection existed until May, 1882, when Dr. Hall gave place to Dana B. Seger, M. D.

Dr. Taylor has earned a substantial repute as a medical practitioner, and has built up a profitable and extensive practice. He has officiated eight years as County Coroner. He belongs by membership to the American Medical Association, and is also a member of the Order of Odd Fellows.

He was united in marriage to Stella Hannum, Dec. 26, 1854, at Brecksville, Cuyahoga Co, Ohio. She was born in that county Sept. 9, 1835, and is the daughter of Julius and Martha Hannum. Her father was born Oct. 16, 1780, in Masschusetts, and died Dec. 9, 1853. Her mother was born in the same place Aug. 13, 1789, and died March 28, 1864. Five children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Taylor: Eva M. was born Dec. 1, 1858, in Erie, Whiteside County, and was married Oct. 30, 1879 to Frank Fitzgerald; Walter, born Sept. 11, 1861 died May 13, 1882; Burton was born July 19, 1864, and died Dec. 11, 1876; Mary A. was born Oct. 27, 1867; William B. was born Dec. 23, 1872.

rederick Wahl, farmer, residing on section 22, Hahnaman Township, is a son of Mathias and Rosa (Schwartz) Wahl, natives of Germany. They came to the United States in 1854, and first settled in Ohio. In 1857 they came to this county and located in Sterling Township, afterward removing to Genesee Township, where, in 1862, the mother died. The father still survives. The issue of their union was six children, namely: Frederick, Frederika, Louisa, William, Caroline and Lucinda.

Frederick Wahl, subject of this biographical notice, was born in Germany, Feb. 8, 1834. He lived in his native country until 1853, attending the common schools until 14 years of age. In the spring of 1853 he came unaccompanied to this country, and for three years "worked out" in Ohio. In the spring of 1857 he came to this county, and "worked out" until 1861, when he went to Iowa and pur-

chased a farm. He lived on the latter place four years; then sold, and returned to this county and rented a farm, which he cultivated for two years.

WHITESIDE COUNTY.

In 1868 Mr. Wahl purchased 160 acres of land, situated on section 22, Hahnaman Township, on which he has since resided. He has erected fine farm buildings on his home place, and by subsequent purchase has increased his landed possessions in Hahnaman Township to 560 acres, 440 of which is tillable.

Mr. Wahl was united in marriage in Sterling Township, Feb. 22, 1858, to Miss Anna, daughter of George and Catharine (Buhler) Kirges, natives of Germany. They came to America in the fall of 1855, and settled in Jordan Township, this county, where the father was drowned, in July, 1858. The issue of their union was five children: Mary, Barbara, Catherine, Anna, Christiana.

Mrs. Wahl was born in Germany, March 8, 1838. She and her husband are the parents of 12 children, namely, Catherine, Caroline, William W., Frederick, Edward, Charles M., Frank, Nellie H., Henry, George, Ethel A. and Glenn F.

Mr. Wahl has held the office of Road Commissioner, School Trustee, School Director and School Treasurer, and politically is an adherent to the principles of the Republican party. He and his wife are both members of the Lutheran Church.



Captain of the steamer "Brother Jonathan," of the Jenks, Mathews & Jordan Line, of Stillwater, Minn., is a native of Whiteside Co., Ill., and was born in Albany, Feb. 20,

1849. His parents, John B. and Mary (Fisk) Carpenter, were among the pioneers of Illinois, of 1840, and of Whiteside County, of 1846, and were originally from New York.

The subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm, and in 1864 began work on the river, floating rafts. In 1868 he began steam-boating, and was made Captain of his first boat, the steamer "G. B. Knapp," in 1870, since which time he has been Master of the steamers "Jim Watson," "Lumberman," "Dexter," "Nellie," "La Fayette," "Lamb" and finally "Brother Jonathan." At this writing he is about starting out on his fourth season as Captain of the last named boat. He has had 20 years' experience on the river in the lumber and log business, and 15 years' as steam-boat Captain. During this time he has never lost a boat or met with any accident of consequence, but has been very successful, and is held in high esteem as an experienced and trustworthy officer.

He was married in Albany, Ill., Nov. 24, 1870, to Miss Mary J. LaRue, daughter of George and Gertrude A. LaRue. Mrs. Carpenter was born in Lee Co., Ill. They have two children,—Effie M. and Gertrude A.

Capt. Carpenter is a member of Abou Ben Adhem Lodge, No. 148, I. O. O. F., of Fulton, Ill., and has been through the chairs. In politics he is a Democrat. He has made his home in Fulton since 1870, except two years, from 1878 to 1880, which he spent in Cordova, Ill.



aniel L. Burroughs, of Tampico, has been a prominent factor in the various business interests of Whiteside County since his removal here in 1867. He is at present extensively interested in traffic in poultry, eggs and butter. He was born Oct. 14, 1841, in Napoli, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., where his father, Loren Burroughs, was a prominent farmer. Meribah (Boardman) Burroughs, the mother, was also a native of the State of New York. Daniel is the tenth in order of birth of 13 children included in the family of his parents. He spent the years of his youth in alternate attendance at school and in farm labor on his father's homestead, and when 20 years old enlisted in the military service of the United States. Aug. 9, 1862, he enrolled in Co. B, 154th . N. Y. Vol. Inf. His chiefs in company, regiment and brigade were Capt. Allen, Col. Jones and Gens. Hooker and Howard, and his command was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. He was in the various engagements in which the regiment participated, among which was the battle of Chancellorsville, where his brother, George W. Burroughs, was killed. He was taken ill with pneumonia, and on recovery was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps. He was sent to Washington, D. C., where he was hon-

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orably discharged July 19, 1865, at the termination of the war, after a period of military service extending over nearly three years. Previous to his enlistment his parents had removed to Chautauqua County, where he returned on being once more at liberty to resume the duties of a civilian. He was for some time engaged in teaching in that county, and was married Nov. 22, 1866, in Jamestown, to Mattie, the only daughter of W. C. and Mary E. (Abbott) Hassett. She was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., in 1848, and was reared to womanhood in her native county. Her father was a farmer, and was largely interested in the dairy business. Mr. and Mrs. Burroughs have one child, A. De Ette, born May 16, 1868.

In March, 1867, they came to Whiteside County, locating at Prophetstown, where Mr. Burroughs was a farmer and also a teacher for some time. He went thence to Geneseo, Henry Co., Ill., and became a dealer in butter and eggs, establishing his business in 1872 and operating extensively until 1876, when he sold out and came to Tampico. He has since been more extensively engaged in trade in poultry than any other single dealer in the State. In the winter of 1884-5 he shipped 200 tons of poultry, and he has also been interested in the management of two creameries. He has six poultry buildings in different localities, and is the owner of considerable village property.

Mr. Burroughs is a Republican of a decided type, and has served on the Board of Village Trustees.



euben F. Shirley, retired farmer, and a resident of Rock Falls, was born Aug. 21, 1820, in Connersville, Fayette Co., Ind., and was the youngest son of eight children in the family of John and Elizabeth (Danner) Shirley, his father a native of Virginia and his mother of Pennsylvania. Receiving a limited school education, and remaining with his parents until 22 years of age, he bought a farm in Marshall Co., Ind., containing 170 acres, and occupied it from 1843 to 1864; he then sold it, and came to Lee County, this State, buying 240 acres of land, which he cultivated three years; selling this, he purchased an 80-acre farm in this county, on the Dixon road, and resided there from 1867 to 1876. He then sold this place to his son, Samuel, and came to Rock Falls, and purchased a half block in Arey's Addition, erecting a residence thereon, which he now occupies.

Politically, Mr. Shirley is Democratic. He is a self-made man, ready at all times to lend a helping hand for the good of society.

He was married June 2, 1842, to Jane Thompson, also a native of Indiana. They have had six children, four of whom are now living and married, namely: Samuel T., who married Alice V. Worthington; Meredith A., who married Sarah L. Densmore; Sarah E., who married Charles E. Payson, and Nancy A., who married J. H. Meckling.



r. Edward V. H. Alexander, dentist at Sterling (office on Locust Street), and the oldest operator in that line in the city, was born in Hartford, Conn., April 29, 1830, and was the fourth child in a family of six. His father, William Alexander, died in 1832, and his mother, nee Maria Wilber, survived until April 14, 1885, the very day that this sketch was written.

The subject of this biographical outline attended the common schools until he arrived at the age of 16 years, and after he became of age he attended Macedon Academy, Wayne Co., N. Y., for two years, and then for eight years he taught school during the winter seasons, alternating with farm work the remainder of the year.

April 10, 1856, he married Miss Mary Ada Hale, a native of Wayne Co., N. Y. There are now two children living: Edward H. and Jessie. After marriage the Doctor moved to Beloit, Wis., where a daughter, Mary Hellen, was born. At this place he was engaged in farming and teaching for two years; then he returned to Clyde, Wayne Co., N. Y., where the daughter died, and was buried at Lyons, that county. There he purchased a farm of 80 acres, cultivated it one year, sold it, and moved West again, this time locating in Sterling. Here for the first two years he conducted a grocery and drugstore; this he sold, and in April, 1864, he visited the gold regions of Montana, being in the vicinity of Virginia City, Helena, the Yellowstone and Deer Lodge Valley, for three and a half years; next, he

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went to Portland, Oregon, for a few weeks, and thence to Salem, the capital of the State, where he remained two and a half years. At the latter place he finished his studies in medicine and surgery, which he had pursued years before, and graduated at the Willamette University in 1870. Having acquired the art of dentistry, and previously practiced it, upon returning home to Sterling in 1870 he entered the dental profession, in which he has remained to the present time, a successful operator and a leading man in the profession.

In his political views, Dr. Alexander is a stanch Republican. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a representative and worthy gentleman. Mrs. A. died May 16, 1882, while on a visit at Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y., and was buried there beside her daughter.



John Mason, farmer, section 27, Coloma Township, was born Dec. 25, 1803, in Paisley, Scotland, and was the fifth child in his father's family of 11 children, eight sons and three daughters. His parents were George and Elizabeth (Nelson) Mason, natives also of Scotland. His father was a manufacturer of silk and shawls, and died March 7, 1849, and his mother Feb. 29, 1832. When 17 years of age he emigrated to America, landing at Quebec. Going to Caledonia Co., Vt., he worked out by the month on a farm, remaining there until 1830. He then traveled for a while, in the meantime learning the mason's trade. In September, 1836, he came to Chicago, and went thence to Joliet, where he worked on a farm. The next year he came to Sterling, this county, when it was wild prairie, there being there but one house-a log structure. Here he worked at odd jobs, until he took a claim of a quarter-section of land three miles north of Sterling. After living there for four years he sold the place, and then for two years drove a team, hauling to Chicago and return, and doing other jobs in the line of teaming. About this time he suffered considerably from inflammation of the eyes, trying many remedies, but without avail. Returning to Scotland, his eyes were cured, and he came again to Sterling, where he resumed his trade for two years. He then came to Coloma, and purchased 80 acres of land, where he has since made his home. He has never been married, but has always had some of his friends living with him.

In politics Mr. Mason is a Jackson Democrat, and votes steadfastly with his party. In religion he was brought up a Presbyterian. He is a public-spirited man, as is evinced by the material and moral aid he has given public institutions of beneficence.

Robert McNeil, a nephew of Mr. Mason, who has lived with him ever since his immigration to this country, in 1849, superintends the work of the farm. He was married July 4, 1856, to Miss Jean Tyle, of Ogle Co., Ill., but formerly from Scotland. They have been the parents of eight children: Alexander J., Agnes J., Willie E., John M., Jennie L., Georgiana M., Robert B. and Mary I. Mr. McNeil is a Democrat, and a member of the County Democratic Committee; also Chairman of the Town Central Committee. He holds the Presbyterian faith, and his wife and daughter belong to the Presbyterian Church at Sterling.

Mr. McNeil was the first organizer of the Whiteside County Caledonian Club, consisting of 40 members, all of Scotch descent. They received a charter in 1878, and are still in existence. They have a library of 250 volumes, mostly of Scotch and English literature.

illiam A. Early, farmer, section 11, Montmorency Township, is a son of Charles H. and Elicia (McKinney) Early, natives of New York and Canada respectively. They were residents of York State at the date of their death, that of the father occurring in the spring of 1863, and that of the mother in December, 1860. The issue of their union comprised seven children: Jane, William A., Margaret, Mary, Margie, Elicia and Charles H.

William A. Early, subject of this biographical notice, was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., Nov. 18, 1832. He lived on the home farm, alternating his labors thereon by attendance at the common schools, until he attained the age of 21 years. On reaching that age he came to Kane County, this State, and resided one winter in Elgin.

In the spring of 1854 Mr. Early came to this

county, and for four years he was engaged in the livery business and teaming at Sterling. He then purchased 40 acres of land situated on section 11, Montmorency Township, upon which he erected good buildings, and entered actively and vigorously upon the cultivation of his land. He now owns 160 acres, 120 of which is tillable. He keeps about 40 head of cattle, 6 head of horses, and fattens some 50 head of hogs annually.

Mr. Early was united in marriage, in Geneva, Kane County, this State, Jan. 10, 1861, to Miss Susan A., daughter of Abraham and Susan (Dolph) Dunham, natives of Connecticut and New York, respectively. They settled in Kane County, this State, where they both died, inside of one week, in March, 1861. Their family comprised nine children,— Edward, Harriet, Elizabeth, Sophia, Susan A., Fletcher D., Edward E., Charles and Martha.

Susan A. (Mrs. Early) was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., Nov. 18, 1835, and has borne to Mr. Early eight children,—Albert W., Emma J., Eva M., Hattie A., George W., Frank A., Mary E. and Charles F.

Mr. Early has held many offices of trust, and in politics is a Republican. Socially, he has been a member of the I. O. O. F. ever since he attained his majority.

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Cames K. Chester, dry-goods merchant at Sterling, was born at Henrietta, Lorain Co., Ohio, March 6, 1843, the fifth in a family of seven children. His father, Edwin Chester, a farmer, was born in Connecticut, came West first to Ohio, then to Michigan and Kansas, where he lived five years with a son, and finally, in 1880, to Sterling, where he died, March 29, 1885. His wife, *nee* Mary E. Porter, was a native of Massachusetts, and died in Ohio, in 1857.

When 18 years of age, Mr. Chester, the subject of this sketch, entered the college at Oberlin, Ohio, at which place he afterward engaged as a clerk in a store for six years; then for the two succeeding years he was a member of the firm of Reamer, Hubburd & Co, as proprietors of the same establishment. In 1869 he came to Sterling and, continuing in the same business, first was a member of the firm of Mills & Chester, then Ingersoll & Chester, until 1875, then of the Sterling Mercantile Company for five years, when he sold his interest in the latter and opened a dry-goods house on Third Street, under the firm name of J. K. Chester & Co., where he has since been prosecuting his business interests, with that marked degree of success which characterizes a solid man of business. He is a consistent member of the Congregational Church, a member of society in high standing and an influential citizen. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., of the I. O. M. A., and of the American Legion of Honor. He has a fine residence on Third Street.

Oct. 11, 1866, is the date of his marriage to Miss Cynthia L. Ingersoll, and they have one daughter, Sophie I., born Jan. 19, 1876.



enry M. Zendt, a farmer of Jordan Township, resident on section 17, was born Feb. 21, 1825, in Baden, Germany. Jacob Zendt, his father, was born also in Baden, and was a millwright by vocation. Elizabeth (Down) Zendt, his mother, was born in Baden. In 1830, the family, consisting of the parents and six children, emigrated from Germany to the United States. After a residence of three years in the city of Philadelphia, where one child was born, they removed to Montgomery Co., Pa. In 1851 another transfer, to Lancaster County, in the same State, was made.

While living in Montgomery County, Mr. Zendt served three years as an apprentice in learning the trade of carriage-maker from a man named Abraham Kolb. He worked at that business as a journeyman six years in Montgomery County, where he was foreman four years in a carriage shop. After removing to Lancaster County, he established a shop with business relations under his own control, managing his affairs at that point 12 years with success.

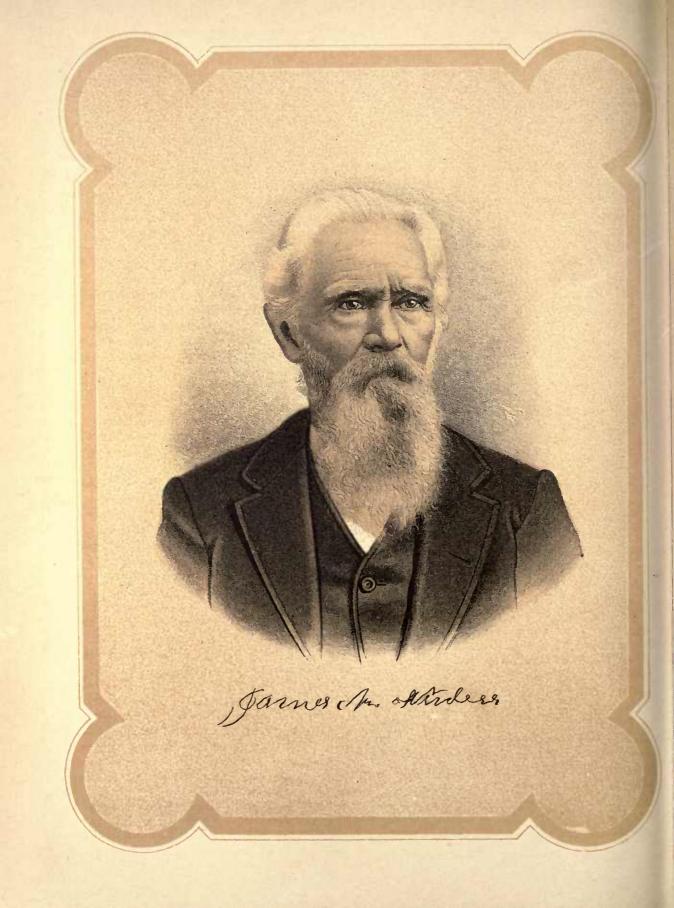
His marriage to Catherine Groff took place Feb. 28, 1860. Mrs. Zendt is the daughter of B. M. and Lydia (Tombo) Groff, and was born in East Lampster Township, Lancaster Co., Pa., Sept. 24, 1841. When she was ten years of age she was removed from the care of her parents and was reared to womanhood by strangers. Her mother died in Lancaster County, in the summer of 1884. Her father is yet living. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Zendt have been born as follows: Lydia A., Oct. 18, 1863; Mary M., June 16,

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1866; John G., Oct. 23, 1871. Two children died young: Franklin G., born Jan. 5, 1861, died June 1, 1864; Naomi T., born April 21, 1859, died May 17, 1873.

They came to Sterling in the spring of 1864. Mr. Zendt followed the business of carriage-maker there 20 years with success. In 1873 he formed a partnership with A. B. Spies, and their business relations continued until the senior partner became a farmer. In May, 1867, he purchased 80 acres of land on section 18, Jordan Township, which was improved. In February, 1884, he made another purchase of 60 acres on section 17, which was also improved. He is also the owner of five acres of timber in Genesee Township. He has made considerable additional improvement on his property. He and his wife are members of the Mennonite Church, and Mr. Zendt is one of the Deacons of the society.

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Cames M. Winters, a retifed farmer, resident in the village of Coleta, in Genesee Township, was bern March 22, 1809, in Leicester Township, Genesee Co., N. Y. His father, Timothy Winters, was a farmer by calling and was born in Pennsylvania. He was of Irish origin and was married in his native State, to Margaret Lemon. He fixed his family residence in Genesee County and lived there some years, removing thence to Washington Co., Ind. He engaged in farming there until his death in 1841, when he was 56 years of age. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Winters came from Germany to the United States, and from them descended the families of their name in this country, who are of German origin. The mother of Mr. Winters was born in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, near the line of the State of New York, where she was brought up to womanhood and married. She went with her husband to Indiana in 1817, and died in Washington County, in 1822, aged 38 years. She was the mother of six children, three sons and three daughters.

Mr. Winter's birth was preceded by that of one sister, and he was a little less than nine years of age when his father removed his family to Indiana. Washington County was in its infancy, having been organized only one year previous to their settlement within its borders. He was an inmate of his father's household until the years of his minority were passed, which were spent in obtaining a commonschool education and in acquiring a complete understanding of agriculture. His education was limited according to the meagre advantages afforded by the pioneer schools, but his temperament led him to observe and reflect to an extent that sufficed as well for mental training as instruction would have done. He had also good judgment and discrimination in the choice of books, of which he was fond.

He was married Aug. 17, 1831 (the year following that in which he became his "own man"), to Susan, daughter of George and Tabitha (Hendricks) Gyger. She was born in East Tennessee, and her parents were natives of Scotland. They removed from Tennessee to Indiana in the year in which the State was organized. Her father died in Washington County in 1831; the mother's death occurred about four years later.

Mrs. Winters died in Coleta. She was a woman of decided Christian character and passed the later years of her life in earnest, devoted labor in the cause which was nearer her heart than any other. She died June 10, 1882. In religious connection she belonged to the United Brethren Church. She is sincerely mourned by her numerous acquaintances, and seven children are left motherless by her death. Two children had gone before to the other world. George Clinton Winters, one of the deceased sons, became a soldier of the Union Army, enlisting in Co. A, 34th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf., commanded by Col. E. N. Kirk, of Sterling. He was seized with typhoid fever, from which he died in the hospital at Louisville, Ky., soon after his regiment was assigned to its position. John M. died in 1856, aged three years. Following is the record of the seven children who survive: Catherine, who married Newton Dodd, a farmer of Clay Co., Kan.; William J., who married Elizabeth Fowler and now resides in the vicinity of Traer, in Tama Co., Iowa; Tabitha H., who married Cephas Hurless, late Supervisor of Genesee Township. He died at Coleta in the fall of 1884. James P. married Olive Baxter and lives at Marshall, Iowa; Matilda C., who married E. M. Olmstead and lives at Coleta; E. C. Winters, who married Paulina Scoville and lives at Sterling, Ill.; Melissa is the wife of Charles Wallace, a farmer of Riley Co., Kan.

Mr. Winters was a second time matried, at Coleta,

Dec. 9, 1884, to Anna Skill, daughter of Timothy and Margaret (Carr) Skill. Her parents were natives of Ireland, where their entire lives were passed. Her father died at 50 years of age, in 1883. Mrs. Winters was born in the north of Ireland, Dec. 25, 1858, and emigrated to the United States in 1880, and had been in America four years when married.

Mr. Winters came from Washington Co., Ind., to Illinois in 1847, and located at first in the township of Wysox, Carroll County, where he continued to reside until the fall of 1876, the date of his retirement from the life of a farmer, when he fixed his residence at Coleta. He is the owner of four dwellings at that place, and has II acres of land laid out in village lots. Mr. Winters is an active member of the United Brethren Church, in which he has been a Class-leader and Trustee. While a resident of Carroll County, he was active in the administration of local affairs. He was elected Assessor of the township of Genesee in 1884, and is now the incumbent of that position, which he has held since the date of his first election. He is an earnest and zealous Republican.

Mr. Winters is of that type of man and citizen as demands, in the estimation of the community, a representation among the portraits of this volume; and it is accordingly given, on a page opposite the beginning of the foregoing sketch.

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ugust Stern, farmer, section 8, Hopkins Township, is a son of Christian and Louisa Stern, natives of Germany, who emigrated to America about 1862, and settled in Ogle Co., Ill., and afterwards removed into this county, settling in Genesee Township, where they resided until their death. They had five children,—Fritz, Christoph, August, Fredericka and Wilhmena.

Mr. Stern, the subject of this sketch, was born in Germany, Aug. 24, 1835. He lived in his native country till 1858, where he was employed in farming. In the summer of 1858 he came to America and lived about a year in Ogle County, and came to Whiteside County in 1861, purchasing 80 acres of land on section 8, Hopkins Township, where he settled and has since lived. He is the owner of 203 acres, 200 of which is in good cultivation. He has erected fine buildings upon his farm.

Mr. Stern was married in Sugar Grove Township, Ogle County, Feb. 21, 1861, to Dorothea Shultz, daughter of Frederick and Dorothea Shultz, who were natives of Germany. They had a family of two children who lived to years of maturity, namely: Dorothea and Ernestina. Mrs. S. was born in Germany, Sept. 1, 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Stern are the parents of 12 children, 11 of whom are living, viz., Henry W., Edgar F., Emma J., Isabella, John F., William C., Ernest T., Hannah J., Gustav A., Helena A. and Herman A Christian died when an infant.

The parents are members of the German Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Stern is identified with the Democratic party.

oseph C. Reeves, farmer, section 20, Hahnaman Township, is a son of Howell and Phebe (Howell) Reeves, his father a native of New York and his mother of New Jersey. They passed their entire lives in the Empire State. They had eight children, as follows: Stephen, Hila, David, Amos, Fanny E., Joseph C., Harlan P. and Charles E.

The subject of this sketch was born in Wayne Co., N. Y., April 26, 1840, and obtained his education at the common school until 17 years of age and then for two years at the Marion Collegiate Institute in Wayne Co., N. Y. In the fall of 1860 he came to Whiteside County; taught school in Hahnaman Township the following winter, and the next antumn returned to Wayne Co., N. Y., for the purpose of enlisting in the army. He enrolled Sept. 19, 1861, in the Eighth N. Y. Cav., and served nearly four years, being in about 60 general engagements, besides numerous skirmishes. At the battle of Five Forks, Va., in April, 1864, he was wounded in the neck by a minie ball, which incapacitated him for further service, and he remained in the hospital at Washington until the close of the war.

After receiving his discharge he came directly to Whiteside County and, in company with his brother Amos, purchased 200 acres of land in Hahnaman Township, since which time he has resided there,

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with the exception of nearly six years, when he lived in the township of Tampico. He is now the owner of 160 acres on section 20, all of which is in cultivation.

Mr. Reeves is a member of Samuel G. Steadman Post, No. 491, G. A. R., has held the office of Township Assessor one year, is a Republican in his political views, and both himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

He was married in Washington, D. C., Nov. 30, 1869, to Fanny R. Brewer, daughter of Hiram and Clarrissa (Hollister) Brewer, natives of Massachusetts and now residing in Washington, D. C. Their children were six in number, and named Mason H., Auren S., Hiram H., Maria C., Fanny R. and Daniel E. Mrs. Reeves was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., Nov. 26, 1843. Mr. and Mrs. Reeves are the parents of four children, viz. : Auren C., J. Mason, H. Edson and Walter E.



r. John L. Morrill, practicing physician at Rock Falls, was born Oct. 19, 1823, at Olean, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., and was reared in Napoli. He was the fourth in the family of Mastin and Sally (Osborn) Morrill, natives of Vermont. The senior Morrill was the first male child born in Danville, Vt., and was a farmer by vocation. The subject of this biographical notice remained at his parental home until of age, obtaining a liberal education. He taught school for a time, and then attended high school in Springfield, Erie Co., about three years. Then he taught eight years in graded and district schools, in the meantime taking up the study of medicine. Commencing to attend lectures in the fall of 1855, he was admitted to practice the next year. He taught school and practiced medicine until 1860, when he made a trip to the Rocky Mountains. He visited Boulder City, when there was but one house in the place supplied with a floor; and Golden City, where men were engaged in digging for gold; and also Denver. He was on this tour from April to September. He then located in Yorktown, Bureau Co., Ill., where he followed his profession eight years, coming then, in 1867, to Rock Falls, since which date he has pursued his calling here. In the

fall of that year he erected a residence, and the next year a store building, wherein he opened a stock of drugs; but this he afterward sold to O. A. Oliver & Co., who continued business in the same building for about eight years. Being signally successful, he has had a large practice. He has built one of the finest residences in the village, and three miles east he owns a valuable farm of 212 acres.

Dr. Morrill was married Oct. 28, 1863, to Louisa Smith, a native of Allegany Co., N. Y., and they have two children, viz.: Ella Francina, born Aug. 13, 1866, and Arthur Burdett, May 7, 1872.

In his political views the Doctor is a Republican, and both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Cohn R. Renner, farmer, section 18, Hahnaman Township, is a son of William and Elmina (Rheinhart) Renner, natives of Pennsylvania, who married and lived in that State until Dec., 1842, when they emigrated West, and, after spending the ensuing winter at Deer Grove, Hahnaman Township, this county, removed to Bureau County, this State. There they resided until 1859, when they returned to Hahnaman Township, settling upon section 17, where they resided until Mr. Renner's death, which occurred Nov. 20, 1859. They had a family of 11 children, whose names were William D., Emanuel, Uriah, John R., Thomas, James, Margaret J., Susan E., Ruth, Frank and Freddie. Mrs. Renner was again married, in Tampico Township, to William K. Harvey, who afterward died in Hahnaman Township, Feb. 28, 1862. Mrs. H. was again married in February, 1867, in Hahnaman Township, to William Beal, who died in Iowa about 1871. Mrs. Beal is the owner of 80 acres of land in Hahnaman Township, all of which is in a state of cultivation.

Mr. John R. Renner, the fourth in order of birth in his parents' family of children, was born in Greene Co., Pa., Feb. 17, 1842, and was a young child when his parents moved with him to this county, since which time he has lived in this and Bureau Counties. His education was such as was common to farmers' sons. Aug. 15, 1862, he enlisted in the 112th Regt. Ill. Inf., and served nearly three years in the cause of the Union, participating in numerous battles and

skirmishes. While on picket duty at Columbia, Tenn., in November, 1864, he was taken prisoner, in company with thirty comrades of his regiment, and was confined in the awful prison at Andersonville most of the time for five months, when the war closed and he was consequently liberated, barely escaping with his life. He received his discharge at Springfield, Ill., and returned to this county, where he has since made his residence and followed agricultural pursuits. He now owns 228 acres of land, 130 of which is in a good state of cultivation.

He is a member of Samuel G. Steadman Post, G. A. R. In his political views he is a Republican, and he has held the offices of Road Commissioner, School Director and Overseer of Highways.

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uman Wakeman, farmer on section 18, Montmorency Township, is a son of David and Helen (Waltermire) Wakeman, who were natives respectively of Connecticut and New York State. Mr. David Wakeman died at his home in Dutchess Co., N. Y., April 28, 1833, and his widow afterward married Hiram Witherwax, and they came to Whiteside County in 1866, settling in Hume Township, where she died April 4, 1881. They had five children,—George, Clarissa, David, Sarah and Luman.

Mr. Wakeman, the subject of this sketch, was born in Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Feb. 27, 1831, and was about two years of age when his father died; consequently he was very young when he started out in the perilous voyage of life for himself. At the age of 14 years he was apprenticed to learn the saddlery trade, to which he applied himself for something over two years. Up to this time his school education was very limited, owing mainly to feeble health. From the same cause, and partly from choice, he abandoned the trade that had been chosen for him, and sought out-door employment on the farm. After being thus engaged about 14 years, he purchased the farm which he now occupies, and upon which he permanently located in 1858; he had previously spent a short time in this county, and also in Winnebago County and Iowa. In Winnebago County he followed farming about three years and was married. From the

age of 20 to 24 he was engaged in the lumber woods and in a saw-mill, and also for a time had charge of the engine. In 1858 he purchased 80 acres where he lives, erected good farm buildings and subsequently added other land by purchase, so that he is now the proprietor of 225 acres, all of which is in cultivation.

In his political action, Mr. Wakeman is independent; in religion he is a member of the Congregational Church, and in the community he enjoys a high social standing. Officially, he has held many positions of trust.

Mr. Wakeman was first married in Yates Co., N. Y., March 16, 1852, to Sarah A. Bradbury, a native of that State, and they had one child, David L. His second marriage occurred in Guilford, Winnebago Co, Ill., Sept. 19, 1859, to Mrs. Emily A., daughter of Hiram and Nancy (Boss) Cunningham, and widow of Peter Christie, who died in Oakland, Jefferson Co., Wis., Nov. 15, 1856. By her first marriage there we:e three children,-Orson, Katie and Henry. The first named died Jan. 8, 1885, when 32 years of age, and Katie died March 21, 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham were natives of Oneida Co., N. Y., moved to Jefferson Co., Wis., thence to Winnebago Co., Ill., and finally to Delaware Co., Iowa, where Mr. C. died, Nov. 18, 1868. Mrs. C. survives. They had a family of nine children,--Edwin, Emily A., Benjamin, Horace, Henry, Freeman, Marshall, Guy and Putnam. Mrs. Wakeman was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., Jan. 20, 1831, and by her present marriage there are three children,--Emma A., Aetna D. and Edwin M.



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obert Emmet Logan, deceased, late Representative in the Legislature, was born in Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y., Feb. 13, 1828, and died of heart disease in the Illinois State Capitol, while in the performance of his duties as a Legislator, on Thursday, Feb. 26,

1885. He was educated at Bath Academy, N. Y. He learned the trade of cabinet-making, working at it for several years in the East, and in 1853 turned his steps, westward, coming to Davenport, Iowa,

where for some time he was foreman in a furniture factory.

In December, 1854, being attracted by the influence of family relations, he took up his residence in Portland Township, Whiteside Co., Ill., where he taught school, and afterward pursued the business of cabinet-making. In 1860 he became Deputy Sheriff of the County, and served in that capacity until he was elected Sheriff in 1862, holding the latter position for one term. General Oglesby was first elected Governor in November, 1864, and early in 1865 he appointed Mr. Logan a Penitentiary Commissioner. Mr. Logan was re-appointed at the end of two years, and in 1868 was elected to the same position by the people, the office having become elective. He is one of the proprietors of the present Revere House at Morrison at its opening, Dec. 26, 1865, and maintained his connection with it for about a year. . In the meantime, he had, in 1864, entered largely into the business of farming in Union Grove Township, about four miles west of Morrison, and moved upon his farm in 1867. He was President of the Whiteside County Central Agricultural Society from 1875 to his death, and by his energy made it one of the most successful in the State. His exexcutive ability gave him great prominence among his fellow men, and as a presiding officer he had few equals in his party.

For the past 20 years he has been actively interested in politics. He was a Delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, in 1880, and was Presidential Elector from the old Fifth District that year. He was very popular at home, and on all occasions where the interest of the community was to be subserved, Robert E. Logan was the modest, liberal and efficient man, and to him the meed of praise was cheerfully accorded. He served as Supervisor of his town continuously from 1875 until November, 1884, when he resigned upon his election to the Legislature; he was Chairman of the Board for several terms. In the fall of 1884 he was the unanimous choice of the Republican Convention of Whiteside County for the Legislature, and was nominated shortly after by the Republican Convention of the Nineteenth Senatorial District, comprising Whiteside and Lee Counties. Upon the convening of the Legislature he took a very active and influential part, and gave promise of a useful career. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge at Morrison.

Seldom is it that a community is called to mourn the loss of a person so generally and warmly appreciated as was Mr. Logan—a man who willingly aided every good work. No one could manage anything of a public nature better than he. His friends loved him because he was true to them; his enemies respected him because he was just to them.

Mrs. Malvina (McCoy) Logan, who survives him, is the daughter of Hon. James McCoy, of Fulton, of whom a sketch is given elsewhere. Their marriage took place Feb. 23, 1864, and their children are three sons and a daughter.

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tion 21, Hahnaman Township, is a son of Christian and Anna M. Smith, natives of Germany. His mother died in her native country, and in the spring of 1851 his father emigrated to this country, and settled in Montgomery Co, Pa. He resided there for six years, and in 1857 came to this county and settled in Sterling. The issue of their union was four children, namely: Christian, Charles H., Emma and William.

Charles H. was born in Germany, Feb. 1, 1846, and was five years old when he came with his father to the United States. He lived at home, in Pennsylvania, assisting on the farm and attending the common schools, until 1861, when he came to this county, and "worked out" on a farm for three years. He then, in partnership with his father, rented a farm in Coloma Township, which they jointly cultivated for five years, after which he was variously occupied for a while, and then rented a farm, and cultivated it himself for several years.

In 1880 he went to Hahnaman Township, and purchased 160 acres of land, located on section 21. He erected a fine house and barn on the land, and entered vigorously upon the task of its improvement. In April, 1884, the destroying element, fire, swept away his barn and outbuildings, together with a large quantity of grain, 16 head of hogs, and all his farming implements. Misfortune did not dishearten or overcome him, and he rebuilt the same year. About 80 acres of his land is in a good tillable condition.

Mr. Smith was united in marriage Feb. 18, 1868,

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at Sterling, Ill., to Miss Mary, daughter of Phillip and Margaret Obendorf, natives of Germany. They emigrated to the United States about 1850, and settled in Philadelphia, Pa., from whence they came to this county in the spring of 1860, settling in Jordan Township, where, three years later, in 1863, the father died. They were the parents of five children: John, Mary, William, Charles and Sarah.

Mrs. Smith was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 29, 1850. She and her husband are the parents of four children: Nellie M., Nettie M., Charles E. and Lilly M.

Mr. Smith has held the office of School Director, and politically is identified with the Republican party. Religiously, he is a member of the German Evangelical Church, and his wife is a member of the English Lutheran Church, of which she has been a member since 16 years of age.

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14. ufus H. Sheldon, dealer in agricultural implements, grain and live stock, at Rock Falls, was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Aug. 27, 1815. His father, Ira Sheldon, a farmer, was a native of Connecticut, of New England ancestry and English descent. His grandfather, Rufus Sheldon, was also a native of Connecticut and of similar ancestry. The family, so far as concerns its history in America, originally sprang from three brothers who emigrated to this country previous to the Revolution, settling in New England. Most of the Sheldons have been farmers by vocation. Ira Sheldon was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died in Cayuga Co., N. Y., June 2, 1827, at the age of 42. His wife, Mary, was a native of Vermont, of New England ancestry and English descent, and died in Barry Co., Mich. The subject of this sketch is a relative of Henry O. Sheldon, editor of Sheldon's Magazine. He is the second in a family of six children, his brothers being Isaac N., De Witt C., Harvey N., Orson B. and Sylvester W.

Mr. S. was 12 years old when his father died, but continued to live with his mother (who was again married) until he was of age, receiving a high-school education. At the age of 19 he commenced teaching during the winter seasons, while he pursued farming during the intervals. He afterward purchased the interest of the other heirs and became sole proprietor of the old homestead, where he resided until 1847, when he came to Illinois, settling on an unimproved tract of 340 acres in Bureau County. After improving that place a number of years, he sold and came, in 1869, to Sterling, where, in partnership with C. M. Jaques, of Rock Falls, he entered the trade in agricultural implements and coal. They now have two elevators (having built one in 1877), with a capacity of about 60,000 bushels. They also deal extensively in live stock, and are driving a prosperous business. Mr. S. attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics is a stanch Republican.

Mr. Sheldon was married in his native county, Dec. 1, 1836, to Miss Mercy E. Edmonds, who was born in the township of Brutus, same county, in 1817, the daughter of Joseph Edmonds, a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. S. became the parents of eight children, three of whom are deceased. The record now stands: Irving W. married Eleanor Cortwright, and now resides on a farm in Dakota; Clarence L. married Letitia Crawford and resides in Sterling, where he is practicing as an attorney at law; R. H., Jr., married Miss May Stitzel, and is interested in the agricultural implement trade with his father; William C. married Anna Banes, and is now a resident of Winnipeg, Manitoba; Ida M. married Newton Petrie, a county officer in Pittsburg, Pa.; and the deceased are Mary, Edward S. and Joseph C.

evi Courtright, farmer, section 28, Genesee Township, was born Jan. 27, 1840, in Sussex Co., N. J., and is a son of Reuben and Elizabeth (Vernanten) Courtright. (See sketch of John Courtright). His parents came to Illinois when he was 15 years of age. His father was the parent of 21 children, born of two marriages. Mr. Courtright is the sixth in order of birth of ten children born of the second marriage. He was brought up on his father's farm and lived at home until he was 22 years old.

He was married Dec. 24, 1861, in Genesee Township, to Sarah Franklin. She was born Feb. 12, 1841, in Muskingum Co., Ohio! Her parents, Simeon and Catherine (Funk) Franklin, went when she was ten years old to Fulton County, in the same State. Six

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years later they made another removal to Genesee Township, in Whiteside County. Her father died in May, 1871, aged 70 years. Her mother lives in Jones Co., Iowa, with her eldest daughter, and is aged 78 years (1885).

Mrs. Courtright is one of a family of eight children, and is herself the mother of five sons and daughters. Emma V. is the wife of Henry Finzel, a farmer and teacher in Genesee Township. Martha C., Charles, Frank and Fred (twins) are the names of those who are yet unmarried.

Mr. Courtright passed some years in the business of farming "on shares," and in February, 1873, bought 103 acres on sections 28 and 19, which has since been his field of operation. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Courtright is a Republican in political affiliation.

dward Horner, senior member of the firm of E. Horner & Son, dcalers in pianos, organs and musical merchandise, was born April 2, 1823, in Wakefield, Yorkshire, England. His father, Frank Horner, was a native of Yorkshire and was a professional musician, playing the 'cello and singing in concert. He died in August, 1853, in Thornhill, Yorkshire, and was 68 years old. The mother, Ellen (Rowley) Horner, was about 63 years old when she died (in 1854), in her native county of Yorkshire. Five of their eight children are living. George is a farmer in Greene Co., Iowa, and has acquired some reputation as a violinist. Jesse enlisted in the War for the Union, in the 38th Ill. Vol. Inf. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Murfreesboro, and died of the concentrated miseries and sufferings at Andersonville! John is a dry-goods merchant at Queensbury, Yorkshire, and he is also a musician. Bessie is the wife of Charles Baxendale, a game-keeper on Breton Hall's estate in Yorkshire, England.

When he was 15 years of age, Mr. Horner engaged in the business of a wool-sorter, in which he was occupied until he was 24 years old. At that date he obtained an appointment as receiving clerk in the Wakefield prison and officiated in that capacity four years. After the expiration of his engagement he resumed his former employment, In July, 1854, he came to the United States. He at first located at Lincoln, Ill., where he spent a few months. He went thence to the lead mines of Jo Daviess County, where he spent seven years in prospecting. He went next to Mt. Carroll, and he embarked in the sale of Mason & Hamlin organs and the Vose & Co. pianos. After operating there seven years, he went to Depere, Wis., where he conducted a music store between two and three years.

In 1870 he came to Morrison and opened his present business, which he has since continued to pursue. He is a musician of more than ordinary ability, and has engaged in teaching to a considerable extent, as have his sons. His whole family are educated in music.

Mr. Horner was married Sept. 1, 1847, in the Halifax Cathedral, Yorkshire, England, to Anna Ellis, and they have had seven children, of whom but two are living. Sarah A. was born June 4, 1848, and died Nov. 4, 1864; Matilda was born Aug. 19, 1849, and died Oct. 9, 1852; Frank was born April 27, 1851, and died April 2, 1852; Henry is a dealer in music and sewing-machines at Marengo, Ill. He was born Oct. 26, 1852. Alice was born April 3, 1854, and died Oct. 31, 1864; Mary, born Oct. 16, 1860, died July 10, 1863; Samuel, born Oct. 19, 1857 is in business with his father. He is the leader of the Morrison Band and is a fine pianist.

The members of the firm of E. Horner & Co. deal in American, English and German musical publications, and make a specialty of Peek & Sons (N. Y.) pianos. They handle the organs of George Wood & Co. and those of Hillstrom & Co., which are manufactured at Chesterton, Ind.

ames P. Hopkins, farmer, section 36, Hopkins Township, is the youngest son of Jason Hopkins, whose memory is perpetuated by the name of that division of the county in which he resides. His father was born Jan. 27, 1789, and he married Eleanor Johnson, who was born in Kentucky. They lived in Tennessee until their removal, in 1835, to Hopkins Township, where they were the first white settlers. The senior Hopkins built the first log house on Rock River, in Whiteside County, of which he took posses-

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sion and which he occupied some years. He removed thence to another part of the same section, known as the "Como Purchase." He died there Aug. 19, 1853. The date of the death of the mother is May, 13, 1858. Their children were four in number, and were named William T., Helen, Frances and James P. The oldest child was born Feb. 22, 1837, and was the first white male child born in Whiteside County. He died about 1862.

Mr. Hopkins of this sketch was born Oct. 4, 1843, in Hopkins Township. He was but 10 years of age when his father died, and he has lived all his life at Como, with the exception of the time which he spent in the military service of the United States. He enlisted Sept. 2, 1862, in the 75th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf., and was in active service until the close of the war, receiving his honorable discharge in July, 1865. He was under rebel fire at Atlanta, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and Lookout Mountain, besides seeing other service of a miscellaneous character. He passed through the varied experiences of war entirely without injury. On his return to his home he resumed his former occupation of farming. He is an adherent of the Republican party in his political principles. He has been active in school and other local interests.

Mr. Hopkins was married Nov. 30, 1869, at Atkinson, Henry Co., Ill., to Asenath H., daughter of Donald and Mary (Lloyd) Lamont. Her father was born in Scotland and her mother was a native of Canada. They were married in the Dominion, where they resided some years, and afterward came to Illinois, settling in Hopkins Township, this county, in 1865: they are still living. Mrs. Hopkins is their oldest child, and her brothers and sisters are named Flora A., John, Jesse L., Susanna, Elizabeth J., Charity, Washington M., Emily I. and Mary I. Mrs. Hopkins was born. Nov. 2, 1842, in Canada. She has become the mother of five children,—Eleanor M., Jessie L., Anna F., Eunice B. and James P., Jr.

harles L. Hubbard, farmer, residing on section 5, Montmorency Township, is a son of Chas. C. and Lucia A. (Reed) Hubbard, natives of New England. Soon after their marriage they came to Illinois and settled in Bureau County, where they resided most of the time until the spring of 1880, when they came to this county. On arrival here they located in Sterling and continued to reside there until the father's death, which occurred April 6, 1883. The mother still survives. Their family consisted of two children, May C. and Charles L.

Charles L. was born in Malden, Bureau County, this State, Oct. 11, 1860. He attended the common schools of his native county until he was 16 years of age, and then for three years attended the Dover Academy in Bureau County. He lived at home until 1880, when he came to this county and settled on a farm of 240 acres his father purchased in Montmorency Township, this county, of which he has had the entire management, giving his attention largely to the breeding of theroughbred cattle and horses, and taking a prominent position among the advanced farmers of the county.

Politically Mr. Hubbard is identified with the Republicans. Religiously he is a member of the Congregational Church of Sterling.



harles F. Gifford, editor and proprietor of the Tampico *Tornado*, was born in Elgin,
Ill., June 25, 1847. His father, Edmond F. Gifford, died of apoplexy at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. L. S. Norris, of Grinnell, Iowa, Thursday, July 19, 1883, aged 72 years,

ro months and 15 days. He was born in Duxbury, Mass., Sept. 4, 1810, was early in life thrown upon his own resources, and he worked for others at farm labor during the summer, and attended school during the winters. He learned the cabinet trade, at which he worked and also taught school, and thereby earned money sufficient to enable him to complete a classical course, graduating at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. For a year or two following he practiced law in Boston, Mass. May 25, 1840, he married Miss Lucy W. Sampson, of Duxbury, Mass., and shortly afterward emigrated West, locating in Elgin, Ill., where he practiced law and for a number of years held the office of County Superintendent of Schools.

At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion he enlisted, and served as Adjutant of the Second Bat-

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talion of the Eighth Ill. Vol. Cav. After the seven days' battle before Richmond, Va., he was appointed Paymaster and stationed at New Orleans, which position he held to the close of the war. During the Red River Expedition he was wounded in the right arm, the scar resulting from which he carried ever afterward.

After the close of the war he returned to Elgin, but soon moved to Louisiana, where, under the Kellogg government, he was appointed a District Judge. In February, 1882, he returned North, and after making his home several months with his son, Charles F., at Tampico, he went to Grinnell, where he died, as stated. Charles' mother is now residing in Boston, Mass., with her daughter, Mrs. Ada Sampson, and is aged 64 years. She was the only daughter of a New England ship-builder, and came of a family of considerable prominence.

Mr. Gifford, the subject of this biographical outline, is the third in order of birth of a family of nine children, five of whom are now deceased. At the age of 13 years he went with his father into the army as clerk for him. In 1862 he quit the field of war and entered the military school at Fulton, this county, and after a year's drill there he enlisted as Corporal in the 141st Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf., which was attached to the Army of the Cumberland. At the expiration of the 100 days, for which he had enlisted, he was honorably discharged. He then went to Louisiana and served as Clerk in the Paymaster's Department of the Division of the Gulf, remaining there with his father until the close of the war.

In April, 1866, he became an employee of the Elgin Gazette, under the management of Kincaid & Post, where he remained for two years, when he accepted a position as foreman of the Elgin Watchman, E. C. Kincaid then being the proprietor. One year later, the Gazette and Watchman consolidated, and he was elected, by the hands of both offices, as foreman of the new office. He held that position until the fall of 1870, when sickness compelled him to resign. In the spring of 1870 he went to Missouri and acted in the capacity of clerk, for his father-inlaw, John Murdock, who was a contractor in grading a railroad running from Hannibal to Edina. In October he returned home, and in November, 1871, he, in company with Mr. C. F. Larkins, established the Dundee (Ill.) Weekly. They soon after suspended for an indefinite time, and shortly afterward Mr. Gifford went to Chicago and for a time served on the *Post* and then the *Inter Ocean*, during the Greeley campaign. Next he was engaged with Mr. Bent on the *Sentinel* at Morrison, this county, and then was employed at Fulton. In 1876 he went to Tampico and established the *Tornado*, an historical sketch of which paper will be given in the last division of this work.

In politics, Mr. Gifford is a Republican.

May 4, 1868, is the date of Mr. Gifford's marriage, at Elgin, Ill., to Miss Mary J., daughter of John and Jane Murdock, who was born in Ulster Co., N. Y., Sept. 25 1848, and came West with her parents when a child. Her father was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., in 1826, a mason by occupation, is now a farmer, residing at Tolona, Mo.; her mother died when she (the daughter) was very young. Mr. and Mrs. Gifford are the parents of six children, namely: Harry L., Agnes L., Ella L., Mabel L., Arthur L. and Julius L.



aron Fluck, a farmer on section 14, Hume Township, is one of the enterprising agriculturists of Whiteside County of which he has been a resident principally since 1857. He first located at Sterling, where he passed several years working at his trade of carpenter and also as a general laborer. He went to Arkansas just previous to the outbreak of the Southern Rebellion, where he found himself pressed into drill preparatory to the organization of the rebel army. He spent a month in the distasteful occupation, and escaped on the last steamer that passed up the Mississippi River before it was closed by the rebel authorities, thereby forfeiting his wages. He returned to Sterling, where he resumed his occupation as a mechanic. He was a resident of Sterling until 1866, working at his trade and engaging also, as opportunity offered, in the improvement of his farm, which he had purchased in 1864. It comprised 160 acres, and at the time of his purchase it was unbroken prairie. He took possession of the place in 1866, and was its occupant until 1872, when he went to a small tract of land containing 14 acres situated near the city of Sterling, and which was the location of a valuable stone quarry. He operated there six

years, and in 1878 again removed to his farm, where he is engaged in the management of his agricultural interests. He also owns 40 acres on section 15 and 80 acres adjoining the land of his first purchase. The dwelling Mr. Fluck has erected on his place is the largest and most valuable in the township, and his barns are of the same comparative size and merit. He deals in high grades of stock. In political faith and connections he is a Democrat, and has held several local offices.

He was born Sept. 22, 1833, in Bucks Co., Pa. His family descent is from a German ancestor who settled many years ago in Bucks County, where the descending generations maintained a residence through the succeeding years until 1857, when Mr. Fluck of this sketch broadened the field of occupation by removal to Illinois. John Fluck, his father, was born in Bucks County in 1797, and married Elizabeth Leight. She was born in Northampton Co., Pa., and was of mixed Scotch and German ancestry. Her birth took place in 1807, and she died in 1844. Her husband was a carpenter and was a prominent official in the German Reformed Church, to which she also belonged. He died in Lehigh Co., Pa., in 1881. Their family included seven children. The grandfather of Mr. Fluck was named John, and he was a stone mason.

Aaron Fluck is the third child of his parents, and he was 11 years of age when he lost his mother by death. He continued under the care of his father until he came to his majority; but at the age of 17 he began to work at his trade of carpenter with Daniel Shafer, his cousin by marriage, who lived in Lehigh County. On reaching the age of 21 years he entered the employment of his master as a journeyman, with whom he served one year, and with the exception of \$5 gave his earnings to his father. He passed the three years subsequent in his native county, working at his trade.

Mr. Fluck was married Nov. 15, 1864, in Sterling, to Lydia A. Tombow, and they have had eight children. Six of them are still living, and following are their names: McClelland, John, Ida M., Aaron, Katie and Matilda. Benjamin and William are deceased. Mrs. Fluck was born Aug. 26, 1846, in Lampeter Township in Lancaster Co., Pa., and is the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Borer) Tombow. Her parents were of Dutch descent, and her father was a stone mason by trade. Her mother died when she was seven years old, and she was placed in the charge of Mr. Landis, now of Sterling Township, by whom she was brought up and with whose family she came to Whiteside County. Her father meanwhile had married again and had removed to Sterling a year previous to her coming to this county. She continued a member of Mr. Landis' family until her marriage.

The portraits of Mr. Fluck and his wife are given on previous pages, and represent the typical class whose thrift and energy have so rapidly developed Whiteside County. They are copies of likenesses recently taken.

ames N. Ward, druggist, at Fulton, was born in Essex Co., N. J., June 19, 1822, and is the son of Reuben and Electa (Condit) Ward. He spent his early life in his native county, and in 1836 removed with his parents to Delaware Co., Ohio. He learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, at which he worked in Ohio till April, 1856; in August of that year he came to Fulton and engaged in business as contractor and builder, which he continued till December, 1870. He then went to Maquoketa, Iowa, and engaged in the lumber trade. He carried on the lumber business in Iowa about three and a half years, still maintaining his residence at Fulton. In October, 1875, he purchased the stock of Mr. John Hudson, druggist at Fulton, and succeeded to the business. Mr. Ward has had ten years' experience as a druggist, and has a tasteful, well stocked store in his line,-that of drugs, medicines, paints, oils, toilet articles, wall paper, etc. The average value of his stock is \$3,000. His course as a business man has won him a reputation for fair dealing and conscientious and careful attention in serving his customers.

He was married in Delaware Co., Ohio, April 3, 1849, to Miss Sarah J. Thatcher, daughter of Elisha and Sarah J. (Dana) Thatcher. Mrs. Ward was born in Delaware Co., Ohio. They have three children, all sons. The eldest, George A., was born at Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 17, 1851, and is a resident of Fulton; James F. was born in Columbus, Ohio, Jan.

4, 1853, married Miss Sedate Houghton, and is also a resident of Fulton; the youngest, William W., was born in Fulton, Sept. 23, 1856, and is living in Chicago.

In politics, Mr. Ward is a Democrat, "tried and true."



acob Hein, farmer, section 19, Hahnaman Township, came to this county in 1858, purchasing 200 acres of good land, which he still occupies as a home, and where he has erected fine farm buildings. He now owns 360 acres of land, 200 of which is in cultivation. He was first married in Kendall Co., Ill., in 1851, to Christiana Krum, and they have five children,— Matilda, Gustavus A., William A., Jacob H. and Christian. Mrs. H. died May 1, 1860, and Mr. Hein was again married, Dec. 24, 1860, in Hahnaman Township, to Mary A. Hamblock, and by this marriage there have been two children, namely, Mary K. and Matilda Elizabeth. Mr. Hein's parents were natives of Germany.

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illiam Butman, farmer, residing on section 26, Fulton Township, is a son of James and Esther (Moulthrop) Butman, natives of Massachusetts and Vermont, whose family consisted of five children, namely: Betsey, Melissa, Laura, James and William. William Butman was born in Rutland, Rutland Co., Vt., Feb. ro, 1821. He received a good common-school and academical education, and remained in his native State alternating his attendance at school by working on the farm until 19 years of age. On reaching this age he went to Elmira, N. Y., where he was engaged in the occupation of a carpenter and builder for a year. He was next employed as a passenger conductor on the New York Central R. R., and followed that position for about 17 years. In 1865 he went to New York City, and was there employed in the Custom House as Examiner and Verifier for upward of three years. He then went to Michigan, and entered the employ of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, as conductor. He was the first conductor of a passenger train on that road, and remained with the company for 14 years.

His health failing, he came to this county, and settled in Fulton Township.

Mr. Butman was married in Dundee, Yates Co., N. Y., in 1843, to Miss Clarissa Booth, a native of York State. She bore him five children: Theo. F., William E. and Emily E. Emily E. is the wife of John W. Boyer, and resides in Detroit. Sarah and Henry died in infancy. William is employed as postal clerk on the D., L. & N. R. R., and resides at Detroit. Theo. died in 1878, aged 36 years.

The wife and mother died in 1871, and Mr. Butman was again married Sept. 17, 1873, to Miss Abbie A. Goodrich, at Ionia, Mich. She was a daughter of Leonard and Juliet Goodrich, and was a descendant from Miles Standish. Her parents were natives of Vermont, and emigrated to Michigan in 1850, and settled in Pontiac, Oakland County. Her mother died there, and her father moved to Ionia, Mich., where he still resides, living a retired life. Mrs. Butman's parents had five children: Melancton S., Norman S., Ellen J., Louisa A. and Abbie A.

Mrs. Butman was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, Dec. 13, 1848, and has borne to her husband five children, of whom two are living,—Frank S. and an unnamed infant. Three died in childhood,—Harry, James L. and Etta M.

Mr. Butman has held the office of School Director, and politically endorses the principles of the Republican party. Mrs. B., religiously, is a member of the Baptist Church.

ason Hopkins, for whom Hopkins Township was named, was a native of Nashville, Tenn., and was born Jan. 27, 1789. He remained at Nashville till about the middle age of life, when he came to Illinois on account of his anti-slavery principles, and settled at Belleville. From there he went to Peoria. When the Black Hawk War broke out, he volunteered in a cavalry regiment, was appointed Quartermaster, and served in that capacity during the war. In the autumn of 1832, as the troops were returning to their homes, Mr. Hopkins, with a party, came to Rock

River, and in coasting along its banks came to the site of the present village of Como. Being impressed with the beauty of the place, he made a claim covering the whole tract known in pioneer parlance as a "jack-knife claim," by cutting his name in the bark of trees. Mr. Hopkins often spoke of this location as being as beautiful as the Garden of Eden.

He was married at Peoria, Ill., to Eleanor Johnson, who was born Dec. 29, 1801, near Bowling Green, Ky., and with her Mr. H. returned in 1835 and surveyed the claim, establishing the boundaries by marking trees in the timber and running furrows through the prairie with an ox team and a prairie plow. He afterwards purchased the claim, comprising sections 25, 26, 35 and 36, and as much adjoining as made 3,200 acres. He built the first log cabin in the township that bears his name.

He died Aug. 19, 1853. He possessed many traits of character peculiar to the citizens of ancient Rome in its republican days,-firmness, unswerving integrity and patriotism. He was in intimate acquaintance with, and a great admirer of, General Jackson. He was altogether a remarkable man and admirably fitted for a pioneer. Mrs. H., his wife, died May 13, 1858.

Their children were four in number and were named William T., Helen, Frances and James P. (A sketch of the latter is given in this work.) The first mentioned, William T. Hopkins, was the first white male child born in Whiteside County. He died about 1862.

enry Diehl, formerly a farmer on section 13, Hopkins Township, now residing in retirement at Empire in the same township, was born Oct. 12, 1805, in Lancaster Co., Pa. His parents, Samuel and Barbara (Bitner) Diehl, were also natives of the same State and had 12 children.

Mr. Diehl of this sketch remained in his native State, pursuing the vocation of a farmer, until 1865, when he came to Illinois. He first made a location in Carroll County, spending but one year there. In 1866 he came to Whiteside County and bought a farm on sections 19 and 30 in Hopkins Township.

He fixed his residence on the section last named, where he continued to live until 1871. In that year he purchased a house at Empire and has since been retired from active business life. His property in Hopkins Township includes 137 acres of land.

Mr. Diehl was married in Franklin Co., Pa., Jan. 13, 1829, to Margaret, daughter of John and Barbara (Leep) Myers, and she is the oldest of a family of three children. She was born Aug. 27, 1808. To her and her husband ten children have been born, in the following order : Catherine, Elizabeth, Daniel, Lewis, Malachi, Adam, Mary, Jacob, Peter S. and Margaret C.

The parents are members of the English Lutheran Church.

harles G. Seidel is a farmer of Hopkins Township, being located in the northeast quarter of section 10. He is the owner of 100 acres of land, which is his original purchase in the township and county, and which came into his possession in 1867. He

has since added to his real estate, increasing the aggregate to 160. It is all under good cultivation, and the proprietor has erected fine farm buildings. In political sentiment and connections Mr. Seidel is a Republican.

He was born in Germany, Oct. 4, 1839. Gotleib and Barbara (Zaiser) Seidel, his parents, were inhabitants of their native land until 1853, when they emigrated to the United States. They made their first location at Columbus, Ohio, whence they came to Whiteside Co., Ill., and fixed their residence at Sterling. The mother died there May 3, 1883. Their children were born in the following order: Caroline, Louis, Fred, Charles G., Wilhelmine, William, Joshua, Dorothea, Caleb, Sophia, Mary, George Emma. One child died in infancy.

Mr. Seidel came to this country with his parents in 1853. He came with them to Sterling in 1857, where he engaged in farm labor and worked by the month for six years, after which he rented a farm for four years. At the expiration of that time he became a land-holder in Hopkins Township.

Mr. Seidel was married April 9, 1863, to Anna, daughter of Solomon and Margaret A. (Wagner)

Freighner. She was born Sept. 30, 1845, in Pennsylvania, where her mother died when she was 10 years of age. The father lives with his daughter, who is one of six children. Anna M., Samuel, Margaret, John and David lived to reach maturity. One child died in infancy. To Mr. and Mrs. Seidel 12 children have been born, six of whom are still living: Charles F., Margaret E., Georgietta, Charles W., Chester L. and Mary C. Those who are deceased were named Clara A., George W., Ida M., Aaron H. and Edward L. One child died unnamed. The parents are members of the English Lutheran Church.

> illiam H. Cadwell, Justice of the Peace, Notary Public and Clerk of the Village of Rock Falls, was born Dec. 28, 1826, at Hartford, Conn., of which place his parents— Charles and Annie T. (Benton) Cadwell—

V were also natives. Mr. Cadwell received a very limited common-school education. Being at the age of 12 years thrown upon his own resources, having to look out for himself, he entered a printingoffice, where he remained nearly three years, at the expiration of which time he found employment in a map-publishing house for another year. At the age of 16 years he apprenticed himself to his uncle, Daniel Fish, and completed his trade as a pastrybaker and confectioner.

In 1848 Mr. Cadwell married Miss Catharine Fish, of Boston, Mass., by whom he has one daughter, Nellie Frances; she married Mr. W. H. Tuttle in 1871, with whom Mr. Cadwell is now residing, havlost his wife by death on the 5th of March, 1884. Soon afterward he assumed control of the manufacturing department of his uncle's business. Having a desire to better his condition in life, he took Horace Greeley's advice, packed up, and, with his wife and child, his sister and her family, started West, arriving in Belvidere, Boone County, this State, in the spring of 1856, where he again conducted his business, in connection with ice-cream parlors and a news room.

Soon after the breaking out of the war he was appointed agent of the American Express Company, at about which time the printing establishment then known as the Belvidere *Union* came into his possession, and the name changed to the Boone County Advertiser. In 1868 he disposed of the office to a syndicate of Democrats, to boom the nomination of Horatio Seymour for President. After the election of Grant the establishment again came into the hands of Mr. Cadwell, who discontinued the paper. In 1870 he formed a partnership with Mr. W. H. Tuttle, and moved the establishment with his family to Rock Falls, and started the first newspaper published on the south side of Rock River, naming it the Rock Falls *Progress*. After conducting the paper for six years and six months, it was discontinued and the partnership dissolved, Mr. Cadwell continuing in the job-printing business.

In 1882 Mr. Cadwell was elected Justice of the Peace to fill a vacancy. At the spring election of the present year (1885), Mr. Cadwell was elected his own successor. He also is appointed by Governor Oglesby a Notary Public, also for four years, and again re-elected Village Clerk.

Politically, he is a Republican and takes an active interest in matters pertaining to the growth and prosperity of the Republican party, and the village and town in which he resides. Socially, he is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows : was an active worker for the organization of Advance Lodge, No. 590, of which he was the first presiding officer; is also a member of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. He is also the first Master Workman of Union Lodge, No. 3, A. O. U. W., of Sterling, the organization of which is due to his labor. He was sent from No. 3 as a delegate for the organization of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, of which organization he was made the first Past Grand Master of the State; also the first Representative from the Grand Lodge to the Supreme Lodge of the United States, meeting at Cincinnati in 1875, which position he filled for three successive terms.

enry S. Powell is a farmer on section 12, in Sterling Township. His parents, Joseph and Hannah (Benerman) Powell, lived after their marriage in Saratoga Co., N. Y., and afterwards in Monroe Co., N. Y., where they died. They had nine children, all of whom lived to maturity with one exception.

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Mr. Powell was born Dec. 7, 1823, in Saratoga

Co., N. Y., and he was nine years of age when his parents removed thence to Monroe County. He is the fifth child, and he remained in Monroe County throughout the remaining years of his minority, coming, in 1844, to Whiteside Co., Ill. About three years subsequent to his removal hither, he bought 150 acres of land in Sterling Township, and he has since purchased 75 acres additional. The place is in valuable agricultural condition, with an orchard containing 400 trees and excellent buildings. In political affinity Mr. Powell is identified with the Republican party.

He was married in Genesee Township, Feb. 16, 1853, to Elizabeth Batchelder, a native of Vermont. She died May 10, 1883, having been the mother of nine children, four of whom lived to grow up,—John, George, Lucia M. and Jessie B. The oldest son was drowned when he was 16 years of age.



avid G. Ely is a general farmer and stockgrower on section r, Hume Township. He was born Sept. 20, 1811, in Oneida Co., N. Y. John Ely, his father, was a native of New Jersey, and became a prominent farmer of Oneida County. He owned about 700 acres of land in the valley of the Mohawk. He built two large jails in Oneida Co., N. Y., in an early day, one, in the town of Whitestown, four miles west of Utica, which is still standing, the other, in Rome, N. Y., which was burned probably about 30 years ago. His death occurred April 14, 1842. Beulah A. (Gould) Ely, the mother, was born in Williamstown, Mass., and descended from the earliest settlers of New England. She died in February, 1845.

Mr. Ely is the fifth of his parents' ten children. When he was 15 years of age he learned the shoemaker's trade, and made for himself the first pair of boots he ever wore. Later, he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, and worked with his father at that business and as a farmer until he was 26 years of age. Feb. 17, 1836, he was married, in Floyd Township, Oneida County, to Alvira Wallace, who was born in that township May 11, 1817, and died Nov. 26, 1873, in Hume Township. She was the mother of six children, three of whom are deceased. Beulah, George and Nancy, who are the survivors, are married. Lydia M., Eliza and Lovisa are dead. Mr. Ely was a resident of his native State until 1855, when he went to Oshkosh, Wis., and worked there three years as a mechanic. In 1858 he located in Hume Township, purchasing 184 acres on section 10. He occupied this property five years, when, in 1863, he went to the township of Coloma, where he resided three years on 80 acres of land. He went back in 1866 to Hume Township, and, after operating three years a little east of the central portion of the township, he came to section 1, where he had become the owner of 92 acres of land by exchange. His estate is under good improvements, and he is engaged in successful farming.

Mr. Ely was a second time married, Nov. 17, 1876, in Adair Co., Mo., to Mrs. Mary (Paddock) Miner. She was born July 18, 1826, in Oneida Co., N. Y., where she was brought up and educated. John Paddock, her father, was an enterprising agriculturist of her native county. She was first married to Michael Cushing, who was born in Vermont and died in Pennsylvania. Two children were born of that earlier marriage,-Jane, now Mrs. Buck, and Michael, both of whom are living in Shelby Co., Iowa. She married Curtis Miner in Prophetstown, Whiteside County. He was a native of Vermont, and died in the military service of the United States, from a gunshot wound. Frank, Curtis and Ella are the names of the children born of the second marriage. The oldest and youngest are married.

Mr. Ely is a Republican in his political opinions.

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enry S. Landis, farmer, section 23, Sterling Township, was born March 27, 1820, in Lancaster Co., Pa. David and Margaret (Shaffer) Landis, his parents, were born in Pennsylvania, where they also died. They had five children, named Eliza, Emanuel, Maria, Henry S. and Anna.

Mr. Landis has been a resident of Whiteside County since 1851, when he removed hither from his native State. He still lives on the property he first bought, which comprised 144 acres of land. The estate is all under improved cultivation. Mr. Landis is a Republican, and is interested in school matters.

He was married Nov. 18, 1841, in Lancaster Co.,

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Pa., to Fanny Stauffer, and they have 13 children, as follows: Anna, Barbara, Margaret, Susanna, Amos, Maria, John, Henry F. and Emma F. (twins), Emanuel, Benjamin F., Jonas R. and Daniel. Mrs. Landis is the daughter of John and Barbara (Eby) Stauffer, and is one of nine children born to her parents: Benjamin, Fanny, Peter, Christian, John, Margaret, Anna, Bertram and Henry. Mrs. Landis belongs to the Mennonite Church.



oses Dillon, lumber, grain and coal merchant, at Sterling, was born in Ohio, Sept. 19, 1845. His father, Lloyd Dillon-a native of Maryland-was employed in the furnace business at Zanesville, Ohio, where he died, in 1845. His mother, nee Margaret. A. Culbertson, was a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Dillon was an inmate of his parental home until he was of age, receiving a common-school education. From 1857 to 1860 he was a resident of Dixon, Ill. In 1859-60 he herded cattle for William Butler at Nelson Station. In 1861 he engaged as clerk in the mercantile establishment of D. M. Crawford in Sterling-the first boy employed in such capacity in that store-remaining there two and a-half years, and thereby receiving a good business education. Then, at the age of 18, he enlisted in Co. A, 140th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf, was mustered into the military service at Dixon, went with his regiment to Memphis, Tenn., and did guard duty.

In 1865 he returned home and formed a partnership with Charles Smith in the grocery business, under the name of Smith & Dillon, and thus continued in the trade for ten years. He sold out his interest in 1875, and bought the interest of Joseph Golder, in the grain, coal and lumber business, forming a partnership with Mr. Golder's son, under the firm name of Golder & Dillon. In this relation they continued until 1880, when Mr. Dillon purchased the interest of his partner, since which time he has conducted the business alone, with success. His office is on the corner of Third and Spruce Streets, and in the rear of his office he has an elevator with a capacity of 60,000 bushels, which he runs with a gas engine—a curiosity to all the people of the county. His lumber and coal yard occupies all of block 43, and his salt and drying sheds and barns all of block 42. He has the only planing-mill in Sterling, where he does all kinds of wood work.

Mr. Dillon is a "Sterling" man. Coming when young to the place, he has by diligence and strict integrity won a high business and social position. He is the President of the Northwestern Fair Association, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the A. O. U. W. He is a Republican in his political views, and, with his wife, is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Sterling.

May 8, 1867, Mr. Dillon married Miss Emma J. Golder, daughter of Judge Golder, of Sterling, and they have five children, namely: Mary P., Maggie A., Alice E., Joseph G. and Moses L.

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D. Hill, editor of the Prophetstown Spike, office in Baldwin's Block, is a son of Bengiamin F. and Rebecca (McElroy) Hill, and was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., June 19, 1842. Growing up, he was engaged as clerk in a store, taught school, and dealt in coal, lumber, grain, etc., and in July, 1866, came to Morrison, this county, where he was employed in buying grain, stock, etc., first by himself, and afterward in company with others; taught school; was local editor of the Whiteside Sentinel, and finally, in company with Charles Bent, established the Prophetstown Spike, issuing the first number of the paper Sept. 1, 1871. In October, 1872, he bought out Mr. Bent, and conducted the paper alone until 1876, when he formed a partnership with Charles F. Gifford in the publication of the Spike and the Tornado, of Tampico, the latter paper being established in May of that year. In January, 1878, he sold the Spike to John W. Olmstead. In the meantime, in April, 1878, he founded the Whiteside Herald, and conducted it for five years. In the fall of 1882 he dislocated his ankle, which laid him up for the ensuing winter. The following spring, 1883, he returned to Prophetstown and bought the Spike, since which time he has conducted it with success, employing usually two assistants. The paper is an eight-column folio, four pages, 26 x 40 inches, Republican in politics and devoted to local news. It is ably edited. A

good job office is in connection with the establishment.

Mr. Hill has been a member of the Town Council one year; April 21, 1885, he was elected Village Clerk; has taken an active part in local politics, having been a Delegate to a number of District, County and State Conventions; was a member of the Illinois National Guard five years, holding the commission of Lieutenant of the 14th Battalion, with headquarters at Moline, Ill., during a portion of that time. Mr. H. is also a member of the I. O. O. F.

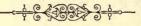
He was married in Morrison, Ill., June 1, 1872, to Miss Jane, daughter of John and Martha Beck, and born in Newton Township, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have three children, the two eldest born in Prophetstown, and the youngest in Morrison. Their names are John B., Martha R. and Vio C.



aniel Young, farmer, section 30, Portland Township, is a son of Adam and Elizabeth Young, and was born in Blair Co., Pa., Jan. 6, 1851. In November, 1853, the family came West, when the senior Young located a part of the land on which he now resides, and which lies adjoining the premises of Mr. Daniel Young, on the northwest; it is a nice farm of 200 acres.

After remaining an inmate of his paternal home until he was 19 years of age, the subject of this sketch commenced working out as a common laborer, and thus continued until 1876, when he purchased 87 acres of his present farm, and resided there until the spring of 1883; he then bought his present residence and 160 acres of land, and having purchased 40 acres in 1881, he has now an aggregate of 287 acres. He is beginning to make a specialty of Holstein cattle, of which he expects to keep about 75 head; also 15 head of graded Clydesdale (Norman) horses. Mr. Y. has also run threshingmachines for 16 years. His brother Adam, Jr., now owns a third interest in a steam threshing-machine, in partnership with him. They have threshed as high as 2,000 bushels of grain in a day.

Dec. 25, 1869, at Morrison, Mr. Young was married to Miss Esther Camerer, a daughter of Samuel and Catherine Camerer. She was born near Martinsburg, Pa., May 14, 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Young have five children, namely: Albert, who was born May 14, 1871; Maud, March 9, 1876; Elmer, Ján. 26, 1878; Hattie, Sept. 10, 1881; and Edith, Nov. 10, 1884. Mrs. Young's father died when she was a little girl, and her mother resides in Pennsylvania.



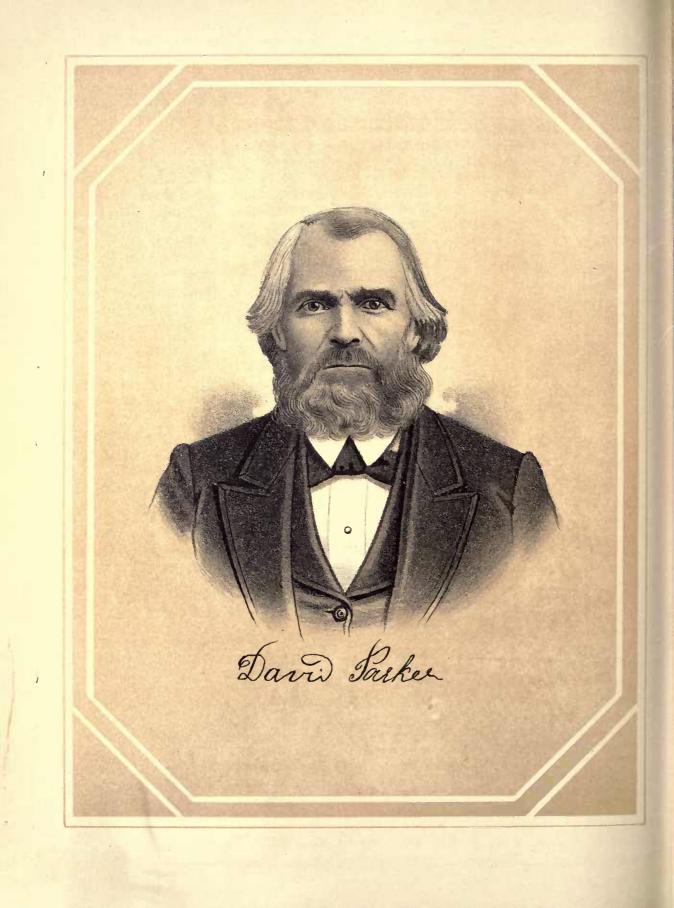
homas A. Galt, a pioneer manufacturer of Sterling and a member of the banking firm of Galt & Tracy, was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., Jan. 13, 1828; was reared on a farm and received only a common-school education. Being only 14 years of age when his father died, he was early thrown upon his own resources,

and for the first year he worked only for his board and lodging, but thenceforward until he became of age he received over \$100 annually.

He was first employed as a clerk in Concord, Pa., and afterward at Strasburg, same State, and at Philadelphia, until 1849, when he entered into business for himself at Strasburg, in which he was very successful. Being of an enterprising nature, he sold his basiness there in 1855, and emigrated West, first engaging in the hardware business with D. M. Crawford at Sterling. The firm of Galt & Crawford continued until 1858, when the latter withdrew and Mr. Galt admitted his brother, John M., the firm name becoming Galt & Bro. In 1863 two more partners were admitted, and under their joint management their business grew to significant proportions. During the same year Mr. Galt, in addition to his hardware store, commenced the manufacture of farm implements, and soon after he became associated with George S. Tracy, who was then carrying on a planing-mill in Sterling. The mill and the manufactory were merged into one establishment, under the firm name of Galt & Tracy. The title of " Keystone Works" was soon after adopted.

In 1864 the manufacturing business had grown to such an extent as to demand Mr. Galt's whole attention, and he sold his interest in the hardware business and retired from the retail trade. The wholesale manufacturing business, as he continued in it, became highly successful. In July, 1867, the whole premises and stock of the factory were de-

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stroyed by fire, causing a loss to the firm of about \$30,000, the property being uninsured. The activity and vim which were characteristic of Mr. Galt's nature were not crushed by this blow, and measures were soon taken for the restoration of the firm's business. The factory in Sterling was rebuilt, and so vigorously was the work pushed forward that in three weeks from the time of the fire the new structure was not only finished but furnished with machinery, including engine and boiler. The factory was appropriated to sash and door manufacturing and planing-mill.

In the meantime the firm purchased a water privilege and some land at Rock Falls, opposite Sterling, and commenced a new factory, including foundry, machine shops and implement works, which were pushed on so vigorously that within three months from the burning of the old works the new wcre all in working order. This manufactory was the first of any kind erected in Rock Falls. Within six months after commencing business, the firm turned out about 1,500 agricultural machines of all kinds, besides a large amount of wood-work from the planing-mill.

In 1870 the trade had increased so much that a joint-stock company was incorporated, under the name of the "Keystone Manufacturing Company," with a capital of \$150,000, which has since been increased to nearly half a million. Mr. Galt was elected President, and George S. Tracy Vice President and Superintendent. This company is now among the largest manufacturers of farm implements in the world, and their trade extends throughout the United States and Mexico, and Central and South. America. They employ usually about 200 to 250 hands. Mr. Galt is also interested in several other manufacturing firms in Rock Falls and Sterling.

Messrs. Galt & Tracy have also engaged in the banking business in the Galt House Block, where they do a general banking business, dealing in foreign and domestic exchange, stocks and bonds. They also own the Academy of Music building.

Mr. G. has large real-estate interests in Sterling, among which is a fine residence of brick, with stone trimmings, on Third Street.

In addition to his other enterprises, Mr. Galt commenced the erection of the Galt House in 1876, and completed it in 1877, at a cost of \$65,000. He also owns the Galt House, Wallace House and Waverly House, which are all the hotels in town, and several large store buildings on Third Street. He is a Director and Trustee of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest, located in Chicago. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He has also been Mayor of the city one term.

Mr. Galt has been twice married, first in 1850, to Miss Julia Jones, of New Hartford, Conn., who died in 1853; and he was married again in 1856, to Miss Catherine Anthony, of Onondaga Co., N. Y., daughter of Isaac and Permelia Anthony, and a sister of Dr. J. P. Anthony, of Sterling, and also of Judge Anthony of the Chicago Superior Court. Mr. Galt had two children by his first wife, which died in infancy; and by his second wife eight children, three of whom died in infancy. The living are: E. Leroy, Treasurer of the Keystone Manufacturing Company; one daughter is the wife of E. L. Brookfield, President of the Rock Falls Manufacturing Company; the others, daughters, are at home.

avid Parker, deceased, formerly a resident of Garden Plain Township, came to Whiteside County in 1836. His father, Abel Parker, was the pioneer of the territory now designated Garden Plain Township, whither he came in August of that year and built a cabin on a claim in the timber, situated on section 25, and afterwards known as "Parker's Grove," and whither he removed his six sons and three daughters soon after.

David Parker was born in Wells, Rutland Co., Vt., Dec. 12, 1811, and was the oldest son of Abel and Eleanor (Howe) Parker. His father was a miller, and he was early inducted into an understanding of all the art and science embraced in the calling, being so young that he was compelled to stand on an inverted half-bushel measure in order to-reach the hopper. After coming to Garden Plain Township he lived with his father until the death of the latter. In 1838 he secured a claim of 160 acres of land on section 15 in the same township, which he began to improve the next year. In 1840 he built a half-frame structure, which a little latter supplied a much needed want in the unsettled region where it was

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located, serving as a haven of rest and comfort for the hungry and weary travelers who sought this portion of Northwestern Illinois. The place bore no distinctive mark as a hostelry, but a post in its vicinity, bearing the painted inscription "Parker's," was the guaranty to a wearied traveler that food to appease his hunger, and a bed whereon to rest his tired frame, were close at hand. It served the same purpose until 1865, a period of 25 years.

David Parker died Feb. ro, 1876. His life of nearly 40 years' duration in Garden Plain Township was one of honorable, useful effort, and he reaped substantial reward in his accumulations and a permanent place in the memory of the people whose interests and well-being he never forgot. His relations with the public were based on the principle that whatever substantiates the general interest is the best possible safeguard of individual prosperity. At the time of his death he owned 480 acres of land in the township of Garden Plain, which was all in fine agricultural condition. He was also the owner of 74 acres of valuable timber in the same town and a considerable acreage in Iowa and Minnesota. The thrift and industry, which are the leading traits of the agricultural element of his native State, characterized his noble life, and he had the peculiar aversion to holding office which is a marked characteristic of the class to which he belonged by birth and descent. When the school matters of Garden Plain Township were adjusted, he was made one of the first three Directors in the township, and that was the only official position he could ever be induced to hold.

He was always what was called "forehanded," and operated in a private way as a banker, making loans and dealing in financial paper. He was no usurer, and never in all his transactions took advantage of another's pressing need to secure his own interest. It was common with him to say, "I only want my 10 per cent." He was careful concerning security, but he never pressed a debtor to extremity. He never foreclosed a mortgage, or refused time to enable a delinquent to meet his obligations. After his death, outlawed notes were found among his papers, which were made by perfectly good and responsible parties, and could have been collected without difficulty, but which, for reasons known only to himself, he had suffered to become null. In political sentiment he was an earnest Republican from the organization of that party to the day of his death.

Mr. Parker was married in Garden Plain Township, June 1, 1852, to Elizabeth, daughter of Ichabod and Mehitabel (Kempton) Shurtleff. Mrs. Parker was born May 1, 1822, in Orleans Co., Vt. Three sons and a daughter were born to David Parker and his wife. Charles D. married Amanda Sutherland, and has lately become a citizen and business man at Fulton. Henry L. died when six years old. Lizzie and Herbert live at Fulton with their mother. In January, 1881, they started with her on a European trip, which consumed two and a half years, and during that time they visited England, France, Switzerland, Italy and Germany.

Mrs. Parker fixed her residence at Fulton in 1876, soon after the death of her husband. She is one of the pioneer women of Whiteside County, where she is widely and favorably known. She participated in the hardships incident to the early settlement of this Western country, cheerfully aiding her husband in his undertakings and contributing largely to his success. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Garden Plain.

A portrait of Mr. Parker accompanies this sketch.

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SAX WW Tohn Huntington, a farmer on section 31, Portland Township, is a son of Nathan B. and Matilda (Whiting) Huntington, and was born in Westford, Conn., Oct. 6, 1834. His father was a farmer, teacher, merchant, etc., and is now a resident of Geneseo, Ill. His mother was a native of Connecticut, and died when Mr. H. of this sketch was but seven years old, in Tazewell Co., Ill. They had three children, all of whom are living, John being the eldest; Maria is the wife of Cornelius Van Vetchen, a farmer in the State of New York, in Elbridge, Onondaga County; and Andrew, a farmer in Champaign Co., Ill. In 1838 the family settled near Groveland, Tazewell Co., Ill., where the father bought a farm. They came to Geneseo, Henry County, in 1852, and in 1856 Mr. H. went upon his father's farm in Phenix Township, that county, purchasing 60 acres of the same. Subsequently he exchanged his interests there for his present farm of 103 acres in 1859. On this he has made a number

of improvements, and is succeeding well as a general farmer.

Mr. Huntington was married at Spring/Hill, this county, May 17, 1857, to Miss Harriet E. Schmied, daughter of Jacob and Rachel Schmied. She was born in Norristown, Montgomery Co., Pa., Aug. 21, 1826. Mr. and Mrs. H. have seven children, one born in Phenix Township and six at the present residence, viz.: Rachel M., Oct. 22, 1858, now the wife of David Uric, a farmer in this township; Emma M., born March 22, 1860, now teaching school; Charlette E., born Jan. 25, 1862; John F., Dec. 7, 1863; Henry A., Aug. 30, 1865; Estella R, Dec. 7, 1867; Daisy B., Feb. 25, 1879.

Mr. Schmied located here July 3, 1844, entering a large tract of land in Portland Township. He died on his farm April 1, 1858. His widow resides in Geneseo, Ill.

W. Broadhead, dealer in general merchandise, successor to Herrold, Broadhead & Co., Fulton. The business was founded by Herrold & Church in 18-. In 1873 Mr. Broadhead and a younger brother of Mr. Church purchased the elder Church's interest and the firm became Herrold, Broadhead & Co. The business was conducted under this head till 1878, when Mr. Broadhead bought out Mr. Church, and in the spring of 1883 purchased his remaining partner's interest and became sole proprietor. He carries an extensive stock of general merchandise, exceeding anything in that line in Fulton. His stock is selected with great care, with a view to suiting his customers. Six salesmen are employed in the business.

Mr. Broadhead was born near Jamestown, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., May 20, 1850, and is the son of James and Caroline (Van Ness) Broadhead. He came to Fulton with his parents in 1857, and was educated in the public schools of this city. His father was a blacksmith by trade, and J. W. was employed a part of his time as an assistant in the shop. In 1867 he engaged with Herrold & Church, general merchants at Fulton, as salesman. After having had six years' experience in the business, he purchased an interest in the house, and in the spring of 1883 became sole proprietor, as before stated. Mr. B. has demonstrated his capacity to conduct an extensive business successfully. He has a good reliable trade and is considered one of the leading merchants of Whiteside County.

He was married at Fulton, Ill., in February, 1877, to Miss Alice Robinson, daughter of Bradstreet Robinson, one of Fulton's oldest and most respected citizens. Mrs. Broadhead was born at Fulton. They have three children, all girls,—Elsie, Helen and Sylvia.

Mr. Broadhead is a member of Fulton City Lodge, No. 189, A. F. & A. M., and is Republican in politics.

ohn E. Ripley, farmer, section 30, Montmorency Township, is a son of Pomeroy and Sarah (Merricks) Ripley, natives respectively of New York State and Virginia, who settled in Ohio, afterward removed to the Empire State, and in 1852 located in Jordan Township, this county, where Mr. R. died, Jan. 1, 1864,

and Mrs. R. still survives. During his life, Mr. R. served in many places of trust in local affairs, being Supervisor, Justice of the Peace, Tax Collector, etc., a number of years. They had seven children,— Eliza A., Frances C., John E., Ezra P., Henry C., Sarah D. and Charles P. Four of this number are now living: Eliza A. Christie, of Hume Township, this County; Henry E., who now resides at Owego, N. Y., is the proprietor of a large boot and shoe store and is a gaduate of the Sterling Business College; and Charles P., who is yet living at his mother's home in Hume Township; and John E.

Mr. Ripley, of this sketch, was born in Jordan Township, this county, July 31, 1855, and has all his life been a farmer. He received a common-school education, and at the age of 22 left his paternal home, bought 82 acres of land in Montmorency Township, on section 30, where he settled and has since resided. He now owns 122 acres, nearly all of which is in cultivation.

He was married in Nelson, Lee Co., Ill., Feb. 28, 1878, to Flora E., daughter of Lewis F. and Sevilla (Hasse) Long, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to

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Lee County in 1876, where they still reside; they had seven children, viz .: Sophia A., Flora E., Norman H., Ida C., Nettie A., Samuel T. and Grace. Mrs. Ripley was born in Somerset Co., Pa., March 12, 1856. She and her husband have two children, -Bessie G. and Blanch E.

Mr. Ripley's politics are Republican, his religion that of the Baptist Church. Mrs. R. is a member of the English Lutheran Church.



illiam A. Beswick, a prominent agriculturist of Clyde Township, and a resident on section 30, was born where he now lives, Jan. 1, 1850. Richard Beswick, his father, was a native of Yorkshire, England,

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and was of unmixed English lineage. When he was 18 years old he emigrated to the New World and settled in the province of Ontario. He was there married to Sarah Patrick, a native of the province, and born of Scotch parents. After that event they removed to Illinois and settled in Clyde Township, then in its pioneer days. The father secured a claim, where he began the labors and efforts of a pioneer settler on the unbroken prairie, building at the outset a home suited to the necessities of a family. A few years later the wife died, leaving two children. Of these a daughter survives. A son died not long after the mother. The second wife of Mr. Beswick was Mrs. Hannah (Knight) Humphrey. She is a native of Maine and was married to her first husband in Ohio, where he died and left her with two children, both boys, one of whom is deceased. After she became a widow she came to Illinois and married Mr. Beswick. They had five children, and the mother is still living on the homestead estate, aged 64 years. The father died on the farm July 7, 1884, aged 74 years.

Mr. Beswick of this sketch lived at home until he was 25 years of age, and his first important step was his matrimonial alliance with Mary, daughter of Frederick and Sarah (Milnes) Wood, which occurred Jan. 1, 1875. The father of Mrs. Beswick was a native of England and came in childhood to the United States. When he was 20 years of age he came to Illinois and located in the then new county of Whiteside. His wife was born in Massachusetts

and came to Whiteside County when she and it were in the early periods of their existences. After their marriage they became the owners of unbroken prairie, which they improved, and which they made their homestead. They now own 200 acres on which they are living in retirement.

Mrs. Beswick was born April 22, 1854, on section 29, Clyde Township, and was reared at home and educated in the public schools. Her children by Mr. Beswick are all living and were born as follows: Elmer M., Nov. 24, 1876; Lorenzo, Feb. 14, 1878; Sarah, Aug. 26, 1879; Richard F., Oct. 10, 1881; and Hannah, June 21, 1883.

On settling in life Mr. and Mrs. Beswick rented a farm which they managed for some time. In 1876 they bought 80 acres of land on section 30, which was partly improved, and included 20 acres of timber, whose value in a prairie country needs no demonstration. The estate of Mr. Beswick now includes (1885) 189 acres, and of this 160 acres are under cultivation. He has a well earned repute as a grower of stock, and has a fine herd of thoroughbred Durham cattle and a valuable lot of Poland-China swine. The buildings on the homestead place are first-class farm edifices and greatly enhance the value and appearance of the place. In addition to his own farm, Mr. Beswick has been conducting the agricultural affairs of 400 acres of land situated on sections 30 and 31.

He is a Democrat in political views and connections. He has been active in local township affairs and has served in several official positions. He is a Director in the Mt. Pleasant Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

J. Talcott, M. D., a practicing physician at Spring Hill, Portland Township, is a native of the Empire State. His father, Asel Talcott, was a mechanic, and later in his life a farmer and stock-raiser, in Hanna Township, Henry Co., Ill., at which place he located in 1845. He died in February, 1876. The Doctor's mother, Jane Talcott, died in May, 1841. They had four children, three of whom are living, the Doctor being the eldest. Dexter, the second-born, is a farmer and stock-raiser in Sharon, Portland Town-

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ship, this county; Catherine is a widow, residing in Guthrie Co., Iowa.

Doctor Talcott was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Nov. 30, 1826, first learned house-painting of his father, and then entered the office of Dr. T. S. Smith, of Hampton, Rock Island County. After reading medicine there for a time he attended the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati during the years 1849 to 1852 inclusive, graduating. He then engaged in the practice of his profession in Rock Island and Henry Counties. The war came on, and Aug. 1, 1861, at Geneseo, he enlisted in the 8th Kansas Regt. Vol. Inf. as Assistant Surgeon, the Illinois representation in the army being then full. He accordingly went to Leavenworth, and served with the regiment nearly through the war, namely, until March, 1865, when the regiment was ordered to Texas, and he came home.

The same year, 1865, he moved to Spring Hill, where he has ever since followed his chosen profession, with gratifying success. He is the only physician at that point. The Doctor has been Supervisor of his township one year, and he was Postmaster at Spring Hill from 1871 to 1881.

He was married in Sharon, May 17, 1855, to Miss Harriet, daughter of Jerry and Harriet Johnson. She was born in New York, August, 1835. The Doctor has three children living, viz.: George, now a clerk and school-teacher in Spring Hill; Roy, also a clerk at Spring Hill; and Agnes; the deceased were named Vivia and Jessie, who died in infancy.



rs. Aura T. Brown, a resident on section 16, Portland Township, occupies a farm of 220 acres. She is a daughter of Jeremiah and Abigail Lindley, and was born in Tinmouth, Rutland Co., Vt., Oct. 8, 1807. She was married in Middletown, that county, Jan. 2, 1832, to Vivalda Brown, who was a son of Jonathan Brown. The latter was born in Wells, same county, May 5, 1807. They had nine children, namely: Jeremiah D., a farmer in Lancaster Co. Neb.; Charlotte S., deceased; Albert O., also deceased; Jonathan, who died in the late war; Alanson L., residing in Idaho; Cordelia M., James V., Martha M., all of whom are deceased, and Mary J., the wife of Pliny Brown, a farmer and blacksmith in Kansas.

Mr. Brown was a shoe and harness maker. He, with his family, moved from Vermont to Pennsylvania, and, after a residence of three years there, to Aurora, Erie Co., N. Y., where he followed his trade. In October, 1850, they came to Prophetstown, this county, and in 1852 moved upon their farm, which Mr. Brown bought in July, 1849. Upon this place he made a number of improvements, as house, barn, fences, etc. He died at his home, July 4, 1871. Mrs. B. now rents the farm.

harles D. Parker, farmer and breeder of Short-Horn cattle and Jersey Red swine, at Fulton, is a native of this county. He was born in Garden Plain Township, July 12, 1853. His parents were David and Elizabeth (Shurtleff) Parker, and were among the very earliest pioneers of this county. A full personal account of David Parker may be found elsewhere in this volume.

Charles D. was educated in the public schools and brought up on his father's farm. He was married in Fulton, Jan. 6, 1876, to Miss Amanda Sutherland, daughter of Peter M. and Mary Sutherland. Mrs. Parker was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. They have one child, a son, named Carl S., who was born in Garden Plain, Feb. 12, 1877.

Mr. Parker has had charge of the estate since his father's death, which included 554 acres. Of this the major portion is in tillage, and the place is well stocked with herds of cattle, comprising 40 thoroughbreds and about 150 grades of a valuable type. The demands of the estate require 20 horses, and there is a dairy of 20 cows. The hogs on the place average about 150 yearly, and Mr. Parker exhibits 20 thoroughbred JerseyReds. The estate has five dwellings, with three tenants. The farm buildings are of excellent character. He has added 240 acres to its extent, making the total area of the estate lying in Garden Plain Township 794 acres. He moved to Fulton City in April, 1885.

Mr. Parker has been chosen to fill various public positions, the duties of which he has discharged with marked fidelity. He served three terms in the County Board as Supervisor from Garden Plain, for

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the years 1882-3-4. He has also served as Commissioner of Highways, School Director and in other minor offices. He is an enthusiastic Republican, and has taken an active part in local politics. He has been a member of the County Central Committee eight years, and has also served several times on the Executive Committee. He was a delegate to the State Republican Conventions of 1880 and 1882. He was one of the charter members of Invincible Lodge, No. 220, of the United Workmen, and served as its first Master. Mr. Parker has been Vice-President of the Whiteside Central Agricultural Society two years, and on the death of Hon. R. E. Logan, in 1885, was his successor.

amuel L. Wheelock, a farmer, on section 36, Hume Township, has been a resident of Whiteside County since 1855. He wasborn Jan. 26, 1825, in Berkshire Co., Mass. Luther Wheelock, his father, was a native of the same county, and passed many years there in agricultural pursuits. He was of Irish lineage. Clarissa (Marcy) Wheelock, the mother, was born in Massachusetts, of similar ancestry, and her marriage occurred in Berkshire County. The father died there at a greatly advanced age; the mother resides in Tampico village, and is 81 years old.

Mr. Wheelock grew up and was educated in his native county, living at home until he was 20 years of age. His first venture of importance was his marriage to Almena R. Langdon, Nov. 27, 1842. She was born June 7, 1822, in Hampshire Co., Mass., and descended from parents who were born and reared in the same State, where the father died; the mother died in Hume Township. Mrs. Wheelock was reared to mature age in her native county, and was there educated. To her and her husband four children have been born : Amanda married William Dennison, who was born in the State of Massachusetts. He died at the age of 35 years, in May, 1873, at Prophetstown, leaving two children, Hubert and William; Elbert married Edla Linkletter, and they reside in Tampico Township; they have four children : Cora, Bertie, Brace and Jay; Ozro died before he was ayear old; Luther married Katie

Freeby, and they live with his parents; they have two children, Charles and Cecil.

After marriage Mr. Wheelock was interested in farming in his native county about ten years, when he removed with his wife and children to the village of Prophetstown, where he lived six years. He became a farmer in that township, and was interested in agriculture in the capacity of a renter four years, during the last of which he purchased 190 acres on section 33 Hume Township, of which he took personal possession in March, 1866. The place consisted of unbroken prairie, and settlers were few in that immediate vicinity. The proprietor has pressed his agricultural projects with success, and has increased his possessions until he owns 400 acres under excellent improvements and supplied with good farm buildings, including a fine residence.

Mr. Wheelock is a Republican, of decided type, and has been a useful citizen of his township. He was made Supervisor in 1880, and officiated during the years 1883-4 as Assessor. He is now serving as Township Trustee.

Sint

ugh Wallace, deceased, was born Aug. 10, 1812, in Cumberland Co., Pa. He was a graduate of Washington College, Pa., and XX read law with George Porter in Lancaster, Pa. On being admitted to the Bar he opened an office in Lancaster, where he continued to practice for a time, and then returned to his native county. In 1837 he came to Whiteside County, and located at Chatham, now the city of Sterling. The country being new and the county not yet organized, the law business could not be very profitable; and so he followed the business of farming for a few years, or until the country became more densely populated, when he devoted himself to his profession. As a lawyer he took high rank at the Bar, and when he undertook a case de determined to win at all hazards. Hugh Wallace was a man of energy, and in every enterprise calculated to build up his adopted city he was very active. To him, more than to any other man, is due the construction of the dam at Sterling. He served the county as a member of the General Assembly of the State, both in the House and Senate. He also served four years as a Regis-

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ter of the Land Office in Dixon. A leading trait of his character is said to have been his great hospitality. The latch-string of his door was always out, and his hospitality was tested by hundreds. Mr. Wallace was united in marriage with Miss Mary Galt, March 16, 1830. The following are the names of their children : James G., Agnes, Mary, Isabella, Elizabeth C., Kate, James M., Jesse, Hamilton and Ann Eliza. Mr. Wallace died Aug. 18, 1864. His widow yet resides in Sterling.



ndrew J. Seely, a farmer on section r, Portland Township, is a son of Col. Ebenezer and Dolly Seely, and was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Jan. 26, 1832. In June, 1836, the family emigrated to this county, locating in Portland, where Andrew J. has since resided. When 23 years of age he left the homestead and went to Sterling, forming a partnership with Romanzo Ramsay, a brother-in-law, and starting the first furniture store and lumber-yard in that place; but a few months afterward his partner died, in July, 1855. Then, in company with his brother Martin, Mr. Seely opened a hardware, grocery and tin shop in .Portland village, under the firm name of A. J. & M. V. Seely. After continuing this about 18 months they closed the business and rented the homestead, consisting of 250 acres, for two years, when the subject of this sketch removed to Prophetstown, opened the first livery stable in that place, and conducted it two years. He then returned to the homestead for a year, and next went to Pike's Peak, Col., and followed mining for seven months, and was also barber, blacksmith and road-grader, assisting in grading the road to Gold Hill; he returned in the fall.

In January, 1861, he opened the first livery stable in the village of Erie; remained there five months; thence went to Portland Township again, purchasing 40 acres of the homestead and 10 acres adjoining, to which he has since added until he now has an aggregate of 200 acres, where he is now settled, making a specialty of Hambletonian horses, raises some cattle and fattens 40 to 50 hogs annually. During the last 12 or 14 years he has also been engaged to some extent in removing buildings. He has raised and worked on very many buildings in Portland and Prophetstown; is now doing an active business as auctioneer. In 1871-2 he was employed grading on the railroad. Thus he has demonstrated himself to be a handy man at almost anything in the mechanical and live-stock line.

Mr. Seely has been Assessor of Portland Township eight years; is a member of the I. O. O. F., being a Representative in the Grand Lodge; is also Worthy Councilor, in the Lodge of Modern Woodmen at Prophetstown, and is also a member of the Order of the Daughters of Rebecca, as are also his wife and daughter.

He was married Feb. 21, 1856, in Portland Township, to Miss Almina, daughter of Calvin and Sally Williams, who was born in Lodi, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Nov. 7, 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Seely have three children: Alexander J., born Nov. 15, 1857, who left here in 1880, and engaged in the smelting works at Rico, Col., and was married at Prophetstown, Feb. 20, 1884, to Miss Florence Bartlett, then a teacher in Prophetstown; Jennie L., born July 29, 1862, still at home; and Charles E., born Dec. 4, 1867.

Mrs. Seely's parents came to Detroit, Mich., where they resided three years; then, in 1838, came to Prophetstown Township. They are both now deceased, the mother dying July 14, 1840, and the father Oct. 7, 1884, aged 84 years, four months and seven days. Her father was a mechanic, a carpenter and joiner by trade, and erected a number of buildings in Prophetstown Township. He received an injury at Rochelle in 1883, by a railroad train, that was the cause of his death at the time stated. Mrs. S. has three sisters and one brother in this county, and a sister in Rochelle, Ill. Her oldest sister is Mrs. Emily Gage; 2d, Mrs. Harriet Myres; 3d, Mrs. Eliza Barber; 4th, Mrs. Lovina Thanks; and her brother is Enos Williams.

eorge S. Tracy, of the firm of Galt & Tracy, manufacturers of farm machinery, Sterling, was born in Norwich, Mass., June 28, 1829. His father, John Tracy, was a mechanic, of whom he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. His mother's maiden name was Betsey Dimock. Mr. Tracy came to Sterling in 1857, and became a member of the firm of Cook &

Co., in the manufacture of sash and doors, which relation was sustained until 1863. Having bought out his partners, he at this date merged his business with that of I homas A. Galt, since which time they have carried on a good trade, employing usually 200 to 250 hands. Mr. T. is also a stockholder in the Sterling Manufacturing Company, which was the old establishment he took of Cook & Co.

Mr. Tracy was married in Camden, Me., Sept. 7, 1863, to Miss Helen M., daughter of Nathaniel and Eliza Hosmer, and a native of Camden. They have had three children, all born in Sterling, viz.: Susan, Frank and Edith. Frank is attending the scientific department of an institution of learning at East Hampton, Mass.

ilbert Finkle, general farmer, resident on section 1, Jordan Township, was born July 5, 1834, in Delaware Co., N. Y. At the age of 20 years he found himself possessed of the privilege of making a hand-tohand struggle with the world on his own account. In March, 1845, a few months before he reached the age of 21 years, he came to Illinois, and located at Buffalo Grove, Ogle County. He found ready employment as a farm laborer, and spent three years in the service of N. N. Shaver. Meanwhile he was married to Nancy Sanford. An account of her parents is to be found elsewhere in this work, her father, Vernon Sanford, being one of the pioneers of Whiteside County. Her marriage to Mr. Finkle took place Oct. 22, 1857. She is one of the first white children born in Whiteside County, where her birth occurred April 15, 1839. She has been the mother of eight children, all of whom are living with two exceptions. Irving is a farmer in Jordan Township; Mary J. married Fletcher Schryver, a farmer in Eagle Point Township, Ogle Co., Ill. David E., Arthur, Vernon and Sarah C. are at home; Adam V. died March 23, 1865; Cyrenus died March 3, 1879.

After becoming the son-in-law of Mr. Sanford, Mr. Finkle acceded to the management of his homestead, and spent some years in the prosecution of its interests. He is now the owner of nine acres in Jordan Township, and 230 acres in Ogle County. Mr. Finkle is a Democrat in his political principles.

dward Somers, farmer, section 27, Portland Township, cultivating the Youngs farm, which comprises 197 acres, is a son of Frank and Mary (Baker) Somers, and was born July 25, 1846, in Portland Township, this county. His father, a farmer, was a native of Pennsylvania. His parents came to this western country in 1836, and were therefore among the earliest settlers here. His mother died when he was very young, and his father again married, and now resides in Kansas. Of the four children of his mother three are living, namely: Sarah, who is the wife of Edward Ott, a farmer in Kansas; Peter, a farmer.

The subject of this sketch is the oldest of the children, and remained at his parental home until he was 18 years of age, when he was employed by the month, and then took a rented farm, which he cultivated for a time. In 1882 he bought a farm of 120 acres in Portland Township, kept it a year, and then sold and rented his present farm of 197 acres.

He was married in Loraine Township, Henry Co., Ill., May 5, 1867, to Miss Nancy Bollen, daughter of Thomas and Lydia Bollen. She was born in that township in August, 1850. They have seven children: Cora, Frederick, Frank, John, Bernard, Lutitia and Hattie.



14.4

conas H. Baer, farmer, section 26, Jordan Township, is the son of Martin Baer, of whom an extended personal sketch appears on other pages. He was born Jan. 16, 1853, in the township of Manor, in Lancaster Co., Pa. He is the second of seven children born to his parents, and the entire family are living: the household circle is still unbroken by death. Mr. Baer was four years of age when his father removed to Illinois. The family located in Jordan Township, on the section on which they have since resided without intermission. The farm purchased by the senior Baer was almost wholly unimproved, and the sons gave their attention and efforts to the work of converting the place into a homestead of value and

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Phelie Vennum From a Photograph taken on her 100th birthday

beauty, with all possible speed. Mr. Baer continued at home until he was 22 years of age, attending the public schools during the winter seasons.

His marriage took place at Sterling, Sept. 12, 1876, when Anna H. Rutt became his wife. Mrs. Baer is the daughter of Jacob and Fannie (Harnley) Rutt, who were born in Lancaster Co., Pa., of German ancestors. They were married in that county, and became farmers in Franklin County, in the same State, locating near Chambersburg, whence they removed in 1865, on account of the unpleasant condition arising from the rebellion of the South, which the loyal people found so distasteful, and from which many fled to relieve themselves of the horrors of war. The family located in Palmyra Township, Lee Co., Ill., where they lived 20 years. Mr. and Mrs. Rutt are quite aged. Their eight children are all living, and are all married. Mrs. Baer is the youngest. She is the mother of two children: Roy R., born July 7, 1877, and Bert R., born March 1, 1883. After his marriage Mr. Baer managed 160 acres belonging to his father, on section 26, working it on shares until 1885 (current year), when he became the proprietor of the property by purchase. It is all under tillage, and is stocked with graded Short-horn cattle.

Politically Mr. Baer is a Republican, and he has officiated six years as School Director. He is now serving a term as School Trustee.

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dward Vennum, a leading agriculturist of Whiteside County and a highly esteemed citizen of Union Grove Township, has been a resident of the county since 1842. He was one of the officials chosen at the first township meeting of Union Grove, which was held April 6, 1852.

He was born Sept. 16, 1818, in Morris Township, Knox Co., Ohio. He was a quiet boy, of reflective and naturally studious nature, but his proclivities found little encouragement in the public schools, which, like everything else in the place where he passed from childhood to youth, were in the imperfect condition of a pioneer period. He gathered such education as was possible, and formed a determination to avail himself of the first opportunities to add to his store of knowledge sufficiently to become a teacher, for which vocation he had an ambition. A little before he was 18 years of age, he went to Newark, N. J., and engaged as salesman in a provision store, where he was employed three years. He had studied as he could, but ill health impelled him to abandon his cherished plans, and he came in 1842 to Whiteside Co., Ill., where he spent two years, operating alternately as a teacher in the seasons of winter, and pursuing farming on his own account on a rented farm.

In 1851, having concluded that his health depended on a line of activity in the open air, he bought 172 acres of land on section 2, and began farming in earnest, as the vocation of his life. The place included 60 acres, which had been "broken," and was supplied with a log cabin. On this he resided 18 years, putting the entire acreage in excellent condition for profitable agriculture, and erecting creditable farm buildings. At the expiration of the time named, he made additional purchases of land and removed to section 11, where he established his homestead. He is, at present writing, the owner of 412 acres of land in the township of Union Grove, which is all situated on sections 2 and 11, and is all under tillage. Mr. Vennum endorses the principles of the Republican party, which he adopted on its organization. He has never been aggressive in the promulgation of his views, but has adhered to his sentiments with the quiet persistency which is one of his characteristics. He cast his first Presidential vote in 1840 for Harrison, and was always a decided Abolitionist.

He was united in marriage Feb. 20, 1845, in Mt. Pleasant Township, to Susan, daughter of Aaron C. and Charity A. (Young) Jackson. They have had seven children, of whom two are deceased : Albert B. was born Dec. 4, 1845, and was married Nov. 28, 1882, to Laura Shaub; Phebe A. was born Jan. 25, 1848, and was married April 10, 1866, to P. S. Bannister: she died June 23, 1874; Aaron J. was born Dec. 11, 1849, and was married Oct. 11, 1881, to Rhoda Gallentine; Columbus C. was born Oct. 31, 1851, and was married July 1, 1880, to Florence Twining; Edwin P. was born Oct. 26, 1853, and was married Feb. 12, 1880, to Linda Reemer; Abbie T. was born July 3, 1856, and died Dec. 18, 1873; and John G. was born Dec. 6, 1864. All the sons, with the exception of Edwin P., are business men in

Exeter, Fillmore Co., Neb. The latter is at home pursuing a course of commercial study. Mrs. Vennum, the mother, was born Feb. 13, 1827, in the township of Wayne, Knox Co., Ohio. She and her husband are members of the Presbyterian Church.

John Vennum, the father of Edward, was born in Washington Co., Pa., Oct. 4, 1784. He went in young manhood to Knox Co., Ohio, where he married Phebe Jackson. She was born June 23, 1784, in Rockaway, Morris Co., N. J., and is the daughter of Benjamin and Abigail (Mitchell). Jackson. Her parents went to Knox Co., Ohio, in 1814, after the first and second struggle with Great Britain. In the War of the Revolution he served with honor and held the rank of Major. John Vennum and his wife lived in Ohio until 1846, when they removed to Union Grove Township. The former was then past 60 years of age. He located on a farm on section 3, where he died Feb. 12, 1858. Three sons were born to him and his wife,-Edward, Columbus and John N. The latter is a farmer in Rhinebeck, Grundy Co., Iowa; Columbus died Jan. 5, 1849.

Mrs. Vennum is still living, and is ror years of age (1885). She is probably the oldest person living in Whiteside County. She was born when the Republic was in its cradle, and five years before Washington was made President. She has lived through 96 years of the history of this country under the federal government. It is a marvel that she lives to see her portrait gathered into the same volume with those of all the Chief Executives of the Nation and State of Illinois, reaching prominence through the fact of her great age. Only seven of the Presidents were older than herself, and only two Governors of Illinois, which has been a State 67 years, were her seniors. She has lived a quiet; uneventful life; and although she has seen more than a century in years, she is erect in figure, dignified and free from the feebleness and tremulousness of extreme age. She is slightly deaf, but still reads the newspapers and her Bible. She has laid aside the work which occupied her hands until she was more than 98 years old. Her interest in household events is still alive, and she sometimes proffers assistance in some light labor. Her mental faculties are undimined, and her memory is clearer than that of most people who are from 50 to 20 years her junior. She can be relied on to state the dates of events all through the years of most her

life. Her tenacity of life is partly an inheritance, her progenitors having been long-lived, though she has outstripped them all in number of years. Though a woman of strong will, she is of singularly equable temperament, uniform in habits, and has been noted for the sweet spirit of content which has pervaded her whole life. She spends about eight hours in the 24 in bed, sleeping quietly and refreshingly. She was fond of society in earlier years, and was a delighted listener to the conversation of others. She has never had an illness in her life, and has never taken more than half a dozen doses of medicine. June 23, 1884, a large party of the people of Morrison, Mt. Pleasant and Union Grove Townships, gathered to celebrate the year in which she reached the age of roo. Among the number of visitors, aggregating about 200 persons, 11 States were represented. She received her guests in the calm dignity which characterizes her, and those who were of the company remember the occasion as one of solemn interest. To those who meet her she seems a creature of some other world.

The portrait of Mrs. Vennum, which is presented on a preceding page, was taken on the day referred to at her home. She wrote the autograph which appears below it in 1871.

enry Cramer, merchant, Fourth Street, Sterling, was born Oct. 8, 1824, in Pennsylvania. His parents were Christian and Hannah (Miller) Cramer, residents upon a farm. Mr. Cramer, the sixth child in a family of ten sons and four daughters, remained at home until of age, receiving a common-school education. He was then a day laborer for many years, through the winter carrying on the butchering business.

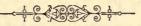
He came West in 1864, settling in Sterling, this county, where he has since resided. He opened his grocery store in 1880, commencing on the small capital of 117. At the present time he carries a stock of 2,000, and runs a delivery wagon to all parts of the city, and also to Rock Falls. His trade is prospering in all its branches. Previous to engaging in mercantile business he purchased his residence, the west half of lots 7, 8 and 9, block 21, east

of Broadway, and just east of the old American House.

Mr. Cramer is a representative business man of Sterling, a member of the Methodist Church, and in politics a Republican.

He was married Nov. 27, 1844, to Annie Smith, and they have had nine children living, and all married, as follows : Mahala A. married Martin R. Watson, and has seven children living: Laura, Biga, Horace, Lillie B., Guy, Jeffy and Martie; William H. married Elzabeth Brenbarger, and had by that marriage three children,-Minnie, Charles and Wilber; he afterward married Lucy Daniel, a native of Kansas City, and by the present union there is one son, Frank; Emanuel married Anna Heckerman, a native of Pennsylvania, and they had one child, named Mabel; by his first wife he was the parent of two sons, Walter and Charles; Isaac D. married Belle Morgan, a native of Sterling, and their three children are Daisy, Mertie and Tinie; Benjamin F. married Ada Swartzbaugh; John C. married Susie Stout, a native of Pennsylvania, and their three children are Rilla, Clifton and Lotta; Joseph M. married Ella Burgess, a native of Iowa; Mary H. became the wife of David Stookey, a native of Iowa, and they have two children, Guy and Emma; Sarah E. is now Mrs. Sargenas Williams, and the mother of two children, Anna and Earl.

Mrs. Cramer is also a member of the Methodist Church.



avid B. Gsell, farmer, located on section 7, Clyde Township, was born Dec. 15, 1852, in Franklin Co., Pa., and is the son of William and Maria (Burkhart) Gsell, for an extended sketch of whom see the biography of Wm. B. Gsell on another page. The family removed to Whiteside County, whither an older son had come the previous year, in 1864. Mr. Gsell was then 13 years of age, and he had passed his boyhood in his native State, obtaining a rudimentary education, to which he materially added by further attendance at school in Clyde Township, which he maintained until he reached the period of his legal freedom. When he was 21 years of age he engaged in farming, in which he has since continued with the exception of one year which he spent in Johnson Co., Neb.

He was married Feb. 25, 1879, to Margaret M., daughter of John and Jane (Blue) Wilson, a biographical sketch of whom appears in connection with that of William Gsell, who married another daughter. Mrs. Gsell was born April 28, 1857, in Clyde Township, and was educated in the district school and lived with her parents until marriage. She is the mother of two children,—Clifford, born Nov. 7, 1880, and Maud, born Nov. 18, 1884.

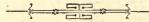
Mr. Gsell is a Republican and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His farm contains 72 acres of well improved land.

amuel Strock, farmer, section 10, Sterling Township, is the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Lehman) Strock, natives of Pennsylvania, and life-long residents of that State. Five of their seven children lived to mature age, namely: Mary A., Daniel, Catherine,

Samuel and John L. Samuel was born Aug. 21, 1834, in Franklin Co., Pa., and was an inmate of the paternal home until he was 22. In the spring of 1856, he came to Illinois, and first went to Carroll County, where he worked three years as a farm laborer. In 1859 he took possession of a rented farm which he occupied four years. At the expiration of that time he bought a farm, which he conducted until the spring of 1865, when he sold it and bought 160 acres of land in Hopkins Township, Whiteside County. Two years afterward he again sold out, and in the spring of 1867 he bought the farm on which he has since resided, and which then included 100 acres of land. His property now includes 662 acres of land in the townships of Sterling and Hopkins, which is chiefly under cultivation. He has erected valuable buildings on his homestead. Mr. Strock is a Republican in political sentiment.

He was married Feb. 3, 1859, in Mt. Carroll, Carroll County, to Mary A., daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hershey) Emmert. Her father and mother were natives of Maryland, and their 11 children lived to years of maturity. They were born in this order: Susan, Christine H., Andrew H., John J., Josiah, Alfred R., William, Mary A., Elizabeth

H., Catherine and Louisa. Mrs. Strock was born May 2, 1838, in Maryland. To her and her husband seven children have been born, who are named Millard A., Allison E., Homer C., Arthur W., Otto E., Linius L. and Ada E. Arthur W. died when between two and three years of age. Mrs. Strock is a member of the German Baptist Church.



illiam Ramsay, general farmer and stockgrower on section 2, Hume Township, is a representative of the days of first things of a permanent character in the township where he has lived about 46 years. David Ramsay, his father, was born in 1787, in Londonderry, N. H., and was a member of one of the Scotch-Irish families who emigrated to that place from a place of the same name in the North of Ireland prior to the War of the Revolution. The grandfather of Horace Greeley and the progenitors of General Stark were of the same race. William Ramsay, father of David, was born in Londonderry, and went with his son to Caledonia Co., Vt., where his life terminated. The son (David) was a young man when he went to Vermont, and he was there married to Lydia, daughter of Luther and Hannah (Wilson) Butler. The family was of long-continued standing in New England. They were farmers, and in their old age they went to Oneida Co., N. Y., where they died, at a greatly advanced age. The marriage occurred in 1812, and about a year later the removal to Oneida County was effected. In 1840, David Rainsay removed his family to Whiteside County, settling in the township of Hume. They were among the first settlers in the township, who made a permanent location, and they settled on a claim on section 10. David Ramsay died in February, 1852, aged 65 years. The mother died at Prophetstown, in the fall of 1859, at 69 years of age.

Mr. Ramsay was born Feb. 16, 1815, in Oneida Co., N. Y., where he remained until he reached his majority, engaged in the acquisition of his education in the public schools and in practical farming. After becoming 21 years old, he worked for his father by the year for the three subsequent years. He had four brothers and sisters, and is the oldest child. Hannah M., his sister, was 15 months his junior, and she died in Hume Township, unmarried. She was 26 years of age. Luther B. Ramsay is a resident of Prophetstown. (See sketch of F. D. Ramsay.) Euphemia J. married and is a resident of Hopkins Township. Lydia A. is also married and lives in Prophetstown.

When he was 24. years of age, Mr. Ramsay secured a team and set out alone for Illinois, then "the West." He thus made his way to Buffalo, where he took passage on a boat. He made the acquaintance of Sidney Barber, a passenger like himself (now living in Whiteside County), and they came together to Cleveland, proceeding thence by land to Whiteside County, reaching Rock Falls Oct. 18, 1839. They found hospitable quarters with L. H. Woodworth, of whom a personal account is elsewhere given. Mr. Ramsay boarded with Mr. Woodworth until March 24, 1840, when he settled on 160 acres of land in Hume Township. He made a preemption claim, and boarded with a man in the vicinity, who lived in a sod house, while he entered vigorously into the work of converting the raw prairie acres into fertile fields. He was the first permanent settler in the township. In the summer of 1840 he built a house, of which his parents took possession on their arrival in the fall of the same year, and of which he was also an occupant. The place is on section 10. Mr. Ramsay continued to work the place until his marriage, which transpired Feb. 3, 1845, in Lee Co., Ill., to Lucy, daughter of Bradford and Anna (Barnes) Church. Her father was a native of Chenango Co., N. Y., and her mother was born in Litchfield Co., Conn. The father of Mrs. Church was a mechanic, and an Ensign in the Revolutionary War. The marriage of the parents took place in Cortland Co., N. Y., and they went to Chenango County, in that State, where Mrs. Ramsay was born in Oxford Township, March 30, 1820. She had one brother and three sisters, all of whom are deceased. They were named Jane E., Elizabeth E., Fitche M. and Frederick R. They came to Lee Co., Ill., in the fall of 1841, and there the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay occurred. In 1876 her parents became inmates of her home in Hume Township. Her father died Dec. 26, 1884, and was 89 years old. Her mother died in October of the same year, aged 86. They spent 65 years of married life together, and were separated by death but a few weeks. They were active and consistent members of the Congregational Church. Mrs. Ramsay is

their oldest child, and the only one who survived them. She has had five children: William F. married Alida Kleespie, and lives in Mitchell Co., Kan. (They have two children,-David M. and Royal R.) Kate, Elizabeth and Luman live at home. Mrs. Ramsay had been a teacher from the age of 15 years to her marriage. She was educated at Oxford Academy, in Chenango County, which was one of the best schools of that period. The Ramsays resided on section 10 for seven years, when they went to Como for the purpose of educating their children, and were resident there seven years. In the fall of 1858 the family took possession of a new farm purchased by the father, including 182 acres lying in the "Ox-Bow" of Rock River, below Como, in Hume Township, and situated on sections 2, 3, and 11. The homestead residence is situated on section 2, and is beautifully located near the river. The entire property was unimproved, and the work of transformation has been all done by the proprietor. One of the most noticeable belongings of the household is a finely selected library, all its members being readers of sense and judgment. Mrs. Ramsay is interested in the progress of the Congregational Church, of which she is a member. Mr. Ramsay is an active and zealous Republican.

Mr. Ramsay was the first individual to assume the bonds of matrimony in Hume Township. His sister, Hannah Maria, died in the fall of 1842, and her demise was the first event of that character in the township.

ohn Weaver, a farmer on section 24, Sterling Township, has been a preacher in the Reformed Mennonite Church for 20 years. He was born Oct. 12, 1806, in Lancaster Co., Pa., and his parents, John and Barbara (Landis) Weaver, were natives of the same State where they passed their entire lives. Four of their children lived to maturity,—John, David, Henry and Nancy.

Mr. Weaver was brought up a farmer and engaged in that calling in his native State until his removal in 1854 to Whiteside County. He bought 270 acres of land in the same township of which he is now a resident, and his estate in Whiteside County includes 817 acres of land, all of which is in Sterling Township. He is also the owner of 150 acres of land in Lee County. Nearly all his estate is under tillage.

The first marriage of Mr. Weaver took place March 3, 1831, to Anna Snavely. She was born in Pennsylvania, and bore eight children, named Benjamin, Abram S., John S., Frank S., Elizabeth and Israel. Two children died in infancy, and Israel when a small boy. The mother died in Lancaster Co., Pa. He was again married in the same county, to Fanny Hoover, also a native of the same State. One child born to them died in infancy. The mother died Aug. 11, 1882.

Outto gyman Blake, proprietor of Blake's Addition to Fulton City, and dealer in real estate, was born in Merrimac Co., N. H., town of Chichester, and is the son of James and Jane (Sherbourne) Blake. He came West in 1838, when about 25 years of age. He stopped at Fulton City-then a town on paper only-and purchased an interest in the village plat, and also purchased a claim of 80 acres on the river, on section 28, which he subsequently entered at Government price at the land sale of 1839. He remained only a few months on his first trip, and returned to the East. He came again to Fulton in 1839 to enter his land, and again went East. He spent some time in New Hampshire, and then went to Boston, where he was employed in a wholesale mercantile house. He next went to Buffalo, and from there to Cincinnati, where he engaged in commercial business and spent the ensuing twelve years, except one year and a few months-1848-9-which he passed in Mexico. He returned to Fulton in 1855, when he sold a portion of his land to the railroad company ("Dixon Air Line," now the Chicago & Northwestern), and laid out the fractional 80 acres into village lots, naming it "Blake's Addition to Fulton City." The plat is now well settled, and the property quite valuable. Mr. Blake engaged in the grain and warehouse business soon after the railroad was completed to this place, and continued it for a number of years, besides dealing extensively in real estate.

He has never aspired to the honors of public

office, but has unwillingly allowed his name to be used as a candidate for Alderman. He was elected to the Common Council of Fulton for the years 1859-60, and again for the years 1885-6. He is a Democrat in politics, and is held in high esteem by his fellow townsmen as an upright, honorable business man, who has done much to improve the city and develop its advantages. He has resided here continually since 1855.



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SAKKIN ames H. Van Demark, general farmer and stock-grower on section 25, Hume Township, was born March 12, 1830, in Marble C' Township, Ulster Co., N. Y. Jacob S. Van Demark, his father, was born in the same town and was a farmer and carpenter. The family is of Dutch descent, the ancestral progenitors having come to America from the Netherlands at a period between the two struggles with the Government of Great Britain. Maria (Parker) Van Demark, was born in New Haven, Conn., of pure Yankee lineage. She and her husband were married in Ulster Co., N. Y., and the family were resident there until 1867, when they came to Whiteside County and located at Sterling. The father died there in August, 1872, age 70 years. The mother died in the same place in January, 1882, when 78 years of age.

Mr. Van Demark is the second in order of birth of seven children, and he remained a member of the parental household some time after reaching maturity, receiving a good common-school education. He had obtained a fair knowledge of the occupation of a carpenter, working with his father as opportunity served. He was married in Olive Township, Ulster County, Jan. 12, 1854, to Judith Winchell. They had three children: Delia is the wife of H. H. Chapin, of whom a sketch is to be found elsewhere; Watson, born March 10, 1860, was married Jan. 17, 1883, to Lou E. Wilber. She was born Sept. 6, 1863, in Ogle Co., Ill., and resides with her husband in Hume Township, on the homestead of his parents. Her father and mother, Edwin B. and Harriet (Collar) Wilber, reside in Hume Township. She was brought up to the age of 15 years in Linn Co., Iowa. Utilla is the youngest-child, and she was born Aug. 25, 1862. She has been educated with care and resides at her father's home. Mrs. Van Demark was born in Olive Township, Ulster Co., in 1831, and was the daughter of Josiah and Phebe (Boice) Winchell. She died in Hume Township, July 23, 1883. Her father died when she was young. She was the oldest of three children, and her brother Jacob and sister Elizabeth are still her survivors.

After his marriage Mr. Van Demark lived with his parents for some years, following his trade and working on the farm. In 1867 he removed his family and interests to Sterling, where he pursued his mechanical calling and superintended the construction of some of the most important buildings at Rock Falls.

In 1867 he purchased 120 acres of land in the township of which he has since been a resident, and where he has devoted much of his time and energies to its improvements. He built a school-house within the first year after his change of base, and has followed his trade to some extent in conjunction with his farming. He is now the proprietary owner of 360 acres of land, all under advanced cultivation and with creditable and valuable buildings.

Mr. Van Demark is a Republican in political sentiments, and is active in local and in general affairs. He has officiated as Township Treasurer between seven and eight years.

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avid B. Grove, farmer, residing on section 3, Hahnaman Township, is a son of David and Margaret (Bruner) Grove, natives of Pennsylvania, in which State they resided until their death. Their family consisted of six children, namely: Charles, David, Philip, Mary, Anna and Catharine.

David B. Grove, subject of this biographical notice, was born in Bucks Co., Pa., Aug. 15, 1828. He received the advantages afforded by the common schools of his native county and was engaged in mercantile pursuits until he came to this county, in 1855. On arrival here he located at Sterling, where he continued to reside until 1864. During that year he returned to his native State and engaged in the hardware business in Philadelphia. He continued in the business at the place last named until 1878, when he returned to this county and settled in Hahnaman Township.

Mr. Grove had previously, in 1860, purchased 155

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acres on section 3, Hahnaman Township, and on this land he settled, on his return to the county in 1878, and entered vigorously and energetically upon its cultivation. About 140 acres of the tract is in good tillable condition.

Mr. Grove was united in marriage in Montgomery Co., Pa., Nov. 15, 1849, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Smith) Sorver, natives of that State, and where they resided until their death. Their family comprised nine children, namely: Oliver, Elmira, Joseph, Mary, Elizabeth, Jacob, John, Barbara and Jennie.

Mrs. Grove was born in Montgomery Co., Pa., Aug. 12, 1830. She and her husband are the parents of six children, namely: Cordelia Lizzie, David V., Edward E., Mary and Kate.

Politically, Mr. Grove is a Democrat.



orace H. Chapin, farmer, section 24, Hume Township, was born July 28, 1852, in Litchfield, Conn. Hart, H. Chapin, his father, was a cabinet-maker and died two months after the birth of the son. The latter was brought to Prophetstown, this county, when he was five years of age, by his mother, Julia (Johnson) Chapin, and they were residents of that village until about the spring of 1864, when they went to Hamilton, Hancock Co., Ill. The mother died there about nine years after. Mr. Chapin became a farm assistant on removal to Hamilton, coming later to Sterling and moving thence to Hume Township, where he was similarly occupied. Later still, he was employed on a farm in Lee County.

He was married Feb. 19, 1880, to Delia, daughter of James H. Van Demark. (See sketch.) She was born Nov. 4, 1854, in Ulster Co., N. Y. She came to Illinois when she was 12 years of age, and was educated in the common schools of Sterling and Hume Townships. Mr. and Mrs. Chapin have one child, Myrta, born Dec. 14, 1883.

They spent the year succeeding their marriage on a rented farm. In 1882 Mr. Chapin took possession of 80 acres of land on section 24, belonging to the father of his wife. In political faith and affiliation he is a Republican.

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rlando Sprague, surveyor and retired farmer, residing at Fulton, was a pioneer of Illinois, of June, 1836, and of Whiteside County, of June, 1842. He is a native of the State of New York, and was born in Broome

County Jan. 4, 1815, the son of Charles and Luanna (Bennett) Sprague, and was reared in his native county, receiving a liberal education and learning the gunsmith's trade.

In June, 1836, he emigrated to Illinois and located at Chicago, where he spent two years working at his trade. In 1838 he removed to Ottawa, and from there to Fulton in June, 1842. Soon after reaching this place he formed a partnership with Daniel Lamberton, who had been his companion on coming to the city, and under the firm name of Sprague & Lamberton they entered upon the manufacture of furniture. At that early day their machinery was not very perfect, and their lathes were turned by horse power. However, they turned out all sorts of useful and substantial furniture, and were the first in their line of business in the place. Thus they continued till 1847, when they closed, and Mr. Sprague engaged in the manufacture of cut shingles, using horse power and a machine of his own invention. His machine turned out 6,000 shingles per hour, of fine quality. -

He continued the shingle-making business up to the fall of 1849, when, having caught the California gold fever, he began preparations for a trip to that region. On the 8th of April, 1850, he started overland for California, in company with a party of his fellow townsmen, and arrived at Hangtown, Cal., the 8th of August following. Instead of undertaking placer-mining, he engaged in hunting, in company with the well known hunter, W. Y. Ives; and they did a fine business, killing antelope, which they sold at 25 cents per pound. They frequently killed from 20 to 25 antelope a day. Learning of a good opening at Shasta, in Northern California, for a gunsmith, Mr. Sprague proceeded to that point and opened a gunsmith shop. Business prospered with him beyond his expectations, but his health failed him and he was obliged to suspend operations and return to the States, which he did via the Panama and New Orleans route.

He then purchased a large tract of land lying in Fulton Township, amounting to 840 acres, situated on sections 26, 35 and 27. He then engaged in farming, while still residing in the city.

Mr. Sprague was married at Fulton, Ill., Nov. 17, 1845, to Miss Mary J. Hamilton, a daughter of Wm. Hamilton; she was born in Indiana. Two children were born of this marriage. The elder, Cora E., is the wife of Mr. Winchester, of Chicago; and Helen, the younger, died in childhood, from burns received in falling into a fire in the street! A separation occurred between Mr. Sprague and his wife in 1872, and she now resides with her daughter in Chicago. He married again Sept. 26, 1872, at Rock Island. His present wife was Mrs. Martha J. Bradway, widow of William Bradway, and daughter of Edson and Sophronia (Marsh) Smith. Mrs. Sprague was born in Connecticut and came West to reside in 1865. She had one child by her former marriage, a daughter, named Stella M., and born Sept. 27, 1867.

Mr. Sprague sold his farming lands, and for the past ten years has devoted his attention to surveying, the lending of his capital and the care of his extensive village property. He had made a study of surveying in his younger days; and, having a natural love of mathematics, he soon became an expert in his business and authority on the subject of land boundaries in this region.

In politics he is an earnest Republican, and has voted with that party since its organization. He still resides in the comfortable house he erected in Fulton in 1846.

artin L Bush, retired farmer and dealer in real estate, at Sterling, was born in that village, Nov. 22, 1838. His parents were Luther and Eunice (Cornish) Bush, natives respectively of Connecticut and New York. His father, a mason by occupation, came to Bureau Co., Ill., in 1836, and in 1839 to Sterling. He died in October, 1870, and Mrs. Bush is still living, with her son, the subject of this sketch.

The latter, after receiving a common-school education and attaining legal age, left home and commenced working at the business of an artist. About nine years afterward he went to Iowa and took up a homestead of 80 acres, and also bought 80 acres, on which he lived and labored for ten years. He then moved back to Sterling, renting his farms in Iowa, and engaging in the real-estate business. Mr. Bush is a good business man; in political matters he votes for the "best man," and he is a member of the I. O. O. F.

March 17, 1860, he married Catherine Wexler, a native of Germany, and they have three children,— Laura, Bertha E. and Eva J.



 Ibert Ferris, farmer, section 7, Hahnaman Township, is a son of B and Martha J.
 (Currey) Ferris, natives of Indiana, who came to Whiteside County in 1871, settling in the township of Tampico, where Mr. F. died, May 18, 1877; Mrs. F. survives. Their children were nine in number, namely, Edwin C., Ralph, John, Albert, Lucy, Mary, Chester, Noble and Nora.

Mr. Ferris, of this sketch, was born in Metamora, Franklin Co., Ind., March 4, 1859, and was 12 years of age when his parents came with him to this county. In 1882 he purchased 80 acres of land in Hahnaman Township, to which he added 80 more in 1884, on section 7, where he resides. All his land is good.

Mr. Ferris was married, in this township, Oct. 12, 1882, to Rebecca J., daughter of A. J. Glassburn; see sketch of the latter in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Ferris have become the parents of two children,— Daisy M. and Clarence E.

In his political relations Mr. Ferris is identified with the Republican party.

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ichael Mannion, farmer on section 4, Sterling Township, was born in September, 1830, in Ireland. His father, Edward Mannion, was born in Ireland and died there. Mr. Mannion is one of seven children born to his parents, and they were named Patrick, Michael, Margaret, Bridget, John, Mary and Catherine. Catherine Mannion, their mother, came to America in 1858.

Mr. Mannion lived seven years in New Hampshire,

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coming to Whiteside County in 1862. He obtained employment at Como, working by the month two years. In 1864 he bought 40 acres of land in the township of Sterling, where he established his homestead. He has pursued his farming with success, and bought additional land, until he is the owner of 112 acres under excellent tillage. He is a Democrat of liberal views.

Mr. Mannion was united in marriage, Feb. 12, 1859, in New Hampshire, to Catherine Mitchell, and they have five children,—Mary A., Margaret, Bernard, Catherine and Michael. Mrs. Mannion died April 30, 1878. The family belong to the Catholic Church.

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Whiteside County who has become distinguished through the merits of his efforts in whatever he has undertaken, is a farmer on section 8, Montmorency Township, and has been prominent in the advancement of the agricultural interests of the county and State since he became a resident here in 1865. He was one of the first to introduce Jersey cattle in Whiteside County, and was at the outset the subject of frequent derision on account of the stunted appearance of his "Alderneys;" but he has passed to the last of the three stages which the leader in a novel project must undergo, derision, possibility and practicability,—and proved that he who " laughs last, laughs best."

Mr. Buell was born in Lebanon, Madison Co., N. Y., March 22, 1828. He is the second son and fourth child of Elijah and Polly (Higgins) Buell. His parents were born in the State of New York, and settled in Madison County, where they lived during the entire period of their married lives. The grandparents-Thomas and Irene (Blodgett) Buellcame from Western Massachusetts. Elijah Buell was a man of earnest piety, which he carried into practice under all circumstances. He was in the habit of making a yearly call on each family in the town where he lived, for prayer and religious conversation. He met with uniform courtesy and was always received with kindly consideration, even by infidels and others who differed with him in religious opinions. He was for many years a Deacon in the Baptist Church. His death occurred May 16, 1854. His wife died July 29, 1856. Their children were named Mary A., Irene B., Hiram E., Clinton C. and Ira W.

Until he was 17, Mr. Buell attended the common schools of his native town. He then attended Hamilton Academy, in Hamilton, N. Y., for some time, and in 1850 entered the Sophomore class of Madison University, matriculating in the third term. He commenced teaching a common school at 18 years of age, and during his entire preparatory and undergraduate course, with the exception of one term. gave instruction to classes either in the Academy or in the Preparatory Department of the University, thereby meeting the expenses of his own education. About the middle of his Senior year he was elected Principal of the Hamilton Academy, but retained his standing in his class by extra labor, and at graduation in 1852 received the "first honors" of his class, as he had also done at the Junior exhibition the preceding year.

He continued Principal of the Academy about four years and until the burning of its principal building. He then founded and conducted for four years the "Hamilton Female Seminary," which graduated during the time 39 young ladies from a course of study as thorough and complete as was then to be found. The seminary was established as a stock enterprise,—a fatal weakness, which in the crisis of 1857 and in the unprosperous years preceding and following, brought financial disaster to Mr. Buell, and in 1857 he separated his connection with the seminary, but in a manner entirely honorable to all concerned.

Collecting the merest fragments of what had been a comfortable property, Mr. Buell, in the fall of 1859, removed with his family to Anamosa, Jones Co., Iowa, where he established a trade in groceries and provisions, and also a lumber agency, which were a marked success from the outset, and he soon found himself at the head of his line of traffic in that city. The events of the spring and summer of 186r engaged his interested attention, and in the fall of that year he sold his business preparatory to entering the military service of the United States. He raised about two-thirds of a company of volunteers for the 14th Iowa Infantry, and was elected its Captain; but in the organization of the regiment it became necessary to consolidate the companies, and his command was merged in another. In view of his

qualifications as a business man, he was offered the position of Regimental Quartermaster, with the rank of First Lieutenant, and served three years. After the first three months' service with his regiment, he was almost constantly on duty by special order as Acting A. Q. M., or as Acting A. C. S. His Brigade was the first to scale the ramparts of Fort Donelson, and as a mark of honor occupied the barracks of the fort, after its surrender the captured stores being taken possession of and accounted for by Lieut. Buell.

An epitome of Lieut. Buell's service in the Civil War would be about as follows:

In the fall of 1861 he raised a company as Captain and was mustered into service as First Lieutenant and R. Q. M., 14th Iowa Inf. Vols. Equipped the regiment at Camp McClellan, Iowa, and at Benton Barracks, Mo., fall and early winter of 1861. Was Acting A. O. M. and Acting A. C. S. at Fort Donelson. Same at Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, in the spring of 1862. Was ordered on recruiting service at Camp McClellan, Davenport, Iowa, in August, 1862, and on reporting was immediately ordered on duty as Ouartermaster and Commissary of the Post. At his own request he was ordered to join regiment in the field at Cairo, Ill., in the spring of 1863. Served with the regiment at Cairo, Ill., and Columbus, Ky., in the summer and fall of 1863, in the meantime building extensive barracks and military prisons at Thence, in the winter of 1863-4, he Columbus. went to Vicksburg, Miss., thence to Meridian on what is known as "Sherman's raid to Meridian," serving as A. A. Q. M. Thence, in the spring of 1864, on Banks' expedition up Red River in Gen. A. J. Smith's Corps. Thence returning to Memphis, Tenn., and making two expeditions into Mississippi as A. A. C. S. of Gen A. J. Smith's Corps, on one of which occurred the battle of Tupelo. Thence from Memphis to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., as A. A. Q. M., in charge of the entire Quartermaster's Department of the Left Wing of the 16th Army Corps. Thence in the pursuit of Price through Missouri to the Kansas line. Thence to St. Louis, Missouri, and Davenport, Iowa, to be mustered out, in November, 1864.

Lieut. Buell was present at the important battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Fort De Kussey, La., Pleasant Hill, La., Old Oaks, La., and Tupelo, Miss., not to mention numerous smaller engagements and skirmishes. The position of A. Q. M. and a Captain's commission were at one time open to him, but he declined to seek them, the folly of which act he did not at that time see.

In the winter and spring of 1864-5 Mr. Buell engaged in business in Sterling, Ill., in which, owing to circumstances connected with the close of the war, he was again a heavy loser. In the summer of 1865, associated with Capt. J. W. Niles, he bought a half section of unimproved prairie land, of which, changed by some additions and subtractions by purchase and sale, he is now the owner. He ascribes his success during the last 15 years entirely to the dairy business, to which he has given persistent and thorough attention. He has been an efficient promoter of the dairy interests through active membership in different dairymen's associations, and has contributed largely to the practical literature relating to the dairy industry in the Northwest.

Mr. Buell delivered the first annual address before the Illinois State Grange, and also wrote the historical sketch of the Grange for the State Agricultural Report for 1873. That report presents his ideas of the possibilities of that institution.

In the fall of 1866 he received an application to take charge of the Third Ward School at Sterling, and he filled the position two terms, afterward assuming the management of the Second Ward School, which he organized and conducted about three years.

Mr. Buell was married July 21, 1853, in Madison Co., N. Y., to Mary A., daughter of John and Sarah (Mosely) Niles. Mrs. Buell was born Nov. 5, 1828, in Madison County, of which her parents were also natives. They came to Whiteside County in 1869, and for several years were members of the family of their daughter. Later on, they removed to Sterling, where they died. The decease of the father took place Nov. 23, 1882. That of the mother occurred Sept. 1, 1884. Their children were A. Mosely, Sarah S., Susan A., Mary A., John W., Harvey, Anna H. and S. Wheeler. Mr. and Mrs. Buell have lost three children by death. They were named John E., Ira J. and Mary A. Four children are still living, named Jewett C., Fred, Charles C., Jr., and Sarah I.

The portrait of Mr. Buell will be cordially received by the patrons of the WHITESIDE COUNTY ALBUM. His record in three of the noblest States of the Union reflects credit of no ordinary degree upon his abilities

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as a scholar, patriot and man of business. He is a representative of the best type of the American citizen, who surpasses the men of all other nationalities in versatility of powers, and who can achieve equal success in diverse avenues of business. Mr. Buell's portrait, which appears on a previous page, is a copy of a likeness taken in 1885.



illiam Reecher, proprietor and manager of the Transient Hotel and restaurant, at Coleta, is the son of Samuel and Leah (Hoffman) Reecher, of whom an extended personal account appears elsewhere in this volume. He was born in the village of Ringgold, Washington Co., Md., July 19, 1856. He was nine years old when his parents removed their family from "My Maryland" to Sterling, Ill., and was an aid on the farm in Jordan Township where the family was resident one year, and he proved a valuable assistant on the home place in Genesee Township, as he was the eldest surviving child. His education was meanwhile looked after, and he obtained a fair degree of mental cultivation in the district schools.

He continued a member of the home circle until he was 24 years of age, when he went back to his native State. While there he made the acquaintance of his wife, then Sarah C. Mentzer, to whom he was married in Sterling, Jan. 17, 1882. Mrs. Reecher is the daughter of John W. and Esther (Hoffman) Mentzer, and was born in Washington Co., Md., May 8, 1855. Her great-grandparents were natives of Germany, and emigrated thence to the United States in early life. Her parents were married in Washington County and there passed their entire lives, acquiring a competency. Her father died Jan. 11, 1879, aged about 55 years. The death of her mother transpired Jan. 22, 1881. She was then 54 years of age. Mrs. Reecher was brought up at home, and at the age of 18 years learned the trade of a tailoress, in which she was occupied until she was married. She is the mother of two children,-Elsie M., born Nov. 20, 1882, and John M., born Jan. 21, 1884.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Reecher lo-

cated at Coleta, where the former obtained a clerkship in the mercantile establishment of S. S. Cobb. On leaving his employ he established a restaurant business, in which he was interested a short time and sold out, after which he again became a clerk in the store in which he liad formerly been employed, and which was then under the management of Messrs. Cobb & Howe. A year later he purchased a hotel, and soon after added a restaurant to its regular business, and has since conducted their joint relations.

Mr. Reecher is a Democrat in political connection and he has officiated as Constable of his Township. Mrs. Reecher belongs to the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

odfrey Munz, one of the large land-holders of Jordan Township, whose estate includes 370 acres, situated upon section 19, was born Aug. 1, 1823, in Wurtemberg, Germany. His father was a farmer in the same place, and died in 1868. Christiana (Strobel) Munz, his mother, was born in Wurtemberg and died in 1852. They had seven children.

Mr. Munz was next to the youngest child, and was about 23 years of age when he came to the United States, leaving the old country for the new in 1850. He located in Huntington Co., Pa. He readily obtained employment as a common laborer and passed some time as a farm assistant. He was married May 31, 1853, to Margaret, daughter of George Blum. She was born in Wurtemberg, June, 16, 1828. When she was in infancy, being less than two years of age, her mother died. Her father was again married and she grew up under the care of her stepmother. At 19 years of age she came to the United States, and located in Huntington Co., Pa. She has had seven children, one of whom is deceased. John married Marion M. Thompson and is a farmer in Jordan Township. Emma is the wife of Walter Shoup, a farmer in Genesee Township. William married Lizzie Wolber, and they live on the homestead, which they manage on shares. Charles, George and Rena are the names of the younger children.

Mr. Munz removed his family to Dixon, Lee Co.,

Ill., in 1856, and conducted a farm in the vicinity of that city until 1860, when he came to Whiteside County and rented a farm in Jordan Township. He continued to operate in that method for some years, finally locating on 80 acres of unimproved land which he purchased in 1853. It is situated on section 19, and he has improved it and made additional purchases until his estate now includes 370 acres of land under tillage and 14 acres of timber. The buildings on the place are valuable and add greatly to the beauty and value of the farm.

In political choice, Mr. Munz is a Democrat. With his wife, he belongs to the Lutheran Church, of which he has been a prominent official, in the capacities of Deacon, Elder and Trustee. He was one of its members at the time of the local organization.

enry F. Batcheller, manufacturer, Rock Falls, was born Jan. 13, 1834, in Peninsula, Ohio. His parents were Daniel F. and Caroline (Maynard) Batcheller, natives of Vermont, who moved to Ohio in 1837. Daniel F. was a carpenter by trade, and owned a farm at Peninsula, where his wife died, in 1838.

The subject of this sketch came to Sterling with his father and family, where they remained five years. They then bought an 80-acre farm in Coloma, where they resided until the death of the father. Henry F. remained at his parental home until of legal age, receiving a common-school education and learning the carpenter's trade, of his father, with whom he worked until 1867. He commenced the manufacture of corn-planters, on a style of which he had received a patent in 1859. At first he manufactured only by hand, but by 1873 the increase of his business enabled him to erect a shop, with machinery, which he is now conducting. In addition he manufactures dog-powers, churns and other dairy appliances. A year ago he also added a foundry, and during the year 1884 he did a business amounting to \$30,000. He has bought three lots adjoining one another, and at present his buildings cover the ground of all three.

In his political views Mr. B. is a Republican, has held the office of Supervisor since 1873, has been School Director, etc. He is one of the representative men of Rock Falls, and deeply interested in the public weal. He attends religious services at the Protestant Episcopal Church.

He was married July 1, 1852, to Mary McNeil, a native of Scotland, and they have had three children, namely: Addison M., who is married and lives at Rock Falls; Imogene M. and Carrie Fay.



eter Andreas, farmer, section 14, Sterling Township, was born Jan. 19, 1822, in Lancaster Co., Pa, which was the native State of his parents, Martin and Nancy (Metzler) Andreas, who had four children,—Peter, Henry, John and Martin.

At the age of 23, Mr. Andreas rented a farm and was engaged in agriculture in Pennsylvania until his removal to Illinois, which event transpired in the spring of 1865. He bought about 160 acres on section 25, Sterling Township, on which he settled and lived 14 years. In 1882 he bought a small tract of land on section 14, where he erected excellent farm buildings, and has since occupied the place. He owns 137 acres at present, which is all under tillage. In political sentiment, Mr. Andreas is a Republican, and he has officiated in township offices 18 years.

He was married Oct. 10, 1844, in Lancaster Co., Pa., to Mary Geist, and they have eight children, named and born in the following order: Martin G., Mary A., Catherine, Philip, Amanda, Frank, Lizzie and Harry. Mrs. Andreas is the daughter of Philip and Mary (Book) Geist, who were born in Pennsylvania, and who were the parents of two daughters,— Catherine and Mary.



dam Horlacher, farmer, section 12, Genesee Township, was born Aug. 2, 1857, in Sterling, this county. The sketch of his parents, Godfrey and Elizabeth (Spies) Horlacher, appears elsewhere in this book. After

his birth, they settled on a farm in Genesee Township where he was brought up and thoroughly instructed in farming. He acquired a fair education

in the district schools and was an inmate of the parental home until he was about 22 years of age.

His marriage to Mary Myers took place Dec. 18, 1879, in Sterling. She was born Oct. 17, 1862, in Jordan Township, and is the daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Myers. Her parents are natives of Pennsylvania and are Germans by ancestral origin. They are farmers in Jordan Township, where they own an extensive estate.

After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Horlacher they took possession of a farm on section 12, Genesee Township, owned jointly by the former and his father, their respective claims being 80 and 120 acres. The entire tract is still under the same management, which has met with marked success. The place is stocked with Short-Horn cattle of valuable grades, and valuable horses. Extensive improvements in the number and character of farm buildings have been made.

Mr. Horlacher is a Republican and has been active in the minor local offices of the town.



ecius O. Coe is one of the prominent citizens of Whiteside County, from the extent and character of his business relations, and from the fact that he is connected by descent and marriage with two of its earliest pioneers. His parents, Simeon M. and Mary (Miles) Coe—of whom an extended account is presented in connection with the personal narration of S. M. Coe, of Jordan Township—came to Whiteside County in r838, and settled in Jordan Township.

Mr. Coe of this sketch was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., Nov. 23, 1820, where he lived until 1838, when he accompanied his parents to Jordan Township, and was a resident there about three years, when he removed to Sterling Township with his parents. He located on a farm on section 11, which he received by inheritance from his father, and on which he resided about 20 years. At the expiration of that time he sold his place, and not long afterward went to the city of Sterling, where he has resided six years.

He has been identified with the growth of the city, and was one of the founders of the First National Bank of Sterling, in which he was also one of the

Directors. He has been a Republican since the organization of the party, and was a member of the first mass convention held at Springfield, Ill., for the purpose of organizing that element in Illinois. He has held the office of Supervisor several years, and Justice of the Peace one term and served as Alderman. He has also been active in the promotion of the educational interests. He was one of the Board of Supervisors when the county seat was removed to Morrison, and served on the committee appointed to fix the sites of the county buildings. He was an active member of the Agricultural Society of Whiteside County from its organization for about 20 years, being a member of the Executive Board most of the time. He was President of the society one year.

In June, 1872, he settled on the section where he now resides, and is the owner of 245 acres of land located in the townships of Sterling, Jordan and Hume, which is all in a state of advanced cultivation. Mr. Coe is the possessor of a fine estate, for which he is indebted to his own energy, perseverance and industry.

His marriage to Eveline N., daughter of Jonathan and Ellen (Bowman) Stevens, took place Nov. 8, 1844. Her father was born Dec. 31, 1798, in Stonington, Conn., and he was married Jan. 13, 1824. His wife was born Feb. 2, 1807, in Pennsylvania; and after their marriage they located in Luzerne County, in that State, where they remained until their removal to Whiteside County. They arrived in the Township of Sterling on the same day in which S. M. Coe came to Jordan Township. Mr. Stevens settled on a farm on section 15, just north of Harrisburg, now incorporated within the limits of Sterling. On this he lived 33 years, and died Sept. 14, 1870. Mrs. Stevens died Jan. 22, 1876. Mrs. Coe is their only daughter and second child. Thomas W. is the name of her oldest brother. Marshall S. and John N. are the youngest children of the family. Mrs. Coe was born May 8, 1827, in Luzerne Co., Pa., and she is the mother of one surviving child, Marcus L., who married Julia A. Galt, of Sterling, Aug. 26,1875. Mr. and Mrs. Coe have buried four children: Marcus La Fayette, Augustus J., Ellen M. and Albert L. The parents are members of the Presbyterian Church, with which the father has been many years connected. He has been an Elder many years, and is the oldest incumbent of that position in the

Church at Sterling, and when he was elected he was the third Elder in that body. Both Mr. and Mrs. Coe are decidedly radical in their temperance views, and adopt the principles of the Prohibition element.

The brothers of Mr. Coe have been prominent in the localities in which they settled. George A. Coe, second eldest brother, went to Coldwater, Mich., where he became distinguished in political circles. He was a member of the Legislature of the Peninsular State, when he was the only Whig in the Assembly, all the other members being Democrats. He was afterward elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State. He died at Coldwater. Albert S. Coe went to Rock Island, and represented that county in the Legislature of Illinois. He settled on a township previous to its organization, and when that event occurred it was called "Coe" in his honor. He died Oct. 17, 1869.

amuel G, Bryning, M. D., Fulton, is a native of Canada, and a graduate of the Medical Department of Victoria University, Toronto, Canada. He was born in Norfolk County, now Ontario, Nov. 29, 1826, and is the son of Rev. John and Nancy (Lee) Bryning. He received his literary education at Mt. Pleasant Academy, studied medicine with Drs. J. B. Culver and I. White, of Florence, Canada, and with Dr. James Lee, of London, Canada. He attended lectures at Victoria University, Toronto, at which institution he graduated. He began practice at Melbourne, Canada, in 1860, which he continued till 1864, when he came to Illinois, and located at Rockton. He pursued the practice of medicine at that place till September, 1868, when he came to Fulton, this county, and has been in practice here continuously since.

Dr. Bryning was married at Simcoe, Norfolk Co., Canada, Nov. 26, 1848, to Miss Catharine, daughter of Captain Jacob Davis. Mrs. Bryning was born at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. They had two sons: the elder, Samuel L., married Esther Barr, and lives at Wheaton, Ill.; John A. married Nillie Snith, and died, aged 25 years, leaving a wife and one child, now residing at Fulton.

Dr. and Mrs. Bryning are members of the Presby-

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terian Church of Fulton. The Doctor votes the Republican ticket; is a member of the Order of the Knights of Honor of Iowa, and of Camp No. 2 of the Modern Woodmen of Fulton.

Dr. Bryning has had 35 years' experience in the practice of medicine, 17 of which he has passed at Fulton. His practice extends to neighboring counties, and has reached very flattering and lucrative proportions. He has certainly been eminently successful, and success is the standard by which the world forms its judgment.



homas Conboy is a farmer on section 1, Hume Township. He was born Sept. 12, 1842, in Galway, Ireland, and is the son of Patrick and Margaret Conboy. They were natives of the same part of Ireland. In 1861 the son emigrated to America. He made his first location in the town of Clarence, in Cedar Co., Iowa. A year later he came to Como, in Whiteside County. He engaged as a laborer on the farm of C. H. Holmes, where he was employed four years. A year after, in 1868, he purchased 80 acres on section r, Hume Township, on which he had resided during the year 1866 as a renter. In 1873 he bought 80 acres more and in 1882 he made another purchase of 43 acres. The tract is now all under improvement, and is supplied with a fine large residence and suitable farm buildings. Mr. Conboy is engaged to a considerable extent in raising fine graded stock.

April 8, 1866, he was married, in Hume Township, to Mary, daughter of Patrick and Bridget (Bly) Noonen. Her parents were born and married in the west of Ireland. A few years later they emigrated to America and made a temporary settlement in Monmouth Co., N. J., where Mrs. Conboy was born, May 15, 1848. Later, her parents came to Como, where they located when she was a small girl. Her mother lives with her. Her children are eight in number and are named Martin, Maggie, Mary, Eddie, Thomas, Anna, Willie and John. The family belong to the Catholic Church.

Mr. Conboy is Democratic in political opinion. He has officiated as School Director and as Highway Commissioner.

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Pharles E. Langford, President of the Langford & Hall Lumber Company, of Fulton, Ill., and the pioneer lumberman of this city, established himself in this business at Fulton in 1859. He began by running lumber across the river from Lyons. He next leased a saw-mill just above town, which he operated till 1862, when he built a small mill on the site of his present one. He operated the first mill till 1876, when he moved it off, and built the present extensive concern. The mill was begun in 1876 and completed in 1877. The Langford & Hall Lumber Company was incorporated Jan. 26, 1878, with a capital stock of \$75,000, all of which is paid up. The mill has a cutting capacity of 75,000 feet per day, and, when running a full force, 130 men are employed ten hours a day. The company carries an average stock of 7,000,000 feet of lumber. It was inventoried Jan. 1, 1885, at a net value of \$97,181. Mr. Langford was elected President and Treasurer at the organization of the company, and held the office for several years. Mr. George S. Sardam is the present efficient Secretary. Mr. Langford holds half the company stock, while the balance is divided between the heirs of Warren P. Hall and others.

Mr. Langford was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Dec. 14, 1816, and is the son of Charles and Fannie (Mansfield) Langford. His parents were natives of New York: his father was born in Genesee, and his mother in Oneida County. When two years of age Charles removed with his parents to Upper Canada, to St. John's. Seven years later they went to Northern Ohio, where they resided till 1829, when they, changed to Erie Co., Pa. At the age of 14 years Charles bought his time of his father, who was a carder and clothier, and began life for himself. He had learned the carding business, at which he worked till the fall of 1836, when he started out to seek his fortune. He traveled South as far as New Orleans, and the following June (1837) he came up the Mississippi River to Lyons, Iowa. He made a claim on unsurveyed land between Lyons and Sabula before the Indians were removed.

His experience while a squatter is well worth relating. He built a log shanty, and hired five acres broken, which he planted to sod corn. He soon after bought a pair of old oxen on time; then, having a chance to exchange one of his oxen for breaking, he did so, and added nine acres to his plowed land, and paid for the cattle with the proceeds of his sod corn. The following season he sowed a part of his land with wheat and planted the balance with corn. He then rigged his odd ox with an old mule's harness, with ropes tied to his horns for lines, and with this novel outfit he cultivated his corn! His wheat yielded 30 bushels to the acre, which he hauled to Chicago, and sold for 90 cents a bushel.

He sold his claim for a small consideration the second year, and the following winter engaged in cutting cord-wood for the boats. He sold his wood the next spring, and with the proceeds purchased a carding-machine at St. Louis, which he set up the following July, on a little water power on Elk River, between Sabula and Lyons. He built a dam and a small mill and began business as a carder. As many of the old settlers kept a few sheep and used the oldfashioned spinning wheels, he found plenty to do. He continued that business about five or six years, when he sold out. He then purchased a tract of land in Clinton Co., Iowa, where he engaged in farming. In 1852 he leased a small water-power saw-mill, on Elk River, above Lyons, which he subsequently bought. He operated that mill only a short time, when he sold out and resumed farming.

In 1856 he retired from the farm and located at Lyons. Soon after the financial storm of 1857 he leased what was known as the Stambaugh Saw-Mill at Lyons—since burned—which he operated till 1859, when he leased the mill on the Fulton side of the river, above town. In 1862 he built the small steam mill on the site of his present mill, as before mentioned. He is still the owner of 500 acres of his old farm in Clinton Co., Iowa.

Mr. Langford has, by the exercise of good judgment and untiring energy, developed an important and extensive business. He is a fair type of the self-made Western man, starting as he did at the age of 14 years, buying his time of his father, and going out into the battle of life with only his bare hands, shrewd judgment and indomitable will to back him. His marked success has been won after many a hard struggle against discouraging circumstances.

Mr. Langford has been twice married: first in Pennsylvania, to Miss Hannah Shadduck, in 1836.

His second wife was Miss Maria Sherman, to whom he was married in Fulton, Ill., June 18, 1874. He had seven children by his first marriage, three sons and four daughters; by his second marriage he has one daughter.

Mr. Langford was a Whig in early life, and since the organization of the Republican party he has voted that ticket.

fohn F. Dickinson, of the firm of Dickinson & James, dealers in general hardware, agricultural implements. farm machinery, etc., at Erie, is a son of Chauncey B. and Clarissa (Ingles) Dickinson, and was born in Auburn, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1828. His father was a stone mason and dock builder on the Erie Canal, in New York, for a number of years. The parents were natives of New England, and the father died in Lockport, N. Y., in 1880, and the mother in Forestville, same State, in 1878. The issue of their union was seven children. Their record is as fcllows: Orlando E. enlisted in the late Civil War, was in the artillery service on the Potomac, was wounded and returned home to Lockport, where he died. Edward S. enlisted in the 13th Ill. Vol. Inf., was flag-bearer, then promoted First Lieutenant, and again as Government Inspector with rank as Major. Russell I. is a retired farmer, residing at Prophetstown, this county. Eliza A. is the widow of Daniel W. Parsons, formerly a farmer and merchant. Augustus enlisted in the 13th Ill. Vol. Inf., was promoted, discharged, re-enlisted and has never since been heard from, and is undoubtedly sleeping his last sleep in an unknown soldier's grave. John D., subject of this sketch, is next in order of birth. Louisa is the wife of Orland Elmore, a farmer in Chautauqua Co., N. Y.

In r843, when 15 years of age, Mr. Dickinson came to Lawrence Co., Ill., and engaged in farming. He soon afterward went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and engaged in clerking, which he followed for two years and then went to Forestville, where he learned the harness trade, which he followed in connection with railroading several years.

In the spring of 1860, Mr. Dickinson came to Erie, this county, and opened a harness-shop, which he conducted till 1875 and then sold. In the spring of r880 he opened a hardware store at Erie, and in August of that year formed a partnership with R. T. James in the same business, the firm becoming Dickinson & James, and which relation exists at the present writing. They carry a well selected stock of goods adapted to the wants of their customers, own their building and warehouse and are doing a good business. Mr. D. owns his residence and five lots in the village.

Mr. Dickinson was married Nov. 26, 1848, to Miss Helen Ferguson. She was born Sept. 18, 1830, in Oneida Co., N. Y., and has borne him five children,— Orlando P. D., born Sept. 8, 1849; Harriet A., Nov. 1, 1851; Raymond F., born Jan. 10, 1855, died March 14, 1858; William W., born Oct. 8, 1858; and Samuel B., Dec. 27, 1862.

Mrs. Dickinson died in Erie, June 22, 1866, and Mr. D. was again married, in Forestville, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Jan. 30, 1867, to Miss Emma J. Cranston. She was born in Forestville, Nov. 22, 1835, and is the mother of one child, Martha W., born Oct. 29, 1868.

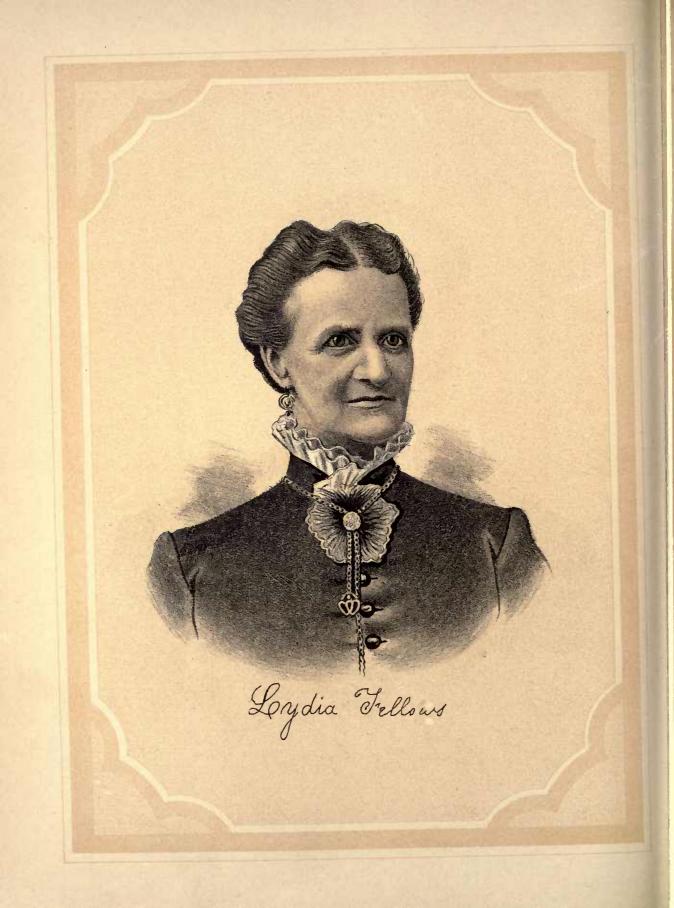
Mr. Dickinson, politically, is a Democrat. He has been Chairman of the Township Democratic Committee 25 years, and is also a member of the Democratic County Committee. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic Order and was one of the charter members of Erie Lodge, No. 667, also charter member of Portland Odd Fellows Lodge and Eastern Star Lodge of Evangeline Chapter, No. 53, and of the latter is a Past Grand Patron. He is also one of the Pilgrim Knights of the Palm and Shell Order of Jerusalem. Religiously, he is a member of the Baptist Church.

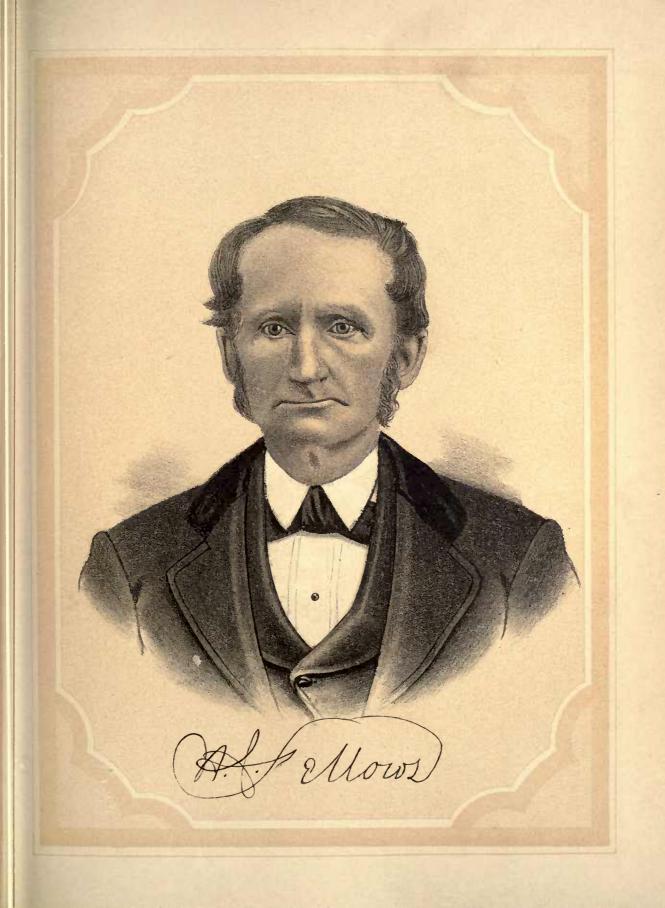
saac S. Bressler, of the firm of Bressler Bros., farmers and stock-growers on section 35, Jordan Township, was born Aug. 23, 185 r, on the section adjoining that on which he lives in Jordan Township. He is a son of Henry Bressler, of whom a personal account is given in connection with that of Levi Bressler.

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Mr. Bressler spent the succeeding years of his youth in obtaining a fair elementary education at the common schools, He finished his education at Mt. Vernon, Iowa, and he remained at home until his majority. At 21 he assumed the management of his

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grandfather's farm, which was his first independent venture in that direction.

He was married Jan. 14, 1874, at Sterling, to Delora, daughter of George W. and Elizabeth (Green) Brewer. She was born in the city of Sterling, where her parents yet reside, and where she was reared and educated. She is the mother of two boys, Fred and George.

Mr. Bressler continued the management of the farm of his grandfather until December, 1878, when he formed a business relation with his younger brother, John. They commenced farming together on 305 acres of land in Sterling Township, at the same time establishing "Bressler's Dairy." They kept a dairy herd of 60 cows, selling milk in the city of Sterling. After two years of joint operation as general farmers, they began to breed superior Short-Horn cattle. They are the owners of a stock farm on section 35, the old homestead, Jordan Township, which includes 220 acres of land under tillage. They have 220 head of cattle in their herds, 60 head of which are Short-Horn, and the rest principally high grades. They have erected buildings especially for the purpose of giving their stock every care and protection suited to their wants. They maintain a drove of Poland-China swine, averaging 50 in number.

Since September, 1884, Mr. Bressler has been a resident and personal superintendent of the farm in Jordan Township, while his brother is similarly situated on the rented place in Sterling Townsip.

They take much interest in the exhibitions of local agricultural societies, in which they have been successful competitors as farmers and stock-growers.

Mr. Bressler is a Republican in political faith, and belongs to the Fourth Methodist Episcopal Church at Sterling, of which society his wife is also a member.

enry C. Fellows, capitalist 'at Fulton City, was one of the first party of pioneers at that place, and also one of the proprietors of the first town plat. He is a native of New York, and was born in the town of New Lebanon, Columbia County, March 10, 1813, and is the son of Joshua and Juliet (Darling) Fellows. His early life was 'passed 'on 'his father's farm, till he became ambitious of being his own master.

He learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, and in the fall of 1835 started for the West, arriving at Joliet, Ill., in November of that year. He worked at his trade in Joliet till the spring of 1837, when he started out in search of an opening for business. He was joined by a party of land-seekers; and, after fording swollen streams of ice-cold water and spending two nights on the open prairie without shelter, they reached the banks of the Mississippi at the present site of Fulton, on the first of March, 1837. Here they found a deserted shanty that had been built by John Baker, who had erected a better house to the eastward, over the hill, where he was then living. They took possession of the old shanty and for a considerable time it was headquarters, or bachelor's hall, for themselves and others who soon after joined them. In May of that year their party consisted of H. C. Fellows, James McCoy, John B. Jenkins, Geo. W. Kellog.

A bargain was made with Mr. John Baker, who claimed the town site, and who had made a rude survey of a plat, by which the old plat was abandoned and a new survey made, with the new-comers as joint proprietors. The survey was made by Mc-Coy, Fellows, Jenkins and Kellog. The principal proprietors of the town site were H. C. Fellows, James McCoy, George W. Kellog, John B. Jenkins, Alvin Humphries, R. J. Jenks, Lyman Blake, John Baker and Jeremiah Humphries.

It was some time before the land came into market and real titles could be obtained. In the meantime other emigrants joined them, and the town of Fulton soon became an established fact. The founders of the young town had many privations to endure. The low prices of produce and great distance from market made incomes necessarily small. Had mosquitoes and malaria been marketable, the young colony would have been rich. However, the pleasure peculiar to a frontier life partially compensated for the lack of the comforts of more mature civilization.

Mr. Fellows took an active part in encouraging the improvement and development of the town, and soon became prominent in public affairs. He was appointed Deputy Sheriff under John W. LeMore in 1844, for two years. He was-elected Justice of the Peace in the early days of the town, was reelected and held that office 14 years. Litigation

was more common in early times than in later years, as the machinery of society could not be expected to run smoothly at first, where there were many conflicting interests and numerous turbulent spirits that naturally gravitate to the frontier. 'Squire Fellows' Court was kept in active operation and justice was meted out with a view to equity as well as law. His decisions were deemed so just and fair that an appeal was seldom made from them. He was elected Supervisor of Fulton Township in 1857, and again in 1860-3-4-70, and was appointed in 1871 to fill a vacancy, and re-elected again in 1872. He was one of the first Aldermen of the city and has held other local offices.

In April, 1850, he joined a party of his fellow townsmen in a trip to California, going across the plains. He spent two years in the gold regions, and returned well satisfied with his experience.

In 1859 he formed a partnership with Mr. Irving G. Gates, under the firm name of Fellows & Gates, lumber merchants, and carried on an extensive busifrom 1859 to 1862, when they sold out. In 1864 he removed to Union Grove, to one of his farms, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1868, when he returned to Fulton. In 1871 he went into the livery business, which he conducted till 1876.

Mr. Fellows is a man of keen business sagacity, of unquestioned integrity, whose word is as good as his bond. By strict attention to business and judicious investment, he has acquired a large and valuable property. He has several well improved farms, aggregating 1,500 acres, besides valuable city property and securities.

He was married in Union Grove Township, Nov. 9, 1843, to Miss Lydia Baker, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Baker. Mrs. Fellows was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, and came to Fulton with her parents in 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Fellows have had seven children,—four daughters and three sons. The eldest, Robert J., married Hattie Burns, and resides at Union Grove, Ill. They have three children, all girls, —Augusta E., Lola M. and Mabel E. The second child, Augusta E., died aged 18 years. The third, Ella H., died aged 17 years. Florence A. resides with her parents. Mary died aged two years. William H., a lawyer, and Fred A. are in business in Northern Dakota. benefit his town or county, Mr. Fellows has acted with his characteristic earnestness and decision, rendering wise counsel, and material aid. When the project of constructing a railroad as an outlet from Fulton to the East was under consideration, he was one of those whose earnest efforts secured its accomplishment.

The portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Fellows are presented in this volume with much satisfaction, as the subjects are inseparably connected with the earliest history of Fulton and the county of Whiteside. Time has dealt kindly with them, as they deserve from their lives of thrift and usefulness.

S. Coe, general farmer on sec. 12, Hume Township, was born Sept. 21, 1832, in Monroe Co., N. Y., and is a son of one of the earliest of the pioneer settlers in Whiteside County, The sketch of his brother, S. M. Coe, contains a detailed account of his parents, Simeon and Mary Miles Coe.

Mr. Coe was in early childhood when the family came to Whiteside County. His father died while he was yet a lad, and he remained the companion of his mother and sister until he was nearly of age. He started his career on his own responsibility as a day laborer, and he bought a claim of 160 acres of unimproved land in Jordan Township, where his father had located on removal to this county.

He was married March 28, 1855, in Sterling Township, to Rachel, daughter of Edwin and Mary (Spencer) Penrose. The father was of English descent and of Canadian parentage, and both were born in Pennsylvania. They went to Ohio when young, and were married in that State. They settled on a farm in Belmont County, where Mrs. Coe was born Aug. 22, 1835. When she was 11 years of age her parents removed to Whiteside County and settled on a farm in Sterling Township. They were prominent members of the "Society of Friends," or Quakers. In the spring of 1864 they sold their farm and went to Keokuk Co., Iowa. Later they removed to Jasper County, in the same State, where the mother died, when 66 years old. The father returned to Keokuk County, and died there, aged 72 years.

In all matters of public enterprise calculated to

Mr. and Mrs. Coe have two children: Edwin

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M., who was born Jan. 5, 1858, and married Adele Mangan: they reside in Hopkins Township, and have two children,—Albert E. and Lauren M.; Albert I. was born Sept. 27, 1861; he married Eva B. Bancroft, and is managing his father's property.

Mr. and Mrs. Coe located on the farm in Jordan Township, which Mr. Coe put in good farming condition and afterwards sold. In 1869 he came to Hume Township, where he purchased 200 acres of land as a beginning, on section 12, and later added 40 acres adjoining on section 11. The farm is one of the best improved and most valuable in the township. The dwelling is of the finest type and the stock on the farm is well graded. Mr. Coe ranks as a leading agriculturist. He is prominent as an uncompromising Republican, and has been Township Trustee for six years. He has been Trustee in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he and his wife are earnest members.



Plark R. Powell, farmer and nurseryman, section 23, Sterling Township, was born
Sept. 12, 1826, in Saratoga Co., N. Y. He is the son of Joseph and Hannah (Bowerman) Powell, and his parents were born and passed their entire lives in the State of New York.
The names of their children were Jacob, Lydia Ann, Nathaniel, Martha, Eliza, Henry S., Clark R. and Nelson.

Mr. Powell of this sketch was educated in the common schools, attended academy at Macedon Center four months, and at the age of 23 left home to make his own way in the world. He came to Whiteside County in 1849. His first purchase of land was made in Lee County and comprised 160 acres, which he afterwards sold, and bought 30 acres where he has since operated. In 1850 he engaged in the nursery business, and he now owns 80 acres, of which about 20 acres is devoted to nursery and orchard. His place is known as the Sterling Nurseries, and he is engaged in the growth and sale of all kinds of trees common to the trade, besides general nursery stock of a miscellaneous character. Mr. Powell is a Republican in political sentiments, and supports the issues of that party.

He was married in Mendon, Monroe Co., N. Y.,

Oct. 17, 1853, to Mary E., daughter of Henry and Judith S. (Russell) Quick. Mrs. Powell was born Oct. 12, 1834, in Ulster Co., N. Y., and her parents were born in the same State. Their children were named James S., Mary E., Rachel J., Susan M., Sidney, Minnie A. and Madison D. The names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Powell are Albert, Melissa A., Edwin, Theron and Martha.

illiam C. Green, (1st)-this "1st" is used to distinguish Mr. Green from a nephew of the same name-Mayor of Fulton, and by occupation a wagon and carriage maker, was born in Bono, Lawrence Co., Ind., Dec. 14, 1822, and is the son of David and Margaret C. (Coots) Green. He was brought up upon his father's farm, and varied farm life by running flat-boats between Bono and New Orleans, carrying produce to market. He became expert as a pilot, and made a great many flat-boat trips. He also learned the carpenter and boat-builders' trade, at which he worked several years. He came to Fulton in the middle of October, 1849, and was engaged for a time with his brothers, N. and R. Green, in merchandising. He quit the store, and spent one year on a farm near Fulton. He then returned to the city, and re-entered the store with his brothers, and continued with them till the business was closed, in 1860. He then engaged at carpenter work, and in 1864 opened a wagon and carriage shop, since which time he has carried on the business continuously.

He was married at Fulton, Nov. 21, 1850, to Mrs. Harriet Carpenter, widow of Ralph Carpenter, and daughter of Jesse and Mary (Webb) Johnson. Mrs. Green was born in Lowville, Lewis Co., N. Y. She had two children by her former marriage, a son and daughter. The son, Ralph, was a soldier of the late war, and died in his country's service at Kennerville, La. The daughter, Minnie, is the wife of Joseph Pierce, of Green County. Mrs. Green's father, Jesse Johnson, was among the pioneers of Fulton of 1838. Mr. and Mrs. Green have four children, two sons and two daughters: Harriet E., William E., Clarence and Clara, the last two being twios.

Mr. Green has frequently been chosen to fill pub-

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lic positions of honor and trust. He has served as School Director 14 years, and as Alderman four years; is now serving his sixth year as Assessor and his third term as Mayor of Fulton. He is also the present Clerk and Director of the School Board. In politics he is a Democrat, of the Stephen A. Douglas school.

It is no idle compliment to say of Mr. Green that he has always discharged the duties of office with ability and fidelity, while his private life is without reproach. His fellow citizens paid him the handsome compliment, in the spring of 1885, of electing him the third time as Mayor, and without opposition. Mrs. Green is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Fulton.

aniel Schryver, liveryman at Erie, is a son of Abraham and Charity Schryver, and was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., April 21, 1833. His parents were natives of New York, and died in Illinois. The issue of their union was five children, of whom three are living: Sally A., widow of Nevatus Webster, deceased, formerly a farmer near Polo, Ill.; Joseph A., a farmer near Marysville, Kan.; and Daniel.

Daniel's mother died when he was six years old, and he remained with his father until he attained the age of 13 years, when he left home and went to Galena, Ill., where he remained about three months and then went to New Orleans. He was only about three months at the latter place, and went thence to Columbus, Ky., where he was engaged in driving stage to Mayfield for about six months.

In 1851 he came to Erie and drove stage between Erie and Port Byron two years. He was then, in 1853, united in marriage with Miss Lennora, daughter of Joseph and Orpha Atwood. She was born in Vermont, Dec. 31, 1835, and bore him nine children, five of whom survive: Herman is a farmer in Erie Township. Libbie is the wife of Lemuel Cane, a barber in Nebraska. Horace is at home. Lucy is the wife of Marsh Batie, a resident of Montana, and Lena is at home. The deceased were Luella, Homer, Harry and Lorena.

After his marriage Mr. Schryver purchased 80 acres of land one and one-half miles south of Erie, and also rented the S. L. Wilder tract, embracing 3,000 acres. He herds cattle on the rented land, and farms a portion of it.

Mr. Schryver enlisted in Co. I, 75th Ill. Vol. Inf., in 1862, as private and served three years. He was in a number of engagements, prominent among which were Perryville, Nashville, Murfreesboro, Stone River, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Jonesboro, Pulaski, Tenn., and a second time at Nashville, besides numerous skirmishes, and escaped the perils of war without any serious injury.

Returning from the war he turned his attention to farming and herding. He now has the 3,000 acres under fence, still owns the 80 acres he originally purchased, and has since purchased 120 acres. He also owns his residence and lot in Erie. In December, 1882, he moved to Erie, and in the fall of 1884 purchased the livery stable at that place. He keeps eight horses and six carriages.

Mr. Schryver is a member of the Masonic Order, and of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is also Constable.

ohn W. Bull, farmer, section 32, Ustick Township, is the son of Abraham and Betsey (Wolcott) Bull, who were born respectively in Vermont and New York, and who were the parents of four children,—John W., Benjamin, Elzina and Lyman. The oldest son was born April 26, 1822, in Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y. Until he was 15 years of age he attended the common schools, and since that time he has been engaged in farming most of the time. In July, 1854, he came to Whiteside County, fixing his residence in Ustick Township. He owns about 166 acres of land and has improved 125 acres.

In political faith he is not the adherent of any party; he has held several official positions, and is a member of the Masonic Order.

Mr. Bull has been married three times. Huldah Wilson, of Orange Co., N. Y., became his wife May 22, 1849. She was born July 13, 1827, in Jefferson Co., N. Y., and became the mother of four children, Ellen M., Wilson B., Bion B. and Adela B. She died July 6, 1863, in Ustick Township. Mr. Bull

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was a second time married, in Ustick Township, to Philena Gordon. She was born in Lewis Co., N. Y., and died Feb. 12, 1874, leaving three children,— Benjamin, Abraham and Ezra. Mr. Bull was again married May 19, 1877, in Fulton, Ill., to Isabella Gatton, a native of Carroll Co., Ill., where she was born Dec. 15, 1851. Of the last marriage three children have been born, named Charles J., George S. and Fred W.



avid A. Slick, general farmer and stockman, located on section 13, Genesee Township, is the son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Leady) Slick. They were both born in the State of Pennsylvania. They were married in Pennsylvania, where they engaged in agricultural pursuits until their removal, in 1853, to Carroll Co., Ill. They settled in the township of Freedom, where the son was born, October 5 of the same year. The parents are now residents of Lanark, Carroll Co., Ill.

Until he was 16 years of age, Mr. Slick remained at home, attending the district school. He then began a regular course of study at the college of Lanark, Carroll Co., Ill., and continued till Oct. 6, 1870. Soon after he entered the mercantile establishment of Henry Wickey, at Coleta. He was a salesman there 10 years, and at the expiration of that time he purchased a half interest in the business. The relationship was in active existence two years, with successful results. On the termination of his commercial enterprise, Mr. Slick bought a farm of 80 acres, on section 13, Genesee Township. Since 1883, the year in which he engaged in farming, he has given considerable attention to agricultural operations, and to raising valuable stock. He contemplates another change a year hence, in 1886, and preliminary thereto he has sold his farm.

His marriage to Celesta Wetzel took place Sept. 19, 1881. Mrs. Slick was born Oct. 30, 1854, in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio. She is the daughter of George aad Mary (Lineroad) Wetzel, both being of German extraction, and by birth natives of Ohio. She is the youngest of three daughters, there being no sons in the family. Her father was a mechanic, and he came West when she was a child of five years. Her mother died in Ohio in 1856, aged 25 years and six months. The daughter was placed in charge of her uncle, Joseph Hannah, by whom she was brought up. She was educated at Mt. Carroll, Ill., and Mt. Vernon, Iowa, and later, was sent to the Northwestern College at Naperville, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Slick have been the parents of three children—Josephine Natalie, Emory D. and Harold R. Mrs. Slick is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In political sentiment Mr. Slick is a Republican.



Jordan Township, and was born July 16,
Jordan Township, and was born July 16,
1841, in Lancaster Co., Pa. His father, Henry Frey, was a native of the same State, and was a farmer by vocation. He was reared to manhood on his father's homestead, and, in 1865, was married to Lizzie Keider. She was a native of Lancaster County, where she was married, and has become the mother of 12 children. One named Annie died in infancy. Lizzie A., Hattie, John, Amos, Henry, Jacob, Abraham, Daniel, Mary, Martin and Noah were born in the order named.

The family remained in Lancaster County until 1863, coming West to Sterling in the spring of that year. In 1869 Mr. Frey bought 80 acres of land on section 28, which had been partly improved. His farm now includes 240 acres in advanced agricultural condition, and well stocked with excellent grades of cattle.

Mr. Frey is a Republican in political preference and relations.

obert G. Barber, a farmer on section 27, Ustick Township, is the son of Millard and Margaret (Glenn) Barber, natives respectively of Connecticut and Pennsylvania. They removed with their family to Whiteside

County in the spring of 1856, settling in Ustick Township, where the father died April 5, 1874. The mother is still living. Mary, Robert G., Martha J. and George P. are the names of their children.

Mr. Barber was born in what is now Montour Co., Pa., Sept. 2, 1841. He was educated in the common schools, and came in 1856 to Whiteside County with his parents. He engaged in the business of farming, in which he operated independently until 1868, when he removed to Fulton and engaged in the omnibus business, in which he was interested until 1874, when he returned to his homestead. He is now the owner of 198 acres of land, which is all improved.

The marriage of Mr. Barber to Delia E., daughter of A. C. and Amerita (Pierce) Crouch, took place at Morrison. Their five children were born as follows : Cora A., Aug. 9, 1868; Percy L., Sept. 24, 1870; Harley P., Sept. 10, 1874; Mirtie M., March 7, 1876; Delia M., Sept. 30, 1879. Mr. Barber was a second time married, in Garden Plain Township, to Jane, daughter of James K. and Rachel (Phinney) Kinard. She was born Nov. 6, 1849, in Ohio, and has had one child, Inis V, born July 8, 1884. For 12 years previous to her marriage she was engaged in teaching in Kansas and Illinois. Her parents reside in Kansas, whither they emigrated in 1869.

ndrew J. Osborne, contractor and bridge builder, resident at Erie, is a son of James and Rebecca (Glass) Osborne, and was born in Ashfield, Franklin Co., Mass., Dec. 17, 1828. His father was a miller by vocation, and died when Andrew was four years of age. His mother died when he was eight years old, and Andrew and his brother James, who constituted the issue of his parents' union, were left orphans.

Andrew J. Osborne, after the death of his parents, went to live with an uncle, with whom he remained until he attained the age of 12 years. He then left his uncle's house and went to Livingston Co., Mich, where he worked on farms summers and attended school about six months during winters, and also improved his leisure time in study at home.

In 1844 Mr. Osborne left Michigan and came to this State, where he remained four years, and then went to New York. He was in the latter State one year, and then came to Rock Island County, this State. Here, when 57 years of age, he taught school for a time in Canoe Creek Township. In the fall of 1850 he came to this county and taught an arithmetical school evenings in Erie Township. He taught what was then known as the Prussian System of Calculation. He continued teaching during the winters of 1851-2-3 in Portland Township, and met with success in his profession.

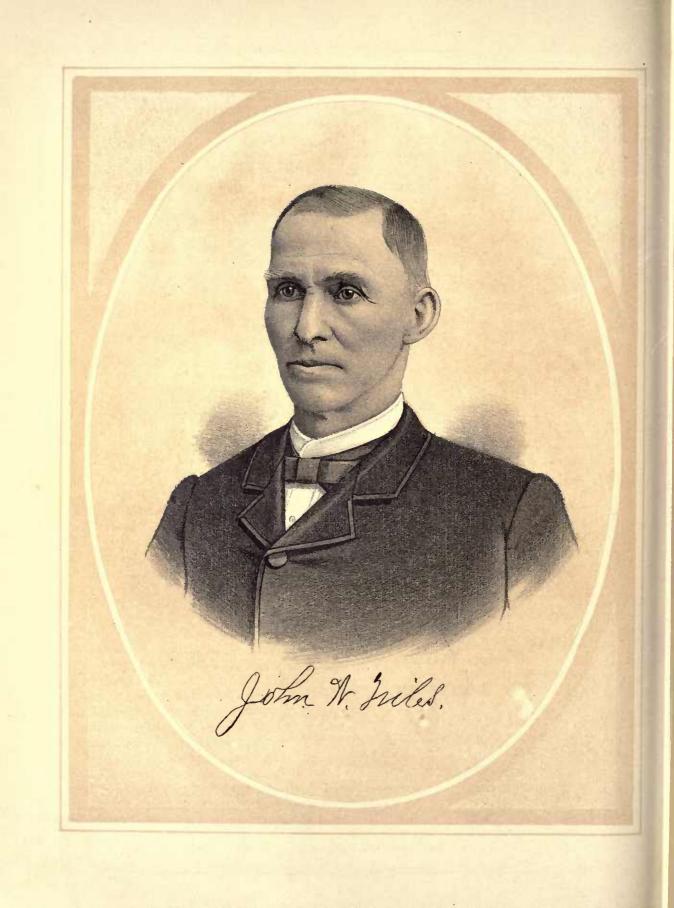
Mr. Osborne was united in marriage in Erie Township, March 24, 1853, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin H. and Mary J. Smith. She was born in Aurora, Ill., April 12, 1833, and bore him 11 children, namely: Charles F., Ella C., Henry A., Barnett A., Jesse E., Grant S., Rachel M. (deceased), Elizabeth C., Rebecca M., Lucy E. and Andrew J.

After his marriage Mr. Osborne purchased 160 acres of land in Canoe Creek Township, Rock Island County, which he cultivated for one year and then sold. He next came to Erie, this county, and erected a saw-mill there, which he ran for a year and then failed. His next move was to Cass Co., Iowa, where he was engaged in farming and milling for five years, when he returned to Genesee, Henry Co., this State. He remained at the latter place two years, and then came to Erie Township, this county, and moved on a farm his wife had received from her father, on section 15. He worked hard and industriously, and soon succeeded in paying all the debts he had contracted prior to his failure, and also purchased 160 acres of land on section 16, same township. He resided on the latter place for several years, and then moved to Erie.

In 1882 he ran on the Greenback ticket for State Representative; and, although his popularity placed him several hundred votes ahead of his ticket, he was not successful. After moving to Erie he engaged in contracting to build bridges for wagon roads, and has continued in the business for a number of years. He has made a number of improvements in bracing bridges for wagon roads, and has continued in the business for a number of years. He has made a number of improvements in bracing bridges for a number of years. He has made a number of improvements in bracing bridges and so constructing the bridge as to prevent the timber from rotting. He has built a number of bridges in this and adjoining counties.

Mr. Osborne still owns the 160 acres on the section which he rents. He is an original thinker of some merit, and has written numerous articles on finance, which have been published in the papers, and has also lectured on this subject; he has also

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written a pamphlet on finance entitled "New Treatise on Money," and has also written an article, now in process of compilation, on formation of coal and rocks, which promises to show a new departure in the science of geology.

apt. John W. Niles, a retired farmer residing at Sterling, was born in Madison Co., N. Y., Nov. 11, 1832. His parents, John and Sarah (Mosely) Niles, emigrated West in 1855, settling in Jones Co., Iowa, upon a tract of 480 acres of land, where they resided, following agricultural pursuits for 13 years. They then sold that place and removed to Sterling, this county, and resided with their son, named at the head of this paragraph, until their death. Mr. Niles died in November, 1882, aged 82 years, and Mrs. N. died Sept. 1, 1884, also aged 82 years. They had lived together in the married relation 59 years.

Capt. Niles, the subject of this sketch, was an inmate of his parental home until he was 20 years of age, receiving an academical education at Hamilton, N. Y. Then, in 1850, he went to Ohio, and was a clerk in a bank for a year. Returning to the State of New York, he taught district school winters until 1853, when he moved to Iowa and followed farming until the summer of 1861.

At this time the tocsin of war was sounded, and he regarded it as a call to exhibit his patriotism by engagement in the field of carnage. Accordingly he enlisted, in the Ninth Regt. Iowa Vol. Inf., and was immediately appointed Sergeant. Going with Gen. Curtis' army to the southwestern part of the State of Missouri, he participated in the battle of Pea Ridge. Next, he was in Gen. Grant's army during the Vicksburg campaign, was at the charge on Vicksburg on the 22d of May, 1863, and for gallantry in action he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant. He was also engaged in the campaign of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge in the fall of 1863. In the summer of 1864 he was Regimental Quartermaster in the Atlanta campaign, and participated in Gen. Sherman's grand "march to the sea," when he received his commission as Captain. Was with Gen. Sherman at the surrender of Jo Johnston at Raleigh, N. C. He took part in many battles and skirmishes too numerous to mention here. After participating in the Grand Review at Washington, D. C., the 15th Corps, of which he was a member, was taken to Louisville, Ky., in July, 1865, and mustered out. Thus, after a service of four years in the greatest war ever waged, Capt. Niles was honorably discharged.

Returning from the war to this county, he purchased 200 acres of land four miles south of Sterling, and occupied it as an agriculturist until October, 1875, when he sold it and moved into a residence he bought on Walnut Street in the city of Sterling, where he is now a resident. He is Alderman of the Second Ward, and Secretary of the Board of Education of that ward. Is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Commander of the Post of G. A. R., a Republican in his political sympathies, a member of the Baptist Church of Sterling, and a leading, representative citizen of Whiteside County. Accordingly a portrait of the Captain is given in this volume, accompanying this sketch.

oseph Hannah, farmer, section 14, Genesee Township, was born Dec. 14, 1834, in Somerset Co., Pa. His parents, Daniel and Susan (Ferdinand) Hannah, were natives of the same State and county, and were there united in marriage. They had nine children. The father died in Bakersville, Somerset Co., Pa., at the age of 82 years. The mother is 85 years of age, and lives at Cedar Rap.ds, Iowa. She was born in 1800.

After he was eight years of age Mr. Hannah was dependent on his own exertions for support, and he performed labor suited to his age and size in the interest of various farmers. When he reached the age of 16 years he was apprenticed to Adam Kellering, a miller in his native county, with whom he remained between two and three years. At the expiration of his obligations he went to Stark Co., Ohio, where he operated as a journeyman miller.

His marriage to Emmeline Lineroad took place Oct. 2, 1855, in Stark County. The parents of Mrs. Hannah, Frederick and Elizabeth (Deardoff) Lineroad, were respectively natives of Germany and Maryland, and were both descended from German ancestry. They died in Stark Co., Ohio, and at the

time of their deaths the father was aged 75 years and the mother was 68 years old. The mother's parents were born in New England. Mrs. Hannah was born June 11, 1826. She came with her husband to Genesee Township in 1856. They engaged in farming, and lived some years on rented places. In 1865 Mr. Hannah bought 80 acres of land, on which he began to make improvements. He also built a new house on the place, and has continued the efforts of a provident farmer until his property is much increased in value and affords valuable returns for the expenditure of time and effort. He is engaged to considerable extent in raising stock, and is the owner of swine of valuable breeds. He is a Republican of positive type, and has been active in township offices. Mrs. Hannah is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

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ames W. Entwhistle, of Ustick Township, is a farmer on section 35, and is the son of James and Margaret (Wilson) Entwhistle, who were born in Ireland. They each emigrated to the United States in early life and were married and settled in Philadelphia. Later they came with their family to Jo Daviess Co., Ill., and resided there from 1834 to 1874, a period of 40 years. The mother died in 1854. In 1875 the father came to Whiteside County and lived four years in the family of his son, dying in 1879. Their family of children, six in number, were born in the following order: Mary A., Ellen, Thomas, John, James W. and Robert.

Mr. Entwhistle was born Aug. 30, 1831, in Philadelphia. He was educated in the common schools of Jo Daviess County, after which he became a farmer. In 1870 he came to Whiteside County and bought 120 acres of land in the township of Ustick. He is now the owner of 240 acres of fine and valuable land, all under good cultivation.

Mr. Entwhistle was married Jan. 4, 1855, in Jo Daviess County, to Ellen, daughter of John and Ann (Statham) Lawton. The parents were born in England. The daughter was born June 13, 1835, in Columbia Co., N. Y. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Entwhistle are named Margaret A., John J., Carrie, Hannah and George W. Elmer E. and Ella are the names of two that are deceased.

WHITESIDE COUNTY.

Mr. Entwhistle is a Republican in political sentiment. He has served as School Trustee and is a member of the Order of Masonry. Both himself and his wife belong to the Presbyterian Church.

otham McKee, farmer, section 22, Ustick Township, was born Oct. 27, 1821, in Jefferson Co., N. Y. His father and mother, Horace and Clarissa (King) McKee, were born and lived all their lives in the same State. Of their family of nine children, six lived to grow up, as follows: Sophronia, Joseph, Horace, Sally A., Jotham and Hiram W.

Mr. McKee was engaged in agricultural pursuits in his native county until January, 1866. He then came to Whiteside County and lived in the city ot Morrison 12 years, during which time he was engaged in a meat market. He officiated ten years as City Marshal. He acted as Constable and a part of the time served as Deputy Sheriff. He was also Street Commissioner four years. In the spring of 1878 he bought 160 acres of land in Ustick Township, which has since been his field of operation. Politically, Mr. McKee is a Republican, and he has been a Constable in Ustick Township four years. He is also a member of the Order of Odd Fellows.

His marriage to Delight Frink took place April 7, 1846, and they have one child, James F., who is a resident of Rockford, Ill. Mrs. McKee was born Nov. 30, 1824, in Cortland Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of Joseph and Esther (Palmer) Frink. Her parents were natives of the State of New York. She is a member of the Baptist Church.

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eorge F. Shuler is a farmer of Sterling Township and is located on section 9. His parents, John G. and Christian (Bristle) Shuler, were born in Germany and passed their whole lives in their native country. Four of their six children lived to maturity and were named George F., John G., Anna M. and Mathias.

Mr. Shuler was born April 26, 1835, in Germany,

and at 18 came to America, leaving his native land forever in 1853. He went first to Butler Co., Ohio, where he remained eight months, after which he came to Whiteside County, arriving in the State of Illinois in August, 1854. He was a farm laborer until 1856, when he bought 40 acres of land, which is now included in his fine farm in Sterling Township, and is on section 9. His estate comprises 530 acres of land, and is chiefly under cultivation.

Mr. Shuler obtained a fair education in his native country. He has taken an active interest in the affairs of his township and served 17 years as Highway Commissioner: is now serving another term of three years; has been School Director 15 years. He is a Republican in political sentiment, and was reared in the principles of the Lutheran Church.

He was united in marriage, Feb. 14, 1856, in Sterling Township, to Elizabeth D. Rosenberry, and they have had six children, three of whom they have lost by death. Three daughters are living,—Ann E., Emma R. and Mary R. John died when nearly three years of age. Two children died in infancy.



manuel S. Landis is a farmer of Sterling Township, and is the son of Daniel and Margaret (Shaffer) Landis, natives of Pennsylvania, and parents of five children, —Eliza, Emanuel S., Maria, Henry S. and Anna. The subject of this personal narration was born Dec. 27, 1816, and came to Illinois in 1852. He settled in Sterling Township, where he has since resided. He is the proprietor of 88 acres of land, which is nearly all under cultivation. He was first married in Lancaster Co., Pa., Feb. 24, 1857, to Mary Linginfield, who was a native of that State. Their two children were named A. May and Benjamin F.; the latter is deceased. The mother died in July, 1866, in Sterling Township.

Mr. Landis was again married, in Sterling Township, Dec. 29, 1867, to Susan, daughter of John and Mary (Herr) Hoover, and widow of John Landis. Her first husband died July 8, 1855, in Sterling Township, and by this marriage there were nine children,—David H., Mary A., Phares H., Abraham H., Ann M., Lizzie E., Emma, Martha E. and John. Three of these are living,—Anna M., Phares H. and Martha E. Mrs. Landis was born June 9, 1820, in Lancaster Co., Pa. With her husband, she is a member of the Mennonite Church.

ay Cloaveland, general farmer, on section 29, Hume Township, was born March 25, 1844, in Lewis Co., N. Y. He has been a resident in the township where he now lives since he was eight years old, his father and mother, David and Amy (Hawkins) Cleaveland, having removed hither from the State of New York in 1852. They settled on a farm which the father had purchased two years before. (See sketch of Nelon Cleaveland.)

Mr. Cleaveland was educated and reared to manhood at home, and, on reaching his majority, he was married to Fanny Denison. The ceremony was performed at Morrison, May 24, 1865. Mrs. Cleaveland was born Aug. 9, 1845, in Massachusetts. She came thence with her parents to Prophetstown. Shortly after their arrival there her father died, and she was afterward cared for by her mother. She has been the mother of two children, the older of whom died in infancy: Earl was born Aug. 7, 1874.

In 1869 Mr. Cleaveland became the owner by purchase of the farm on which he has since operated, consisting of 160 acres. It was under very imperfect improvement, but now shows the quality of the energy and judgment brought to bear on it.

Mr. Cleaveland is a Republican in political faith and connection. He has officiated in several township offices.

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imeon Miles Coe, a farmer in Whiteside County, "jumped" a claim on section 33 in what is now Jordan Township, on the 10th of April, 1835, nine months prior to the separation of the county from Jo Daviess County. There were then three families resident within the limits of what is now Whiteside County, who had come here in r834. At Dixon there was one double log house, owned by a man of

that name who was engaged in farming on the site of the present beautiful city. Mr. Coe was guided in his selection by what he believed a necessity, his object being to secure timber land, which predomiinated where he located. The settlers who had come here from places where prairies were unknown did not believe the immense tracts of treeless acres would ever be settled, on the premise that it was impossible for humanity .o endure the winter winds. The absence of landmarks on the sweeping expanse destitute of trees made them appalling.

Mr. Coe built a log cabin in the edge of the timber, and broke 20 acres of prairie, putting in grain and vegetables. He lived alone in bachelor freedom three years, and on the event of his marriage, in 1838, he built the "best log cabin" in the county for the reception of his bride. Harriet Hull, to whom he was joined in marriage in the winter of 1838, was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., and she came in very early life with her parents to Illinois, who located at Buffalo Grove, Ogle County. She died in 1842. Mary, the only child born to her, died in infancy. June 22, 1847, Mr. Coe was married to Mary D., daughter of Levi and Mary (Kress) Walling. She was born March 27, 1824, in Barrington, Yates Co., N. Y. Her father was of German origin, and her mother was a descendant of one of the early Dutch settlers of the State of New York, whose second generation settled in New Jersey. Levi Walling held a commission in the war of 1812, and was by calling a farmer. He removed in 1846 to Sterling, Whiteside County. He died there in 1868, and was about 75 years of age. The mother of Mrs. Coe traced her ancestry to the earliest settlers in this country. They were Puritans and held to the most rigid regulations of the sect. The landed property of the grandfather is held by Isaac Kress, a descendant in direct line. Mrs. Coe was reared and educated in the State of New York, and was 22 years of age when she accompanied her parents to Illinois. A year later she gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Coe, and they have had eight children, namely: Levi W. (1st) died in infancy; Henry W., born June 21, 1848, is married and lives in Lee Co., Ill.; Isaac N. was born Dec. 9, 1852, is married and lives at Ellendale, Dak.; Levi W. (2d) was born Sept. 21, 1855; Jesse F. was born Jan. 9, 1857, and lives in Iowa; Aurora B. was born April 8, 1860, and is teaching in Lee Co., Ill.; Simeon M. was born

Aug. 7, 1863; Fred W., July 19, 1866; Mary R., July 11, 1869.

Mr. Coe was born March 12, 1810, in Paris Township, Oneida Co., N. Y. His father, Simeon M. Coe, was born in Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 29, 1784. His immediate ancestors descended from several brothers who came from England and were the founders of a lineage, where succeeding generations have continued in the vocation of their progenitors, who were farmers, and who have sustained the prestige of an honorable name. Simeon Coe and Joshua Miles, his grandfathers, were both soldiers of the Revolution, and the latter became a Captain in the command of General Putnam. The diffusion of generations have settled in New England, New York and Ohio. Simeon M. Coe, senior, descended from the New England branch of the family, and married, Sept. 1, 1807, Mary Miles, who was born in Connecticut. After their marriage they removed to Oneida Co., N. Y., and located near the city of Utica, which then had no existence. They were pioneers, and Mr. Coe cleared and otherwise improved two farms. They had 13 children, all but one attaining mature age. Lucy M. married George Stull and is deceased. Mr. Coe of this sketch is next in order of birth. George A., Frederick W., Henry A. and Albert S. are not living. Jonathan F. and Decius O. succeeded them in birth. Adeline E. married Thomas Stevens and is deceased. Helen A. is a resident of Whiteside County, as are all the surviv-Marcus L. died in Rock Falls, Whiteside Co., ors. Ill. Mortimer S. is the youngest.

When Mr. Coe of this sketch was a child of less than four years of age, his parents went, in the winter of 1814-15, to Monroe Co., N. Y., traveling on sleds drawn by ox teams. The family located in the dense forest of Monroe County, where the woods were so thick that in portions the light of day was softened to a mellow twilight, and at the bases of the huge trees grew the Indian pipe, a plant six inches in height, and in color and appearance like white wax. After a residence of more than 20 years, in the fall of 1838, the parents removed to Sterling Township, where the father died May 18, 1848. The mother died in October, 1857. The former was a man of ability, and in 1840 was made a member of the County Commissioners' Court, a tribunal which was succeeded in 1849 by the County Court. He was a Whig, and was always active in local po-

litical affairs. He and his wife belonged to the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Coe was reared to manhood in Monroe County, obtaining an excellent common-school education, which he made available as a teacher, and was engaged in that vocation four winters. He remained on his father's farm in the State of New York until he was 25 years of age, aiding in the improvement of the homestead. The family was large, and the high price of land rendered the prospects of advancement to young ambitions rather narrow. Mr. Coe inherited his proclivities for an agricultural life, and his chief incentive to his removal to Illinois was a desire to secure a broader opportunity for the life of effort which was the height of his ambition. He came West in company with Isaac and John Albertson, twin brothers, who had the same purposes in view. After looking about other parts of the State they went to Joliet, but Mr. Coe accepted the judgment of a man named Philip Townsend, and came to Whiteside County. One of the unique experiences of the bachelor life of Mr. Coe was his manufacture of a pair of pantaloons. He understood that it was necessary that the seams should be pressed, and he accomplished that accessory to fine tailoring by the aid of an iron wedge. Mr. Coe's first purchase of land comprised 160 acres, and has made later purchases, until he is now the owner of 273 acres, all being under good tillage. The work of improvement has been done by his own hands and under his supervision, and the family occupy a frame house on section 34. The ruins of the first log cabin are still standing, and a tree which is growing up through it marks the first home of civilization in Jordan Township. The tree is two feet in diameter. On section 34 Mr. Coe set out an evergreen grove of various kinds of trees. In conformity with the recommendation of Horace Greeley, he set out a balsam tree as a memorial to Abraham Lincoln in 1865, which is now 30 feet in height.

Mr. Coe was a Whig when he first obtained the privileges of citizenship, but he had an admiration for the character of Andrew Jackson, for whom he cast his first Presidential vote. He is a Republican of positive stamp, and all the male members of the family to which he belongs support the issues of that political element. He has been unflinching in his local duties, and has held the office of Supervisor of his township seven years; he has also served several terms as Clerk, and has acted 16 years in the capacity of Treasurer. He and his estimable wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



hilip Nice, a merchant on Spruce Street, Sterling, was born in Montgomery Co., Pa., Nov. 12, 1845. His parents were Henry and Levinah (Tyson) Nice, natives also of the Keystone State, who moved to Ohio in 1850, and in 1865 to Sterling, this county. Mr. Henry Nice is a farmer and is at present residing north of Morrison.

The subject of this notice received in his youth a common-school education, and at the age of 19 left his paternal home and was a farm laborer by the month for seven years; then worked a rented farm for three years; next he was a clerk at Sterling four years, since which time he has been a successful merchant in independent business. He deals honorably and is known to be a man of firm principles.

Dec. 25, 1873, is the date of his marriage to Miss Anna Konhaus, a native of Indiana, and they are the parents of five children, namely: Amelia, Joseph, Emma, Tobias and Edith.

Mr. Nice is a Republican in his political views, and both himself and wife belong to the old Mennonite Church of Sterling Township.



aniel B. Henwood, farmer, and owner of the Henwood Ferry, near Erie, and a resident of Erie, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., July 22, 1824. His father, Abraham Henwood, was a native of Germany, a blacksmith by occupation, and moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio, where he followed his trade, and died about the year 1828. His mother was a native of one of the New England States. The issue of his parents' union was three children, all living, of whom Daniel B. is the oldest. Peter is a blacksmith and farmer, and resides in Angola, Ind., and Thomas is a hotelkeeper and farmer in Washington Co., Kan.

Mr. Henwood remained at home until he attained

his majority, and then traveled some years as a peddler. He then came to Springfield, this State, and acted as nurse under Dr. J. L. Dunyon, and continued at that vocation for a number of years. In 1851 he came to Erie Township, and purchased the Erie Ferry and 60 acres of land. He cultivated his land and ran the ferry for a time, and then engaged in the drug business at Erie, in partnership with Dr. Simmons, afterward with Dr. Springer, and then with Dr. Jackson, and was quite successful. In 1881 he sold out his drug business, and since then has followed farming. He has about 20 acres in timber land, and 60 acres on sections 7 and 8, Erie Township. He owns his residence in Erie, and two lots, besides three-quarters of an acre of land on Main Street, three store buildings and two or three other buildings.

Mr. Henwood was married in Erie, June 27, 1852, to Miss Lydia E., daughter of Charles R. and Hannah (Maxwell) Coburn, born in New York, Jan. 4, 1828. They have had seven children, four of whom are living: Butler now tends the Erie Ferry and follows the vocation of farming; Carrie is the wife of F. E. Burridge, a drug clerk at Erie; Frank resides at home, and is a farmer by occupation; Ida is the wife of George Baker, a farmer in Montana.

Mrs. Henwood commenced teaching at an early age, and taught in this county a number of years. Her parents were pioneers of the county, and she has witnessed all the trials incident to a pioneer life.



amuel Landis, farmer, section 10, Sterling Township, has been a citizen of Whiteside County since 1866. In that year he purchased 60 acres of land in the township where he is now a resident. He was born June 25, 1824, in Lebanon Co., Pa., and is the son of Benjamin and Eve (Segor) Landis. His parents were born and passed their entire lives in Pennsylvania. Their 11 children were named Elizabeth, Sarah, John, Mary, Susan, Henry, Benjamin, Samuel, Abraham, Rebecca and Catherine.

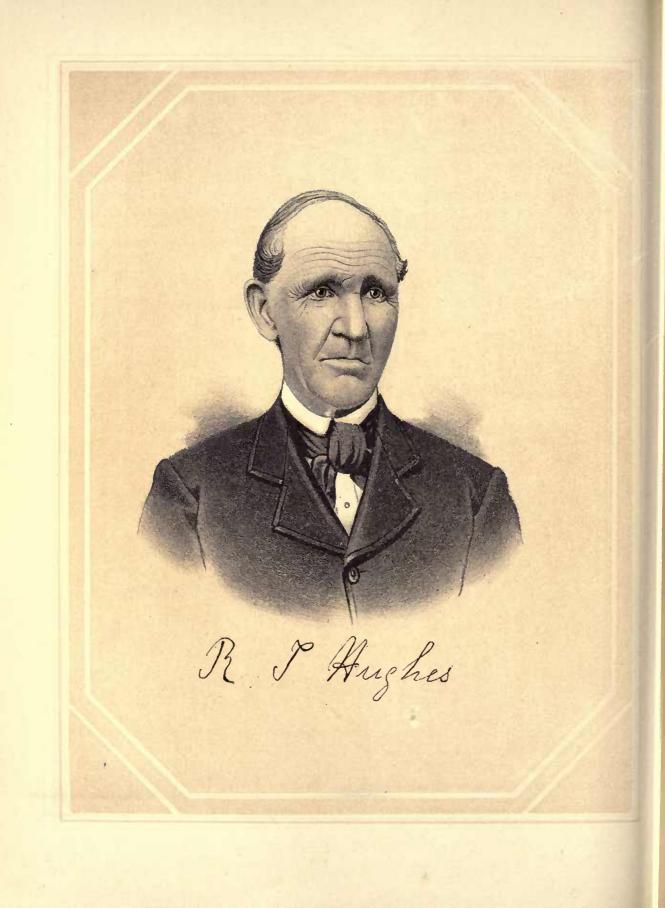
Mr. Landis passed his minority under the authority of his parents and obtained a common-school education. He learned the business of chair-making, which he followed some years and was afterwards variously employed, until his removal to Whiteside County. Mr. Landis is a Republican in politics and has officiated as School Director.

He was first married in Lebanon Co., Pa., in 1848, to Lavina Martock, and they became the parents of two children—Mary A, and Rebecca. The mother died in 1851. Mr. Landis was a second time united in marriage Oct. 29, 1864, to Susan Nagle, and of their marriage nine children were born, as follows: George T., Alvin, Sarah, Agnes, Samuel, John, Ida, Emma and Amanda. Mrs. Landis was born March 3, 1842, in Pennsylvania. She is a member of the German Lutheran Church, and her husband belongs to the Presbyterian denomination.

Cohn H. Moyers, retired farmer, residence on Sixth Street, Sterling, was born in Pennsylvania, Nov. 12, 1818, his parents being Samuel and Barbara (High) Movers, natives also of the Keystone State ; both were born in Bucks County and passed all their lives there. The subject of this sketch remained at his parental home until he was 22 years of age, receiving a common-school education and assisting on the farm. At the age mentioned he left home, and commenced dealing in horses and cattle, which he followed for 18 years. Two years after leaving home he bought a lot of 15 acres, on which he lived four years: he was engaged in merchandising one year during this Then he sold out and bought a tract of time. 100 acres; on which was a water-power, and on that he built a mill. The farm and mill he conducted for six years; he then sold out and bought 15 acres, which he occupied for four years; he sold again, and in 1861 came to Sterling, rented a farm and cultivated it 14 years; and finally he bought a residence on Sixth Street, in Sterling, with three lots, for \$1,660, which he now occupies.

In his political views, Mr. Moyer is a Republican. He was married in 1842, to Miss Elizabeth Myers, a native of Pennsylvania, and they have had 11 children, two of whom have deceased. The living are Barbara, Hiram, Mary, Hannah, Susan, Amanda, Elizabeth, Samuel and John, all of whom are married except John, as follows: Barbara married Abraham Cassel and has five children,—Henry C., Mamie V.,

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Elizabeth C., Rena and Mabel D. Hiram married Fannie Reinhart and has four children,—Eva, Amy, John and Hiram. Mary married Anthony Trudo, and they have one son, Harry. Hannah married Martin Grubb. Susan married Allen R. Hendricks, and has one child living, Olive G. Amanda married Warren Roath, and they have one daughter, Belle E. Elizabeth married John Reitz, and their two children are Arthur and Edith M. Samuel married Lorenza Hamblin.

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ichard T. Hughes has been a farmer in Whiteside County since 1839, and has resided in Illinois 51 years. He came, in 1834, to a location south of Elkhorn Grove, now in Carroll County, which was then in the county of Jo Daviess. He settled on a claim of 440 acres of land, and put a considerable proportion under improvement. In 1839 he sold out, preparatory to removal to Genesee Grove. He bought a large acreage in Genesee Township, and improved two farms. In 1848 he again sold his estate, and bought 215 acres of Jonathan Haines on section 7, Mt. Pleasant Township, which was under partial improvement, embracing 68 acres of timber. It is, in point of location, one of the best farms in the township, the timber being situated on a rise of ground and the broad acres of prairie stretching south and west. Mr. Hughes has placed his farm under advanced cultivation, with good and suitable buildings. He made later purchases, and is now the owner of 480 acres, a large proportion of which is under cultivation.

He was born Oct. 17, 1812, in Clermont Co., Ohio, and is the son of Allen and Elizabeth (Tilton) Hughes. His grandfather, Allen Hughes (1st), was a native of Virginia, where his son Allen (2d) was born. The latter went to Kentucky, where he was married. Richard Tilton, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Hughes of this sketch, was a member of a prominent Kentucky family, noted for the characteristics which distinguished the pioneer inhabitants of that State. The traditions which have come to their descendants preserve the memory of the beauty of their women, and the bravery of the male members of the family in the historic times when Kentucky was placed on permanent record as the "dark and bloody ground." Richard Tilton was a Methodist minister of prominence and influence, and preached many years in Kentucky. His family included 12 or 13 children; and, after they had attained to the growth if not the years of maturity, they removed to Okaw, the southeastern township of Bond County, on the Kaskaskia River, in Illinois. They were pioneers, and received the full benefit of the poisonous emanations from the low marshes in their vicinity, which resulted in the most terrible mortality. One by one the stalwart sons and fair daughters succumbed, and the parents followed in their turn. Five individuals lay dead in the house at one time. Several recovered, and as soon as was possible they went back to the old home in Kentucky, leaving a monstrous estate, including thousands of acres, under the control of a lawyer named Robert Turner, through whose chicanery the entire property was wasted, and availed nothing to its rightful owners, the heirs of Richard Tilton. One of the daughters, Oletha, married Samuel Parker, a Methodist divine of distinction, the record of whose labors and abilities are preserved with just pride in the annals of the Church, and who died at New Orleans, to which place he had been sent by the Conference.

Allen and Elizabeth Hughes had 15 children, 13 of whom lived to adult age, and were born in the following order: Melinda, John A., Sarah, Elizabeth, Polly, Nancy, Richard T., Oletha, Amanda, Emily Allen, Perry and James P. The parents were earnest believers in the principles of Christianity, and lived in the satisfaction of a belief which crowned their lives with triumph, having received satisfactory evidence of every child following where they had led in faith and humility. Six are now deceased, dying in the exultant faith of Christian believers. Those who survive are passing their sunset years in the calmness and content of the trust in which they were trained. The senior Hughes removed to Ohio with his wife and children, in the closing years of the 18th century, where he became prominent in business relating to the development of the part of the State where he settled. He owned immense tracts of land, on which he induced settlers to locate: he built mills, and operated extensively as a financier; but troublesome times came, and the scarcity of money induced ruin from the impossibility of

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making assets available, and in 1823 he removed to White Co., Ill. Later he went to Morgan County, where he died, in 1834. While a resident of Ohio he held several public of offices trust, while at the same time he was burdened with heavy business cares. His commercial operations extended upon the principal rivers. He went even to New Orleans, being absent for a month at a time and thus increasing the home cares of Mrs. H., as she had the hired hands at Mr. Hughes' mills to look after, etc. In the evening of his closing career of 55 years, he often remarked that his sleep was sweet to him on account of his freedom from business cares. He died a tranquil death, as did Mrs. Hughes.

Mr. Hughes is the seventh child of his parents, and he was 12 years of age when they removed to White Co., Ill. He went with them to Morgan Co., and in 1834 he came to Jo Daviess County, now Carroll. His father died within the year, and his mother, with six children, joined him at Elkhorn Grove. They were without means of support; but the son only felt that he was happy in having them to provide for, and he bent every energy to the fulfillment of the duty, whose magnitude will be apparent to those who consider the fact that the nearest point of supplies was at Hennepin on the Illinois River. Mr. Hughes was in his young manhood: and, through the first winter at Elkhorn Grove, he made frequent trips to Hennepin for the necessaries of life, encountering all the trials and hardships of an unsettled portion of country. His mother was a host in herself, and her Christian courage proved a support to her children, and was the center of the first religious movement in that locality. An old log school-house, which served several purposes, was the place of a weekly gathering for prayer, the assembly consisting of herself, another old lady, and two men, who came long distances with the utmost regularity to sustain the prayer-meeting. Later there were regular religious services at the same place, conducted by a clergyman. The mother of Mr. Hughes was a thorough mistress of Holy Writ, and conducted all her religious movements with ability and fearlessness. Notwithstanding the pioneer conditions and attendant privations, that time is remembered as full of happiness. ' The two nearest neighbors were John Ankeny, who lived a mile and a half north, and Pearson Shoemaker. The latter is now living at Lanark, Carroll County. He then lived

two miles east of the Grove. Mr. Dixon (so often quoted in this work) lived on the site of the city which bears his name, and was the only resident in that vicinity. The first winter Mr. Hughes passed in his cabin alone in the midst of hundreds of Indians, whose revengeful spirits had been wholly subdued by the terrible punishment they had received in the Black Hawk War. They showed the utmost solicitude to be on friendly terms with the solitary youth in the Grove; but he was unable to trust them fully, and spent many nights in terror, lest some skulker might kill him to obtain possession of his flour, pork, sugar and other supplies. He had constant applications to exchange a pint of flour for a venison ham, and once "swapped" pork for deer's meat. The experiment was a success, as the Indians were wholly unaccustomed to the use of salt, and wanted no more pork. On one occasion they invited Mr. Hughes to dine at a wigwam, and at the time appointed he went, to find a spread of dried venison on a blanket laid out on the ground. The Indians urged him to eat a "big heap," and also to help himself to honey from a bucket which stood near. Not understanding the etiquette of dining in that fashion, he waited to take observations. The Indian dogs, part canine and part prairie wolf, running about, picking up pieces of meat, and, after chewing for a time, dropping them where chance directed, settled the question of Mr. Hughes' dining on venison; and when he saw his hosts dip their fingers in the honey, and, after licking their digits, wipe them on the dogs, he flatly declined their hospitality. The grief of his would-be-entertainers was deep and genuine. The early settlers were in constant terror of the Indians, but there was not an instance when harm was done to any individual.

Mr. Hughes split 8,000 rails the first winter. He afterward hewed the timber for the two first mills built north of Rock River, for which there was no use when they were completed. The first grist ground was a peck of coffee, in the possession of one of the mill-owners, and was the first grist in Jo Daviess County. Mr. Hughes, a little later, carried the best of wheat flour to Galena, which he sold for a dollar a hundred, and pork at the same rate. He also carried wheat to Chicago, which he sold for 75 cents a bushel. An idea of comparative values may be gained from the fact that 200 pounds of pork were

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in one instance exchanged for a teapot. Expenses were so heavy that in these expeditions the settlers carried their provisions with them and camped under their wagons on the prairie. The utmost harmony prevailed among the new settlers. Sympathy made sorrow lighter and increased the joy of happiness. The fact that flour was twenty miles away and \$15 a barrel, increased rather than diminished the general good feeling.

After a few months Mr. Hughes grew desirous to obtain a sight of white faces; and, mounting his pony, he rode to the home of Jesse Hill, the first settler in Genesee Township. He dismounted and called at the door of the log cabin, where three girls, a boy and a large dog were partaking of a meal of baked potatoes, served on the puncheon floor without dishes. The unaccustomed presence of a stranger sent three of the children to a hiding place beneath the "bunk," only the oldest girl standing her ground. The bunk was the pioneer bed, the frame of which was made by driving crotched sticks into the ground to support poles, the ends of which were lodged in holes bored in the logs in the cabin walls. The girls were clad in garments made in the most primitive manner, being mere sacks tied about their necks, with their arms thrust through holes cut for that purpose. The cloth was also a home-made material. While the startled family recovered their equilibrium, the dog secured his share of the rations. Mr. Hughes' made his visit a brief one, as the father was absent. The wife and mother died before the family removed to Whiteside County, and the daughter had received no instruction in domestic affairs, save such as the father could bestow.

Mr. Hughes' mother returned to Morgan County. on a visit, where she died in the fall of 1858.

He was married March 13, 1844, in Whiteside County, to Mary J., daughter of Edward and Susan (Case) Scoville, and they had four children: James S. was born Feb. 1, 1845. He was drowned June 4, 1855, in the mill pond near Jacobs' Mill. He has been dead 30 years; but the pang of the terrible' event is still fresh in his parents' hearts. John M. was born Aug. 24, 1846, and is a prosperous and thrifty farmer in Mt. Pleasant Township; Caroline L. was born Feb. 18, 1849, and married James Brown. They live on the homestead with her parents. Mr. Brown is the owner of a farm in Ustick Township. He removed his family to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hughes on account of the death of the youngest daughter, which is a sharp affliction to her aged father and mother; Oletha was born March 19, 1859, and became the wife of George Johnson. She died June 23, 1882, in Mt. Pleasant Township, in the dawn of womanhood. Her death was marked by the calm and earnest faith of a genuine Christian believer. Mrs. Hughes was born in Batavia N. Y.

The portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Hughes are given on previous pages and do not require comment. They are engraved from photographs taked in 1885. Their worthy, useful lives have their best commemoration in the esteem of their neighbors, and their permanent record in this book is but their just meed of reward. They are zealous, consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Morrison.

enry Bush is a farmer on section 9, Sterling Township, and is the oldest son of Luther Bush, one of the pioneer settlers of Whiteside County. The father was born Aug. 12, 1794, and he married Eunice Cornish, locating in Lewis Co., N. Y., whence he removed with his family to Whiteside County. He was a mason by trade, which pursuit he followed all his life. His memory is cherished with the utmost respect, his mental capacity and moral rectitude being unusually prominent. He was a member of the first religious organization in Sterling Township, which was the foundation of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Sterling. Luther Bush died Nov. 29, 1870, of dropsy. His wife, who was born July 28, 1800, is still living. She is 85 years of age. Their children were named Henry, Edward, Esther H., Andrew J., Alfred, Julia V. and Martin L. Edward died July 14, 1871, at the age of 47 years. Alfred died Feb. 25, 1860; he was 28 years old. Esther H. was married June 18, 1843, to John Dippell, and is now a widow. Julia V. married Joseph M. Martin and lives in Iowa.

Mr. Bush was born in Lewis Co., N. Y., Oct. 17, 1822. In 1836 he came with his parents to Bureau Co., Jll., and accompanied them to Whiteside County. He acquired a knowledge of the business of his father and passed 15 years in its pursuit. He is now engaged in farming.

In political affiliation, Mr. Bush is a Republican.

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His marriage to Sarah E. Judd took place at Sterling, Dec. 4, 1850. Of this union three children were born, as follows: Lewis C., Jeannette G. died Sept. 22, 1855, Norton G. The mother died in Sterling March 9, 1857. She was the daughter of Charles C. Judd. Mr. Bush was again united in marriage, to Elizabeth J. (Bressler) Nichols, daughter of Isaac and Frances (Neff) Bressler, and widow of Norton J. Nichols. The latter died Jan. 7, 1854, at The only child of that marriage was Sterling. Amoret F., who was born Nov. 22, 1853, and died April 1, 1854. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bush: Emma E., Phebe C., Isaac I. and Henry L. (twins), Nathan G. Mrs. Bush was born July 10, 1822, in Lancaster Co., Pa. (See sketch of Isaac Bressler.) The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Bush is a member.

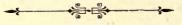
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ames E. Summers is a farmer on section 25, Hopkins Township. He was born Aug. 25, 1839, in Susquehanna Co., Pa., of which State his parents, Levi and Sarah (Smith) Summers, were also natives. Their five children were born in the following order: William H., James E., a daughter who died in infancy, Harvey and Leland.

Previous to his arrival at 22 years of age, he passed his time in obtaining an education and in farm labor on his father's homestead. In the spring of 1861, he came to Whiteside County, and for four years subsequently he was engaged as a farm assistant. In 1865 he rented a farm, and later bought a small piece of real estate in Lyndon Township. This he afterwards sold and bought 62 acres where he has since been a resident. He has increased his possessions until he now owns 222 acres, which is all under tillage excepting a small proportion. He is a staunch Republican.

Mr. Summers was married June 4, 1877, in Galt, Hopkins Township, to Orpha D. (Freeman) Carr. She was born Nov. 17, 1839, in Lyndon Township, and is the daughter of Henry B. and Zimrhode A. (Summers) Freeman, who were among the oldest settlers of Whiteside County. She was the widow of Robert M. Carr, a lawyer who resided at Hennepin, Putnam Co., Ill., when he was a soldier in the United States Army. He was Sergeant in Henshaw's Battery, Ill. Lt. Art. Vol., and before they were called into action he died in camp at Ottawa, Jan. 31, 1862, leaving one child, Robert M., who was born April 4, 1863.

Mr. and Mrs. Summers are members of the Congregational Church.



braham S. Weaver, a farmer on section 13, Sterling Township, is the son of John and Anna (Snavely) Weaver, of whom a personal sketch may be found elsewhere. The son was born Oct. 23, 1835, in Lancaster Co., Pa. His father came to Whiteside County with his family when he was 17 years of age, and he has been a farmer in Sterling Township since that date (1852).

He was married Jan. 20, 1861, to Mary, daughter of John and Martha (Kreider) Hoover, and they had one child, Mary, who died when six years of age. The mother died July 10, 1862. The second marraige of Mr. Weaver, to Annie Hoover, the sister of his first wife, took place in Sterling Township. She was born Sept. 24, 1842, in Franklin Co., Pa., and has become the mother of four children: Benjamin, Louetta, Cora and Emma G.

Mr. Weaver is identified in politics with the Republican party, and has been School Director.

saac Sturtevant, retired farmer, residing at Rock Falls, was born in the State of New Hampshire, June 10, 1810. His parents, Perez and Dorothy (Kimball) Sturtevant, were also natives of the old Granite State, and moved to Vermont in 1825, where his mother died, after which event his father came West, and resided with him until his death.

The subject of this sketch was a resident of the parental homestead until he was 24 years of age, receiving in his youth a common-school education. After leaving home he bought a farm in Vermont of 160 acres, where he followed agricultural pursuits for nine years. He then, in 1843, sold out there and came to Sterling, renting a farm north of that place for a year. Next he purchased a farm of 117 acres in Coloma Township, where he followed his calling for 30 years. This place he now leases to other parties. He also owns 600 acres of improved land in Iowa, where he has a herd of 75 cattle. In 1870 he purchased four acres of ground in Rock Falls, and built upon it a substantial residence, which he now occupies; its cost was \$2,500.

In his politics Mr. S. is a Democrat, and as a c'tizen he is one of the prominent and representative men of Rock Falls.

He was matried Nov. 25, 1834, to Miss Susan Summers, a native of Vermont, and of their nine children seven are living, namely: Jane, who married Frank June, July 29, 1856, and has six children -Minnie, Emmaroy, Susie, Frank, Paul and Jesse; Maria, who married Joseph Spear, April 5, 1859, and has five sons-Harry, William, Eugene, Ernest and Jessie; William, who married Mary McGee June 23, 1866, and has three children - Edna, Gracie and William; Emily, who became the wife of Dwight Johnson Sept. 6, 1872, and now has four children-Elmer, Flossie, Bert and Arthur; Susie, now Mrs. Jake Bowers, and the mother of two children, Roy and William; Jerome, who married Currie Hand in 1870, and is the parent of five chidren-Maud, May, Jannie, Frank and Isaac.

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erome E. Sands, a farmer in Lyndon Township, residing on section 12, was born December 23, 1830, in Hornby, Steuben Co., N. Y. He is the second child and oldest son of John P. and Candace (Gaylord) Sands. When he was 14, his parents removed to Whiteside County, and he remained with them during his minority. At 21, he entered the employment of Marcus Sperry, a merchant in Lyndon, with whom he remained most of the time for three years.

He was married Aug. 23, 1854, to Violetta A., daughter of Ruel and Sally Lathe. About the same, time he bought 120 acres of unimproved land on section 12, township 20, range 5, which is now the township of Lyndon. He built a house 14×22 feet on the ground with ro-foot joists, in which his family lived until 1876, when they took possession of the new dwelling which they have since occupied. In 1879 Mr. Sands built his fine large barn, and all the buildings on the place are of a valuable, convenient and well-arranged class. The estate of Mr. Sai ds now includes 400 acres of land, which exhibits the possibilities of Illinois farms under judicious management.

WHITESIDE COUNTY.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Sands are three in number, and are named Frank E., who was born April 6, 1856; Fred L., born Nov. 18, 1860; and Ella J., born June 13, 1869. The mother died Nov. 16, 1881.

eorge Hagey, a jeweler by trade, but now retired from business, and a resident on the corner of Fourth and Chestnut Streets, Sterling, was born in Montgomery Co., Pa., Feb. 14, 1808. His parents were Jacob and Elizabeth (Garehart) Hagey, who lived and died in their native State, Pennsylvania.

Mr. George Hagey received in his youth a limited education, remaining at his parental home until of age and learning the jewelry trade of his father. He then engaged in business for himself, in his native county, for two years, and then for 17 years at Trappe, in the same county. Then he purchased a farm of 111 acres in Bucks County, that State, and resided upon it six years. Selling out at the expiration of that time, he came to Sterling, this county, in 1855, engaging in the jewelry business and following it until 1881. He then sold his stock and interest in the business and has since lived in quiet retirement. In his religious relations he belongs to the New Mennonites.

He was married in October, 1830, to Sarah Myers, a native of Pennsylvania, and they had seven children, three of whom are living, namely, Jacob M., William H. H. and Elizabeth. Jacob M. married Sophina Briggs, a native of the State of New York, and their children are Maud, Blanch and John. Wm. H. H. married Emily M. Humphrey, a native of New York, and they are the parents of Emma J. and Charles H. Elizabeth became the wife of Wm. W. Pratt, of Kunsas, and the mother of Julius B., George H., Mary L., Emma J. and Zella.

Mrs. Hagey died in 1849, and Mr. H., in 1851, married Susan Pool, a native of Pennsylvania. By this marriage one daughter has been born, Emma

L., who married Walter C. G. Sackett in 1878, and has one son, Walter G.

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Abraham G., the second son of Mr. George Hagey, died in 1878. He married Agnes Lyle, a native of Scotland, and had four children,—George, Jamie, Fannie and John.



athaniel L. Bond, a farmer of Union Grove Township, resident on section 12, came to Whiteside County in 1843. Henry and Betsey (Graves) Bond, his father and mother, 16 were born in the State of New York, where they were married and became the parents of seven children,-Egbert, Nathaniel L., Elizabeth, Henry, Harriet, Warren and Allen. On removal to Whiteside County, they located on a farm in Ustick Township, and there their lives terminated, the mother dying first, April 7, 1857, the father July 18, 1862. Henry Bond bought the farm of Roys Oatman, who went in 1850 with his family to California. In Arizona they were attacked by Indians, and the father, mother and four children were murdered. One child was left for dead, but recovered and made his way to safety. Two daughters were carried into captivity. One died of want. The other was rescued after five years of indescribable suffering.

Mr. Bond was born Jan. 26, 1815, in Lewis Co., N. Y. He lived in his native township until 1843, when he set out for Whiteside County, where several brothers had preceded him. The entire journey was made by the aid of horses, and consumed 41 days. The family arrived at their destination in October, and Mr. Bond bought 160 acres of land in Fulton Township. After an occupancy of six years, he sold out and located on a farm in the township of Lyndon. He purchased a farm, on which he resided about 20 years. He again sold out and went to the county of De Kalb, Ill., where he was a resident one year, when he returned to Whiteside County, buying 120 acres of land in Union Grove Township. This was his field of agricultural operations until 1881. In that year he determined to secure release from agricultural labor and responsibilities, and accord. ingly sold his farm. He bought a home in Unionville, where he fixed his residence. In his political

relations and views, he assimilates with the Republican party.

WHITESIDE COUNTY.

He was united in marriage March 4, 1841, in Lewis Co., N. Y., to Sally M. Canfield, and they had ten children, namely: Sarah L., Laura A., Mary J., Alzina L., Charles M. and Rosetta C. are living. George E., Norton H., Ellen L. and Sewell L. are deceased. Mrs. Bond was born Feb. 3, 1822, in Denmark, Lewis Co., N. Y. She is the daughter of Norton and Sally C. (Lockwood) Canfield. Her parents were born in New England and had 13 children,—Harriet, M., Sally M., James L., Mary J., Lucy A., John N., Laura E., Henry H., William M., George M., Lorenzo B., Jay F. and Edna A. All of Mr. Bond's children were born in Whiteside Co., Ill., except Lucinda, who was born in Lewis Co., N. Y.



illiam Hardy, general farmer on section 13, Ustick Township, has been a resident of Whiteside County since 1853. He was a citizen of Mt. Pleasant Township until 1877, when he removed to Morrison. In 1879 he became a land-holder in Ustick Township by the purchase of 162 acres of land, which is still in his possession, and he has also added 160 acres by later purchase, the whole tract being in Whiteside County. It is practically all under cultivation.

Mr. Hardy was born Jan. 27, 1832, in Lincolnshire, England, and is the son of Isaac and Sarah Hardy. The father died in England, and the mother is still living. Mr. Hardy is their fifth child, and he had seven brothers and sisters. He was brought up a farmer. In 1852 he came to the United States. He spent one year in New York, and in 1853 came to Whiteside County as stated.

Mr. Hardy is a Republican, and he has served in the capacity of School Trustee.

His first marriage, to Mrs. Keziah (Richardson) Hardy, took place at Unionville, and they had seven children,—Amos W., Richardson I., Wingfield J., Horace G., Olive, Alice J. and Ruby K. Thomas Hardy, her first husband, died in Mt. Pleasant Township. The mother died in August, 1869, and

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Mr. Hardy married Alicia (Richardson), widow of William Kennen. The latter died in Mt. Pleasant Township. Mrs. Hardy died April 2, 1885, in Ustick Township.

M. Hansen, A. M., Ph. D., President of the Northern Illinois College at Fulton, is a native of the State of Ohio and was born in Gibesonville, Hocking County, March 17, 1850. His parents were Samuel C. and Elizabeth (Kinser) Hansen. His father was born in England and his mother in Ohio.

Mr. Hansen received his primary education in the common schools, and was next a student at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. He subsequently took a regular course at the National Normal University of Lebanon, of the same State, where he was graduated with the class of 1875, in the classical course. He entered upon the career of educational instructor in Hocking Co., Ohio, where he taught school one year. From there he went to Linn Co., Mo., where he was employed as teacher about the same length of time. He next accepted the positions of President of Taylorville College and Superintendent of City Schools, of Taylorville, Ill. After two years devoted to the duties of these offices, he removed to Dixon, Ill., and was elected Presi-. dent of the Rock River University of that city, which position he held till the spring of 1879, when he came to Fulton to accept the chair of Professor of Natural Sciences and Director of Study of the Northern Illinois College. As the President was necessarily absent the greater part of the time, the responsibility of conducting the college devolved upon Prof. Hansen from the start. In June of the following year (1880), he was elected President of the college for the term of eight years, and in the spring of 1884 he was re-elected to the same position for ten additional years. The history of the college for the past six years, while under the management of President Hansen, covers the most prosperous period of its existence. As extensive improvements in the way of buildings were in contemplation by the Board of Trustees, in 1884, it was determined to secure the services of President Hansen for the term of ten years in addition to his unexpired term, before the expense of improvement should be incurred. The action of the Trustees in this matter is a well merited compliment to the ability and able management of the President. A history and description of the college is given in another department of this work.

Mr. Hansen was married at Blue Mcund, Macon Co., Ill., Nov. 11, 1377, to Miss Laura Wilcox, daughter of James and Mary (Sims) Wilcox. Mrs. Hansen was born in Morgan Co., Ill. Two children have been born of their union, a son and a daughter: Charles Roy. Jan. 8, 1879, and Lena May, May 1, 1882.

Professor Hansen's portrait, on a preceding page, forms one of the most important additions to the ALBUM OF WHITESIDE COUNTY. To him is entrusted one of the leading enterprises, not only of Fulton and the county, but of Northern Illinois. He has accomplished a work that will perpetuate his name as one of the benefactors of his generation; and those who have been connected as pupils with the noble institution to which he is devoting the best energies of his prime, will give a hearty welcome to his likeness.

Marbles crumble in decay; men forget in the tumultuous haste of successive years, even those to whom they owe the most; but an engraving on the pages of accredited history is imperishable.

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oseph K. Robertson, farmer, section 23, Ustick Township, is one of the leading agriculturists of Whiteside County, with whose development he has been identified since his removal here in 1853. He first bought 200 acres of Government land in Ustick Township, on which he established his homestead. His operations have met with success, and he is now the owner of 250 acres additional in Whiteside County, 160 acres in Iowa and 240 acres in Missouri. On his home place he has erected buildings which add greatly to its value and beauty. Politically, Mr. Robertson is a Democrat. He has served as Collector two years, and as School Director 27 years.

He was born Sept. 7, 1825, in Clark Co., Ind., and is the son of John and Rebecca (Riddle) Rob-

ertson. To his father is accorded the honor of having been the first child of American parents born in Indiana. The mother was a native of Kentucky. After their marriage they located in Clark Co., Ind., and were residents of that State until the fall of 1828, when they came to Illinois and settled in that part of Cass County which was then included in Morgan County. The mother died there in January, 1839. The death of the father occurred Dec. 22, 1870. Their children were named Margaret, Joseph K., Isaac R., Susan E., Cornelius and Mary. At the time the family came to Whiteside County, Mr. Robertson's father wanted him to go to Missouri, but he refused, preferring to live in a free State.

Mr. Robertson has been a resident of Illinois since he was three years old. He grew to manhood in Cass County, and was there engaged in farming. In 1853 he fixed his residence in the county of Whiteside, as stated. He was married in Virginia, Cass Co., Ill., May 27, 1852, to Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Pashley) Needham. She was born May 11, 1834, in England, and is one of two children born to her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Robertson of this sketch have had nine children, as follows: John H., Sarah J., James B., Joseph, Isaac, Mary A., Susan, Margaret and Christian C. Isaac and Susan died in infancy; John amd James are farmers in Missouri, where they are engaged in stock-raising.

hristian Hutten is a farmer, pursuing his noble calling on section 6, Hahnaman Township. His parents, John and Katherina (Asser) Hutten, natives of Prussia, came to America in 1863, settling in Jordan Township, this county, where they resided until their death.

He was born in Prussia, July 16, 1827, the second in a family of eight, and was about 25 years of age when he came to this country. He located in this county in 1858, purchasing 240 acres of land in Hahnaman Township in 1863, where he finally settled and has since made his home. He has 200 acres of land in good cultivation, and his entire tract constitutes a valuable farm.

Mr. Hutten was married in Freeport, Ill., May 25,

1863, to Anna Tieman, a native of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. H. are the parents of three children,— William J., Mathias J. and one who died when an infant.

Mr. H. has been School Director 15 years and Constable three years; in his political principles he is a Democrat, and both himself and Mrs. H. are members of the Catholic Church.

saac Fletcher, farmer, located on section
7, Clyde Township, was born April 23,
1826, in Saltford, Somersetshire, England.
His father, Isaac Fletcher, was born in
England, and belonged to a family of unmixed
English ancestry. He was an employe of the
government, and operated to a considerable extent as a contractor on public works, occupying
positions of trust and responsibility. He died at
Saltford, Somersetshire, in 1879, and was nearly 90
years of age. Betsey (Smith) Fletcher, the mother,
was born Oct. 31, 1791, in the same shire, and was
the daughter of Thomas Smith, an English yeoman.
She died in 1862, aged 71 years. Their family included 10 children—one daughter and nine sons.

Mr. Fletcfier remained under the control of his parents until he was 16 years of age, when he began to operate on his own account, and worked some years on the docks, canals and railroads in the interests of his government. He was married in Liverpool, England, March 4, 1850, to Elizabeth, daughter of Valentine Shaw. The father was born Feb. 14, 1801, in Northamptonshire, England, and when he was in advanced age (1851) came to the United States, dying 18 days after landing at the port of New York. Deborah (Clark) Shaw, her mother, was born in Welton, Northamptonshire, and came to the United States with her husband, two daughters, one son and a son-in-law, in the year following the marriage of the daughter. The mother died at Morrison. March 11, 1869, aged 62 years. Mrs. Fletcher was born in Newnham, Northamptonshire, Oct. 15,1833, and was a resident there until she was 14 years of age, when she went with her parents to Liverpool. Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher have been the parents of 13 children, two of whom are deceased. Emma S. was born July 21, 1851, mar-

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ried Fayette Dimick, Oct. 12, 1874, and they live at Exeter, Fillmore Co, Neb. Mr. Dimick is a town official where he lives, and is engaged in the sale of agricultural implements. He is a prominent and enterprising citizen. Debbie A., born March 8, 1853, married Alexander Wilson, June 15, 1876, and resides on a farm in Ustick Township. She was a teacher for many years. Mary E. was born Aug. 23, 1855. Phebe was born Nov. 28, 1859, and married James Stapleton, a farmer in Clark Co., D. T. She was also a teacher. Those named, besides one daughter, deceased, were born in Fredonia, N.Y. William was born Oct. 4, 1862; Charles, March 14, 1863; Allie E., Feb. 24, 1845; Jennie and James (twins) were born Dec. 19, 1867; Arthur, Jan. 31, 1869; Theophilus, Nov. 14, 1871. Amelia, and another child who was not named, are deceased.

The family left England for America May 13, 1851, and they landed at the port of New York. From there they proceeded to Fredonia, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., where they resided some years. In 1860 they came to Whiteside County, and located on the section on which they have since resided. It was under some improvements, and at the date of purchase contained 80 acres. The farm now comprises 200 acres, all under excellent cultivation. The farm buildings are first-class, and the place is stocked with cattle of the best grade. Mr. Fletcher justly ranks among the best citizens of his township, and is considered a representative agriculturist. The younger members of the family are well educated, and their social position second to none. Mr. Fletcher is active and influential in political connection, and is a Republican. He has acted in the local offices of the township, and is at present Commissioner of Highways. He knows of no relative in America save his own family.

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erman Worthington is one of the substantial agriculturists of Ustick Township, and owns a farm on section 19. He is the proprietor of 385 acres of land in Whiteside County and has 80 acres under culture. He was born June 26, 1836, in Wayne Co., N. Y., and is the son of William S. and Sarah E. (Jenkins) Worthington. They were born in the State of New York and there the mother died, April 14, 1885. The father is still living. They had seven children, of whom three lived to grow up. They were named Elizabeth, Herman and Solomon F.

Mr. Worthington obtained a common-school education of limited scope, and resided with his parents until the age of 25 years. In 1861 he came to Whiteside County. He has since pursued his interests in agricultural directions, with the exception of five years when he was interested in shipping live stock at Morrison and in the sale of clothing.

Mary Hollinshead became the wife of Mr. Worthington April 5, 1865. She is the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Rush) Hollinshead, of whom a sketch is given with that of Joshua Hollinshead. She was born July 21, 1839, in Clyde Township, Whiteside County, and is the first child born to her parents after their removal to Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Worthington have two children,—Sarah E. and Mary.

Mr. Worthington is a Republican, and has been Supervisor and Trustee of Ustick Township. He is a member of the Masonic Order.

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ames W. Fraser, marble manufacturer, Sterling, was born in Huron Township, Wayne Co., N. Y., Aug. 12, 1832. His parents, Henry and Lucinda (Stewart) Fraser, were also natives of the Empire State, and came West in 1849, arriving at Genesee Grove, this county, Sept. 1. Mr. Henry Fraser was a farmer, and on coming here he purchased 415 acres of land, on which he pursued his vocation until 1873, when he changed his residence to Sterling, where he spent the remainder of his days. Mrs. F. is also deceased.

Mr. James W. Fraser was an inmate of the parental home until he was 14 years of age, receiving a common-school education; he then went to Clyde, N. Y., to learn the printer's trade, serving at that business a year and a half, the proprietor then selling out; he continued four months longer in the vocation, working as a journeyman; returning home, he attended school during the winter of 1848-9; then he came to Illinois with his father's family, and taught school three terms at Genesee Grove; engaged in printing again for about six months, at Mt.

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Morris, Ill.; worked on his father's farm again; in 1851 he was engaged half a year in a printing-office at Galesburg, Ill.; worked on the home farm again, for a year; then about a year and a half, all together, in a printing-office at Mt. Carroll, Ill.; the winter of 1855-6, taught school three months; in 1858 he and his brother commenced the manufacture of marble, which they continued for a year; 1861-4, was employed as a printer at Morrison; resided at Genesee Grove for eight years; and finally, in 1872, he moved to Sterling, where he has since resided, engaged in marble manufacture and conducting a prosperous business. He is a Republican in his political views,

Mr. Fraser was married Oct. 9, 1864, to Harriet E. Leland, and by this union six children have been born, in the following order: James L., Edgar L., Maud L., Pliny L., Grace L. and Annie L.

saac Body, a prominent farmer, on section 12, Ustick Township, is a native citizen of the State of Illinois, having heen born July 12, 1837, in Iroquois County, to which place his parents, Isaac and Mary (Myers) Body, removed from their native State—Pennsylvania—in the pioneer days of Illinois. Their eight children were named Catherine, Susan, Mary A., John, George, Isaac, Sarah and Eliza.

Mr. Body has been all his life engaged in agriculture, and when he was 26 years of age set out for himself independently, and in October, 1863, came to Whiteside County. He spent the first year on a rented farm in Ustick Township, and in the year succeeding bought 80 acres of land. On this he has operated with satisfactory and substantial results. He has erected an excellent class of buildings, and the place is one of the pleasantest in location in the township. His estate now includes 220 acres in the townships of Ustick and Clyde, and 120 is in tillage. Mr. Body is a Republican, and has been School Director; he has also officiated in other township offices.

Mr. Body was married Nov. 13, 1860, in Carroll Co., Ill., to Cyrena Dyson, and they are the parents of seven children: Adda F., Charles C., Della E., Mary L., Samuel M., Elmer I. and Etta C. The

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oldest daughter is the wife of John Bristol, of Ustick, Township. Mrs. Body was born Nov. 15, 1839, in Carroll Co., Ill., and is the daughter of Hezekiah and Ruth (McIndoo) Dyson. Her parents were born in Indiana, from which State they removed to Carroll Co., Ill., in its earliest period. Their children were named James, Charles, William, Cyrena, Hezekiah, Ruth, Cornelius, Margaret A., Dimmis D. and Mary E. Mr. and Mrs. Body are members of the Methodist Church.

itus J. Twombly, resident on section 12, Union Grove Township, was born in Sheffield, Orleans Co., Vt., Dec. 11, 1823. His parents, Dariel and Sarah (Jenness) Twombly, were natives of Vermont, were there marricd, and passed all the years of their united lives in that State. The mother died in Brownington, Orleans Co., Vt., in March, 1870. The father is still living. They had ten children, named Sylvania, Lyman, Titus J., Joshua, Hannah, Susan, William B., George, Jefferson J. and Hiram M.

Mr. Twombly spent the years of childhood and early youth in the pursuits and methods so common in those days in his native State, and he learned the business of carpenter of his father, who was a builder. He was occupied in its pursuit in his native State until his removal to Whiteside County, which occurred in January, 1857. He was married March 29, 1854, in Derby, Vt., to Rosena J. Cass. Mrs. Twombly was born Oct. 29, 1831, in Lyndon, Vt., and is the daughter of Jehiel and Sally (Scott) Cass. Her father and mother were born in Vermont, and in 1854 removed to Whiteside County, locating in the Township of Union Grove, where the latter died July 26, 1869. Their children were named Cynthia C., Rosena J., Maria J., Mary E., Sarah H., George W., Albert A., Emily J. and Estella A.

Mr. Twombly rented a farm for seven years after he located in Whiteside County, after which he followed his trade until r877, when he bought 80 acres of land, situated in the Townships of Union Grove and Mt. Pleasant. Of this three-fourths is under tillage. Mr. Twombly assimilates with the principles of the Republican element in politics.

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He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have two children : Horace E., born March 9, 1855, and Adah Belle, born June 13, 1857.

harles Adams Wetherbee, a farmer on section 12, Sterling Township, is a pioneer of Whiteside County, and he is the owner of the claim on which his parents settled in 1838. His father, Luther B. Wetherbee, was born June 23, 1809, in the town of Hardwick, Mass. The wife of the latter, who was Charlotte Adams before her marriage, was also a native of the same State, in which they lived until their removal to Whiteside County. The senior Wetherbee built the first frame house between Sterling and Sugar Grove. He had been a machinist in Barre, Mass. L. B. Wetherbee came to Illinois in 1838, went to Massachusetts in 1845 and returned to Illinois in 1848. He returned to his farm and, finding conditions better from the progress in development of this section of Illinois, he entered heartily into the prosecution of his farming interests, in which he was successful. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, and proved a valuable citizen. He died Nov. 6, 1873. His wife survived him until Oct. 8, 1878. They had six children,-Martha A., Charles A. (1st), Jane L., Charles A. (2d), Mary A. and Edwin C. The three elder children died in early life.

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Mr. Wetherbee was born Dec. 17, 1839, in Sterling Township. He received all the advantages possible in the common schools and fitted for college at Kalamazoo, Mich. He was still engaged in preparatory studies when the nation was turned from its wonted ways by the advent of civil war. Mr. Wetherbee yielded to the pressure of succeeding events, and in September, 1861, enlisted in the 34th Regt. Ill. Inf. for three years. At the battle of Stone River he was taken prisoner, but his captivity was ended during the same conflict by the Union forces. He testifies that an examination of the business end of a loaded revolver at short range has a hair-lifting influence of the most persuasive order. He was in the military service of the United States three years, and experienced all the vicissitudes of war. He received an honorable discharge at Atlanta, Ga., and

returned to his home. He has since pursued the life of a farmer. In 1876 he bought the old homestead of his parents in Sterling Township, which includes 200 acres of land, all under tillage.

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Mr. Wetherbee is a Republican in political sentiment, and has been active in local official affairs. He is a member of the Order of United Workmen.

His marriage to Margaret L. Penrose took place Oct. 5, 1865, in the township of Sterling. She was born May 26, 1840, in Belmont, Ohio, and is the daughter of Mark und Harriet (Johns) Penrose. Her father was born in Pennsylvania and her mother was a native of England. They removed to Sterling Township in the spring of 1844. The mother died Feb. 17, 1848. Their children were Robert F., William M., Margaret L., Rachel C., Edwin J. and Harriet. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Wetherbee are May P., Ella D., Harriet A. and Charles Earl. The parents are members of the Congregational Church.



illiam Thomson, farmer, section 28, Ustick Township, is the son of Thomas and Margaret (Skeoch) Thomson. His parents were natives of Scotland, and died there in the year 1848. Their surviving children were born in the following order: Mary, Jeannette, John, William, Margaret and Jane; two died in infancy.

Mr. Thomson was born March 19, 1822, in Scotland. He came to the United States in 1850, and settled in Virginia, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits 13 years; after which he passed two years as a construction hand on a railroad in Maryland. In 1865 he came to Whiteside County, engaging first as a renter in Hopkins Township. In 1870 he bought 160 acres of land in the Township of Ustick. To this he has added by later purchase until he owns 380 acres, nearly all of which is under cultivation. The place is supplied with handsome and valuable buildings.

Mr. Tompson was married June 2, 1847, in Ayrshire, Scotland, to Jane, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Walker) Burns. She was born Nov. 16, 1820, in Scotland. She has become the mother of

eight children: Elizabeth W., Anna B., William, Archibald T., Robert B., Margaret J., Hugh D. and Mary J.

Mr. Thompson is an adherent in politics of the National Greenback party, and in temperance principles is a prohibitionist. He and wife are members of the Protestant Methodist Church.



ohn Dickinson, a farmer on section 8, Jordan Township, was born in England, Jan. 9, 1841. His parents emigrated with their family to the United States when he was a child, and made a settlement in Rush, Monroe Co., N. Y. His father, Thomas Dickinson, died when he was five years of age, and he was afterwards cared for by John P. Furry (whose sketch is given on another page), by whom he was brought up, and with whom he lived through his minority.

He was married Dec. 22, 1869, to Diana Pierce. She was born Dec. 22, 1844, in East Mendon, Monroe Co., N. Y. She was two years of age when her parents came to Illinois and lived with them in Jordan Township until she was married. She died Nov. 13, 1883, at her home in Jordan Township. Mr. Dickinson entered into a second matrimonial alliance March 24, 1885, with Alma I. Gordon. Her parents, James W. and Mary A. (Orr) Gordon, were respectively of Scotch, English and French descent, and were born in the province of Ontario, Canada. Their daughter was born March 14, 1856, in Durham Co., Ont. Her parents came when she was about 14 years of age to Sterling, Ill. She and a younger sister went back to Canada, where she was mostly educated, and afterwards moved to Vinton, Iowa. The parents reside at the latter place.

Mr. Dickinson earnestly indorses the views of the party known as Anti-monopolists. He is at present a School Director.

In the spring of 1863 he made a purchase of 40 acres of land on section 8, Jordan Township. It had been somewhat improved, and Mr. Dickinson added 20 acres to his estate by a later purchase. His farm is all under tillage, with necessary farm buildings.

evi Snavely, farmer, section 11, Sterling
 Township, 1s a son of Jacob and Barbara
 (Hess) Snavely. His parents were born in
 Pennsylvania, and they had 10 children, who
 were born in the order in which their names

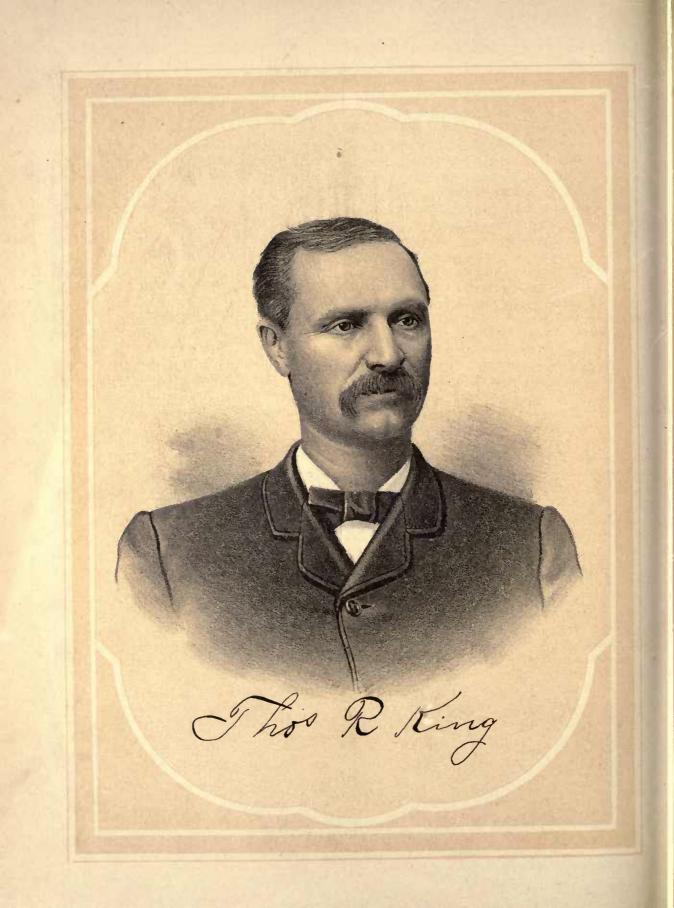
are given, as follows: Elias, Elizabeth, Jacob, Moses, Henry, John, Anna, Levi, Mary and Susan. Levi was born Jan. 23, 1837, in Lebanon Co., Pa., and he came to Whiteside County in 1855, first buying a farm in Jordan Township. He took possession of his property, and resided thereon until 1868, when he bought 140 acres in Sterling Township. He has pushed his business operations with profitable results, and he is now the owner of 262 acres of valuable land in Whiteside County, 198 in Lee Co., Ill., and 540 in Marion Co., Kan., which is mostly under tillage. The proprietor has erected excellent buildings, which add materially to the general appearance of the place. Politically Mr. Snavely is identified with the Republican party, and has been active in the well-being and progress of the schools of the township.

He was united in marriage Jan. 6, 1860, in Sterling Township, to Anna, daughter of Henry S. and Fanny (Stauffer) Landis. (See sketch of H. S. Landis.) They have 10 children, as follows: Emma J., Willliam, Francis, Alice, Anna, Henry, Jacob, Ervin, John and Mabel. William and Francis are deceased.

2 Composition

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ohn B. Hughes, Clerk of Jordan Township, is a farmer and prominent stockgrower on section 24. He was born March 23, 1857, in St. Clair, Schuylkill Co., Pa. William Hughes, his father, was a native of Columbia Co., Pa., and was a farmer. The family is of Welsh descent, as is indicated by the name, although the later generations are all of American birth. The father went to Schuylkill County when he was young, and he there engaged in mercantile business at St. Clair, where he established his interests on a scale of considerable magnitude. Later, he went to Beaver Meadow, where he was LICRARY UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA



similarly occupied for a time, but he returned to St. Clair, where he was married June 2, 1856, to Elizabeth Bamford. She was born Feb. 6, 1832, in the city of Liverpool, England. Her parents, John and Sophia (Goodacher) Bamford, were natives of Derbyshire. She was but a few weeks old when her father emigrated with his family to Canada. After a residence of two years in the Dominion they went to Schuylkill Co., Pa., where they reared and educated their children. Mrs. Hughes has become the mother of two children—John B., of this sketch, and Sophia E., who is her mother's companion still.

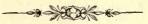
When Mr. Hughes was five years old, in 1862, his parents came to Illinois. In May of that year they located on 160 acres of unimproved land on section 24, Jordan Township. To this the father added 40 acres on section 23 by a later purchase; and at the time of his death, which occurred Oct. 14, 1877, he was the owner of 200 acres of land in a valuable agricultural condition. The buildings on the place are eminently creditable to the judgment and taste of the former proprietor, who has left a fine estate as a memorial of a life of useful effort. He died at 53 years of age. He was prominent as an agriculturist and generally esteemed as a substantial and reliable citizen. The mother is yet living. She is a member of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Hughes passed the first 17 years of his life on the homested farm and attended the public schools. At that age he entered the Second Ward School at Sterling, and was graduated June 21, 1876, when he was 19 years of age. He began the profession of a teacher in Genesee Township, which he pursued until his own plans were interrupted by the death of his father. Since that date he has been engaged in the management of the homestead. He is interested in growing stock and owns a fine herd of Short-Horn cattle and a drove of full-blooded Poland-China swine. His home, "West Lawn," is one of the finest farms in Whiteside County, and his herd, "West Lawn Herd " comprises many animals of fashionable breeding and rare individual merit. He has met with success in that branch of business, and has competed, with gratifying results, with other stock-growers at the local fairs.

Mr. Hughes is possessed of a well-trained and disciplined mind, is a great reader and has a well assorted and valuable library. He was elected Township Clerk in the spring of 1879, and has held the office ever since. He received the election to the same position in the spring of the current year. He is also officiating as School Treasurer.

His marriage to Mary Bennison occurred Dec. 18, 1878, at Kewanee, Henry Co., Ill. She was born Oct. 17, 1854, in Shullsburg, Lafayette Co., Wis., and is the daughter of William and Sarah (Walton) Bennison, the former a native of England and the latter of Pennsylvania. Both are of English origin. They were married in Wisconsin. In 1865 they removed to Kewanee, where her father, who was a merchant in Wisconsin, resumed that occupation. He died in 1871, when the daughter was 17 years of age. Her mother is still living. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hughes are recorded as follows: Winifred B., born Dec. 18, 1879; Raymond G., born Nov. 12, 1881; Bert E., born Dec. 2, 1883.

Mr. Hughes is a Republican in political opinion and action. His wife is a member of the Methodist Church.



homas R. King, dealer in country produce and manufacturer of creamery butter, residing at Morrison, was born Feb. 25, 1844, in the parish of Street, Somersetshire, England. His forefathers were residents of the same parish and shire for many generations before him. His grandfather, Robert King, was born in 1777, and married a Miss Reives. She died in 1838, aged 78 years. Charles King, his father, was born March 11, 1805, in Overleigh, Street (parish), Somersetshire, and married Jane Lessey. She was born March 25, 1805, at Midney, near Longport. They had five children, four of whom are living. Sarah and Catherine live in England. Mary Ann is the wife of Josiah Lamport, of St. Joseph, Mo.

Mr. King began to operate in his own behalf in his native country when he was but 14 years of age, and commenced by trafficking in live stock. He followed the business in his own country until 1865, when he emigrated to America. He began dealing in butter at Memphis, Tenn., where he prosecuted his interests about five years, spending one summer at Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill., buying butter for the Memphis market. In 1871 he established himself at Morrison, and began to deal in butter and farm

produce. At present he is conducting two creameries in Whiteside County, situated respectively at Round Grove and at Prairie Center. His daily aggregate product of butter in the best part of the season averages from 2,500 to 3,500 pounds. He is the owner of a large refrigerator building for the storage of butter and eggs, situated at Maquoketa, Iowa, 35×62 feet in dimensions, and acknowledged to be the best structure of its kind in the State. He makes his shipments chiefly to New York and Philadelphia, and transacts business amounting annually to \$300,-000. To farmers who furnish the cream for his creameries, he supplies the necessary outfit.

Mr. King owns the building at Morrison where he operates, his residence and grounds, which are located in one of the most pleasant and prominent parts of the city.

Mr. King's marriage to Louisa Gibbs took place Aug. 23, 1862, at Glastonbury, Somersetshire, England, and they have five children, whose record is as follows: Harry C. was born Dec. 23, 1863, in England; Kate G. was born Feb. 17, 1870, in Memphis, Tenn.; Lilly M. was born March 13, 1873, in Morrison, and died Aug. 16, 1873; Edna L. was born Oct. 5, 1874; George E. was born June 20, 1884. Mrs. King was born March 25, 1843, in Kingston, Somersetshire, England, and is the daughter of Henry and Ann (Damphier) Gibbs.

The possibilities under the Government of the United States are exemplified in the history of Mr. King, and form a strong contrast to those offered to the class to which he belongs by birth. His portrait is presented on a preceding page. His character as a business man and citizen of Whiteside County render it a significant addition to the collated records of the community in which he is a resident.

acob Powell is a farmer of Sterling Township, and owns 220 acres of land on section 13, where he settled in the fall of 1845. He was born Jan. 19, 1814, in Dutchess Co., N. Y., and is the son of Joseph and Hannah (Bowerman) Powell. Their children were eight in number, and the son who is the subject of this sketch is the oldest. He lived in his native State chiefly until his removal to Whiteside County.

He made a purchase of 160 acres of land at first, to which he has added 60 acres, and the entire tract is under cultivation. Mr. Powell is a Republican in political preference.

His marriage to Eliza (Corscaden) Brown took place in Sterling Township, April 15, 1863. She was the widow of Joseph Brown, who died July 24, 1862, at Sterling. He was a soldier in the Civil War and belonged to Cheney's Battery. He was taken ill while at his post of duty, and obtained a furlough. Before its expiration he died as stated. He left two children,—Jennie and Jessie. Arthur died previous to his father's death. Mrs. Powell is the daughter of Richard and Jane Crawford Corscaden. Her father was born in Scotland; her mother was born in Ireland, of Scottish parentage. Mrs. Powell was also born in Ireland, in October, 1824.

Ifred M. Earley, D. D., Local Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Erie, is a son of John and Mary (Graesberry) Earley, and was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1811. His father and mother were natives of New Jersey. The latter was born in June, 1777, and died in Philadelphia, June 12, 1865, aged 87 years. They had four children, of whom Alfred M. is the only survivor. He remained at home until 18 years of age, and then engaged in mercantile business in Philadelphia.

In 1839 Mr. Earley came West, locating in Platteville, Wis., where he became a minister in the Methodist Church. Soon after he came to Jo Daviess County, this State, where he was engaged in the ministry, and has continued to labor in that profession ever since. His labors have been distributed in Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Bureau, Kane and this county since 1839. He has also preached the gospel in Wisconsin, and has preached in Albany, Union Grove and Prophetstown, this county, off and on since 1843. Rev. Earley has resided in Erie a number of years, and owns a nice residence and an acre of land there. He is now 74 years old, and occasionally fills an appointment.

Mr. Early was united in marriage to Miss Ruth B. Childs, at Philadelphia, in July, 1839. She was born in that State, in 1820, and bore him eight children, only two of whom survive. The record is as follows

Henry, who was a Sergeant in the late war, came home sick from disease contracted in the army, and died; Israel, who was also in the army, was wounded at the battle of Perryville, received his discharge, came home and died; Amelia is the wife of William Smith, book-keeper in a mercantile establishment at at Erie; a son and daughter who died in their infancy; Minnie and Frank are also deceased, and Charles is carrying on a carriage and harness business in Erie.

Mrs. Earley died in Erie, March 24, 1873; and Mr. Earley was again married, in Scott Co., Iowa, to Mrs. Elizabeth Carpenter, a native of Ohio.

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amuel W. Rutt, retired farmer, and a resident of Sterling, was born Oct. 7, 1821, in Lancaster Co., Pa. His parents, Samuel and Susannah (Whisler) Rutt, also natives of the Keystone State, were members of the farming community. He was brought up, as farmers' sons usually are, at school and on the farm, and when 22 years of age he left the parental rooftree and rented a farm, which he conducted for four years. He then bought 65 acres in Lancaster County, and followed his calling there for three years, at which time he sold that place, and purchased a farm of 120 acres in Franklin Co., Pa., where he followed farming another three years. Selling out again, he bought a farm of 125 acres, which he kept for five years. Selling out again, he packed up his goods and emigrated to the Great West, settling first on a farm in Lee County, this State, where he remained 14 years. Finally, in 1878, he came to Sterling, this county, and bought a house and lot on the corner of Spruce and Fifth Streets, where he now resides.

Oct. 12, 1843, he was married to Magdalene Rutt, and they have had 11 children, seven of whom are living, namely: Levi R., born Aug. 3, 1844; Abraham, Aug. 17, 1852; Henry, July 8, 1856; Leah, April 22, 1859; Fanny, Jan. 28, 1862; David, May 26, 1865, and Emma, Jan. 19, 1869; Levi R. married Elizabeth Weaver, a native of Pennsylvania, and they have two children, Ella and Leroy. Henry married Amanda Bressler, of Sterling; Leah married Marcus Bressler, a native of Illinois, and is the mother of three children, two of whom are living, Lura Belle and Edith Merl; Abraham married Maria Landis, a native of this State, and has four sons, Clarence, Amos, Loren and Ralph.

Mr. Rutt is a Republican in his political principles, and in respect to religion he is a member of the Mennonite Church, as is also Mrs. Rutt.



enry K. Mellinger, a farmer on section 23,
Jordan Township, was born Nov. 14, 1854,
in the Township of Manor, Lancaster Co.,
Pa. Benjamin Mellinger, his father, a farmer of that State and county, where he was also born, spent his entire days there, dying Feb.

15, 1855, a few months after the birth of his son. The wife and mother (Anna Kauffman before her marriage) subsequently married H. Peters and removed to Whiteside County. She was born and reared in Manor Township, where she was twice married. She bore five children by her first husband. Mr. Mellinger resided with his stepfather and mother in his native State until 1869, when he accompanied them to Whiteside County, and he was an inmate of their home until he established himself at the head of a family. Since the second widowhood of his mother, he has had the supervision of her welfare. She is 64 years of age and is in excellent mental and physical health.

The marriage of Mr. Mcllinger to Emma Hess took place July 19, 1874. She is the daughter of Michael and Magdalena (Eshleman) Hess, and her parents were born in the same place where her husband's parents had their origin. She was born March 3, 1854, in Conestoga Township, Lancaster Co., Pac She was 13 years of age when her parents came West and settled on a farm in Jordan Township. The births of the two children of Mr. and Mrs. Mellinger occurred as follows: Lillie B., Feb. 22, 1875; Benjamin, April 9, 1880.

Since his marriage Mr. Mellinger has conducted his mother's farm. It consists of 80 acres of good farm land, under good improvements and supplied with creditable and necessary farm equipments. The place is well stocked. In political preference and

connection, Mr. Mellinger is a Republican, and he has officiated in several local offices. He and his wife are members of the Mennonite Church.



hristian Overholser, farmer, section 3, Genesee Township, was born Dec. 9, 1831, in Harrison Co., Ohio. He is the son of Martin and Barbara (Arford) Overholser, the former a native of Bucks Co., Pa., and the latter of Washington Co., Md. The ancestral stock in the paternal and maternal lines of descent is German. The parents of Barbara Arford died when she was three years of age, and she was brought up by the father and mother of her husband, to whom she was married in Harrison Co., Ohio, and with him and their children came to Illinois, arriving in Genesee Township, May 4, 1854. Both are living in Coleta village; they are aged respectively 76 and 73 years.

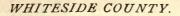
The family removed in 1834 to Tuscarawas Co., Ohio. Mr. Overholser is the oldest of the children now surviving. He came to Genesee Township with his parents in 1854, and enjoyed all the experiences of the pioneers of Whiteside County, entering heartily into the work of improving a prairie farm from its original condition. The claims had been held some time, but only as bones of contention among the speculators. The parents are active members of the United Brethren Church, in which the father has held the offices of Trustec, Steward and Class-leader. He was in early political life a Whig, and has latterly acted with the Republican party.

The son was married Sept. 27, 1857, to Sarah Kilmer, in Genesee Township. Mrs. Overholser is the daughter of Christian and Mary (Shoop) Kilmer. Her father was a carpenter by vocation, and both he and her mother were descended from ancestors of pure German origin. They were married in Pennsylvania, and went soon after to Holmes Co., Ohio, which was then unsettled and not organized. Mrs. Overholser was born there, March 19, 1832, and is the youngest of seven children. She came with her sister, Mrs. A. R. Hurless, to Genesee Township, in 1857, and was married as stated. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Overholser are recorded as follows: Frances A. married Charles Lunn, and they reside on a farm in Hancock Co., Iowa; they have two children, Oliver N., born April 2, 1882, and Ada B., born Dec. 4, 1883; Delilah J. married Volney G. Chaffee, and they are farmers in Wysox Township, Carroll Co., Ill. Their children were born as follows: Jessie M., Sept. 11, 1880; Henry L., April 30, 1882; Christian, Feb. 23, 1884. Henry H. married Louisa Horlacher, and they live in Coleta, where the former is operating as agent for the creamery establishment of T. F. King & Co., at Morrison; their daughter Erma was born Feb. 20, 1884. Edwin W., William I. and Florence M. live at home; James L. and an infant unnamed are deceased.

The first home of Mr. and Mrs. Overholser was a pioneer's cabin 16 feet square, located on 40 acres of land, on section three, presented to them by the senior Overholser. The proprietor applied his efforts to its improvement, and purchased 17 acres of timber and 80 acres of prairie adjoining, the farm now containing an aggregate of 137 acres of land in excellent condition. The place exhibits a valuable and tasteful collection of farm buildings, including a good residence. It is stocked with high grades of Short-horn cattle and Poland swine. Mr. Overholser is a member of the United Brethren Church, and has held every office within the scope of the society; has been Sunday-school Superintendent, and has been an indefatigable worker in that capacity. Politically, he is a Republican in sentiment and action. He has served long and arduously in local offices. He officiated three terms as Collector of Taxes, six years as Constable, four years as Justice of the Peace, and a long period as Township Trustee.

harles W. Earley, a son of Rev. A. M. and Ruth B. Earley, was born in Prophetstown, this county, Sept. 28, 1859. He is a manufacturer of and dealer in harness, carriages, saddlery goods, collars, whips, fly-nets, buggiy cushions, etc., in Erie. At the age of 14 he commenced to learn the trade of harnessmaker; when 18 years of age he entered into business for himself in Port Byron, Rock Island County. In 1879 he removed to Erie and has continued in business in that place until the present time. By strict attention to business, honest dealing and turn-

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ing out good work, he has built up a fine trade. He carries a stock of from \$2,500 to \$3,000, and employs one assistant.

Mr. Earley was united in marriage to Miss Belle M. Berry, Sept. 26, 1882, at Erie. She is a daughter of John R. and Elizabeth M. Berry, and was born in Portland Township, this county, Sept. 24, 1862. Mrs. Earley was educated in a convent, entering the Immaculate Conception Academy at Davenport, Iowa, when 13. At the age of ten years she commenced the study of music, which she continued, together with her other studies. When 18 years of age she finished in the other branches, and then devoted her time entirely to music. In 1889 she went to Chicago and entered the Chicago Musical College, and in 1882 finished her musical education, under the instruction of Dr. F. Ziegfeld, President of the College. Mr. and Mrs. Earley have one child--Alfred Berry, born Aug. 7, 1884.

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ames L. Peugh, section 10, Genesee Township, was born on section 17, in the township where he has always lived, Dec. 11, 1854. He is the son of C. B. Peugh, of whom an account is given elsewhere in this volume. He was brought up as a farmer's son, and remained at home until he was 18 years old, meanwhile obtaining such education as was possible at the district schools of Genesee Township. In 1872 he entered the College at Wheaton, Ill., where he studied a year.

Mr. Peugh was married June 29, 1878, at Coleta, to Alice, daughter of W. H. Colcord, whose personal sketch may be found on another page. She was born June 28, 1860, in Genesee Township. Mrs. Peugh is an accomplished musician, and has given much attention to the acquisition of superior skill in instrumental music. Mr. and Mrs. Peugh located on a farm of 80 acres in their native township, of which he had become the owner previous to his marriage. They were its occupants three years, after which it was sold, and the family removed to Coleta. Mr. Peugh had contracted a disease of the eyes and was obliged eventually to abandon his business, in order to take a course of systematic treatment. The disease was technically termed granulated eye-lids and he was treated by Dr. Galt, of Rock Island, Ill., and also by Dr. Holmes.

In the fall of 1881 he made a purchase of 60 acres of land on section 10, in his native township, on which he and his wife have since resided. The place is all under tillage. Mr. Peugh is a member of the Christian Church and is a Trustee of the society. He is a Democrat in political persuasion.

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rancis Marion Allen, youngest son of George W. and Sophronia (Besse) Allen, resident on section 9, Lyndon Township, was born Oct. 30, 1835, in the township of Wales, Erie Co., N. Y. He was nine years of age when the family residence was transferred to Kankakee Co., Ill., where he attained to man's estate. A full personal account of his parents is given in the sketch of A. B. Allen. Mr. Allen was united in marriage with Melvina Mann, Aug. 8, 1858. She was born in Richland Co., Ohio, and is the daughter of Alexander and Maria (Bumpus) Mann.

After his marriage Mr. Allen and his wife assisted his parents on the homestead until 1869, when he removed to Lyndon Township. He purchased a farm on section 9, and is now the owner of 265 acres, fenced and under advanced improvements, and including six acres of timber.

Roderick D., Rhoda, Henry and Ralph are the names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Allen.

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ohn Smith, general farmer, residing on section 18, Clyde Township, was born Oct. 25, 1815, in Columbia Co., Pa. He is of mixed English and German extraction, his parents, David and Catherine (Hiner) Smith, belonging respectively to those nationalities in lineal descent. They were born in New Jersey, were married in the State of their nativity, and lived there some time as farmers. Later they removed to Pennsylvania, and were among the pioneers of Columbia County, in that State. Their 16 children—eight sons and eight daughters—nearly all attained adult age.

Mr. Smith is the sixth child, and he lived at home

until he was 24 years old. His mother died when he was 16 years of age. He was married in his native county to Jane H., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Laub) Flick. Both were of German descent, and came in early life to Pennsylvania. They were married in Northampton County, and afterward located in Columbia County, where Mrs. Smith was born, Oct. 28, 1818, and she is the youngest but one of a family of 10 children. When she was nine years of age she became a member of the family of her sister, Mrs. Catherine L. Appleman, in Montour Co., Pa. Her father died March 6, 1864, in Lycoming Co., Pa., aged 85 years. Her mother died there also, Oct. 28, 1860, aged 79 years.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Smith were six in number: Catherine is now the wife of H. P. Smith; Peter married Ada Hiner, and is engaged in farming in Clyde Township; William B. married Susannah L. Sykes, and resides in Union Grove Township; Ettie M. is the wife of John Taylor, of Morrison; Stephen P. married Lucy Stapleton, and lives in the township of Union Grove; Mathias became 'a soldier in the Union army, and died at Chattanooga, Tenn.; he was 24 years of age.

The family remained in Pennsylvania until 1859, when they removed to Illinois, and located near White Rock in Ogle County. After a brief residence there they settled on a farm in Lee County, which they occupied some years. In 1869 they located on a farm of 76 acres on section 19, Clyde Township, where they have since resided, and have made excellent improvements. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Smith is a Democrat.

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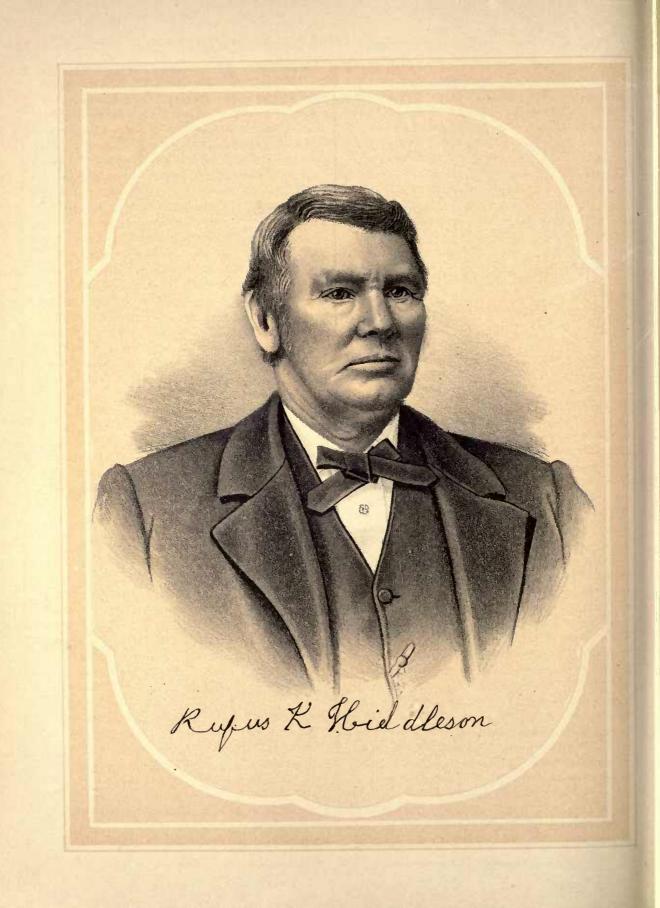
oswell G. Pinney, deceased, formerly a resident on section 8, came to Lyndon Township in 1868, and bought a farm of 288 acres, located on sections 5 and 8. He also bought 20 acres of timber at Round Grove, and five acres in what was designated the "Big Woods." Mr. Pinney was born March 30, 1809, in Litchfield Co., Conn., and there passed his childhood and youth, and prepared to follow the business of a clothier. He was married Sept. 3, 1835, to Abbie Louisa Strong. She was born Sept. 28, 1812, in Hebron, Tolland Co., Conn. Mr. Pinney was engaged in the prosecution of the business of a clothier in Glastonbury two years after marriage, but, his health becoming impaired, he went to Erie Co., Pa., to which place his parents had removed. He bought a farm, which he occupied several years, and removed thence to another in Crawford County, in the same State, of which he was the proprietor until 1868, the year in which he sold the place and removed to Lyndon Township, where he resided until his death, which transpired in June, 1882. To him and his wife seven children were born, of whom four are now living: George R. is a resident of Sterling; Emily J. is the wife of George Eiteman, and lives at Round Grove; Jennie L. is the youngest daughter.

Elizur E. is the owner of part of the homestead. He was born July 7, 1847, and was reared on his father's farm, receiving a good education, which he made available as a teacher before he settled in life. He was married Nov. 4, 1874, to Carrie, daughter of Alexander and Almeda (Galt) Thompson. Francis B., Clara Belle, Nina E. and Earl T. are the names of their children.

AXXXX ohn E. Stauffer has been a farmer in Sterling Township since 1858. He was born Aug. 2, 1827, in Lancaster Co., Pa., and is the son of John and Barbara (Eby) Stauffer, who were natives of the same county where their son was born. They had nine children, as follows: Benjamin, Francis, Peter, Christian, Henry, John E., Margaret, Ann and Barbara. The senior Stanffer was a miller by profession, and when the son was of suitable age he was instructed in the same pursuit, in which he passed 15 years, at the end of which time he came, as stated, to Whiteside County. He first bought 60 acres in Sterling Township, located on sections 3 and 4. He fixed his residence on the former, where he has since lived. He is at present the owner of 100 acres of improved land. He is an apiarist, and his yard is stocked with 66 stands of bees. He is operating in that line with satisfactory results. Mr. Stauffer has officiated several years as School Director. He is a believer in the principles of the Republican party.

He was united in marriage in Lancaster Co., Pa.,

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Pra Lucians

Dec. 14, 1848, to Catherine, daughter of Isaac and Frances (Neff) Bressler, natives of Pennsylvania and the parents of 11 children who grew to be men and women. They were born in the following order: Eliza, Levi, Ann, Henry, Catherine, Peter, Isaac, Benjamin, Lydia, Mary and Frances. Mrs. Stauffer was born June 2, 1827, in Lancaster Co., Pa., and she has become the mother of five children, as follows: Ema F., Isaac, Arthur F. and Mary F.; one child died in infancy.



ames Wood, general farmer on section 19, Clyde Township, was born March 5, 1832, in Sattelworth, Yorkshire, England, and he is the son of Joseph and Mary (Brodbent) Wood, who were farmers in England, their native country. They had four children, the two oldest being twins, and the third in order of birth being the son who is the subject of this sketch. He was eight years of age when the family abandoned their native land to find a home across the sea. They located in Worcester, Mass., and later went thence to Rockland Co., N. Y. Soon afterward they made another removal, to Dutchess Co., N. Y.

In 1848 Mr. Wood came to Clyde Township with his father. At that date the township was comparatively in its original state, being mostly unimproved and the prairie still lying fallow as it had done through all the years in which it had spread its broad acres to the sunlight. Newcomers experienced the inconveniences and privations of the pioneer period, chief among which were the remoteness of the markets. For ordinary supplies it was necessary to go to Albany and Mt. Carroll. To sell stock, a distance of 60 miles must be traversed, to Rockford. Mr. Wood's first purchase of land included 69 acres, which he let to another party some time after. In company with three others,-Thomas Alldritt, Ephraim Bestle and Richard Trye,-he went to Pike's Peak. This was in 1869, when the gold fever was at its height, and they made the route thither with a four-horse team across the plains, and encountered the experiences common to the emigrants of that year. They met with disaster, as there was no work for any one and they had no means to aid them in returning. They finally sold some mining implements, comprising picks and shovels, which they found in a deserted camp. They were thereby enabled to buy a sack of flour at Denver, for which they paid \$16, and which served as supply until they came within the limits of civilization. After reaching his home Mr. Wood located on his farm.

Aug. 17, 1862, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Elizabeth J. (Marshall) Demmon, at Fulton, Whiteside County. Mrs. Wood is the daughter of Alexander A. and Elizabeth (Chalbiant) Marshall. She was born June 16, 1832, at Lexington, Ky. Her parents were born in the State of Kentucky and were of English descent. The mother died when the daughter was 12 years of age. After that she lived in Brooklyn, N. Y. By her first husband she is the mother of one child, Edway C. Tucker. By her second husband she had no children. Lulu G. is the name of the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Wood.

They have now 160 acres of land in Clyde Township, all of which is under excellent cultivation. They also own three lots in Morrison. Mr. Wood is also joint owner of 160 acres in Dakota. He is rapidly gaining ground as a stock man. He is zealous and active in the interests of the Republican party and has held several township offices. Mrs. Wood belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ufus K. Hiddleson, resident at Unionville, where he is living in retirement, has been a citizen of Whiteside County since 1850. His father and mother, John and Mary (Pimm) Hiddleson, were natives of Pennsylvania, and came in 1865 to this county, where

they passed the remainder of their lives. The mother, who was born in 1786, died April 19, 1866, in the township of Mt. Pleasant. The father, who was born in 1789, died Oct. 25, 1875. Edwin M., Rufus K., Jane S., Wm. P., Rebecca, John A., Joseph H., Lydia A. and Mary E. were the names of their children.

Mr. Hiddleson was born Jan. 19, 1813, in Chester Co., Pa., and he lived in that State until his removal to Whiteside County, obtaining there a commonschool education and laboring as a farmer. On coming to Illinois, he located in the township of Mt. Pleasant, where he became an extensive land-holder, owning 440 acres of the variety of land which gives Whiteside County its prestige, located on one of the

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creeks which traverses the township. He has disposed of the major portion to relieve himself of the cares of extensive business connections in his advancing years, and is at present the owner of about 122 acres of land in Whiteside County. He also owns 160 acres of land in Mitchell Co., Kan.

In political sentiment he is a Republican. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace four years and also has officiated in other township offices.

He was first married March 12, 1836, in Lycoming Co., Pa., to Caroline Converse, and they became the parents of three children,—Sarah E., Lydia J. and William P. The wife and mother was born in the State of Vermont, and died in March, 1883, in Mt. Pleasant Township. Mr. Hiddleson was again married Aug. 28, 1883, in Grundy Co., Iowa, to Mrs. Charlotte (Dening) Long. Mrs. Hiddleson was born June 11, 1832, in England, where she grew to womanhood and was married to Simeon Long, who died there June 9, 1877. By her first marriage she had four children,—Ellen A., Emily M., Daniel D. and Charles. In 1882 she came with her children to the United States and located in Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiddleson are members of the Protestant.Methodist Church.

The portrait of Mr. Hiddleson which appears on a preceding page is made from a likeness taken in 1885.

rbuthnot W. Ritchie, farmer, section 15, Ustick Township, is a citizen of the United States by adoption, his birth having taken place May 1, 1825, in Scotland. His parents, George and Margaret (Reed) Ritchie, were born in Scotland. While a resident in his native land he was interested in agricultural business and in quarrying stone. In the summer of 1853 he came to the United States and located in Ustick Township. He owns 334 acres of land, which is chiefly under cultivation. Mr. Ritchie is a Republican in political connection, and he has filled several of the township offices.

His marriage to Rachel Adan took place June 9, 1854, in Ustick Township. They have had nine children,—Charles A., George A., William A., Margaret J., James A., Steward D., John N., Agnes N. and May E. Mrs. Ritchie is the daughter of Charles and Margaret (Rae) Adan. She was born March 2, 1831, in Scotland, of which country her parents also were natives. She and her husband are members of the Presbyterian Church.



Clyde Township, was born Jan. 21, 1840, Clyde Township, was born Jan. 21, 1840, in Franklin Co., Pa. Samuel Diehl, his father, was born in the same State, and was of German descent and parentage. He was born

i in 1800 and died in Pennsylvania in September, 1883. The mother of Mr. Diehl, whose maiden name was Elnora Cook, and was also a native of Franklin County, was of Irish ancestry and died on the family homestead in January, 1843. The family included seven children,—three sons and four daughters,—who are all living.

Mr. Diehl was two years of age when his mother died. His father was soon after married again, and he remained at home until he was 18 years of age, obtaining a common-school education. He then began an independent life as a farm laborer and was employed at various points until he was married and settled in life.

He was united in marriage to Susannah Zook, Nov. 21, 1861, in Greene Township, Franklin Co., Pa. She was born there Feb. 19, 1844, and is the sister of Abraham Zook, of whom a sketch appears on other pages of this ALBUM. She is the child of her father's second marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Diehl five children have been born: Mahala married Charles Etter, Dec. 25, 1879, and they reside in the township of Hopkins, and have three children,— Cora M., Elmer C. and Mabel E. Jacob, Katie A., Elnora and Oliver are living at home.

The family removed from Pennsylvania to Illinois in the fall of 1864, and they located on the farm of which they have since been the occupants. It contained 120 acres of land and at the date of purchase was partly improved. With the exception of about ten years this has been their residence, and the place is under complete improvements. A further purchase of 80 acres has been made, and the farm is in excellent agricultural condition. The proprietor is engaged to some extent in dealing in live stock.

Mr. Diehl is a Democrat and has held various offices. The entire family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

harles A. Griswold, A. M., M. D., one of the leading physicians of Western Illinois, and the oldest resident medical practitioner of Fulton, was born in Saybrook, Conn., Nov. 24, 1830, and is the son of Selah and Rosana (Bull) Griswold. His father was a descendant of the Griswold family prominent in the early history of Connecticut, after whom Fort Griswold was named, and whose membership included one Governor of the State. The grandfather of Dr. Griswold was a pensioner of the War of the Revolution, while his father was a pensioner of the War of 1812-14.

Charles A. received his primary education at Cheshire, Conn., entered Yale College, where he took a regular course, and graduated in the class of 1852. He took two courses of medical lectures at Yale, and spent three years in study in connection with the State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica, N. Y. He finished one course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York City, and received the degree of M. D., in March, i856, from the last named institution.

He came to Fulton, Ill. early in September, 1856, and, unlike most young physicians, he entered upon a successful practice almost immediately. He pursued his profession at Fulton till October, 1862, when he entered the service of the Government, in the late war, as Assistant Surgeon of the 93d Regiment, Ill. Vol. Inf. He was in the Yazoo Pass expedition, in the siege of Vicksburg, and entered the city after its surrender, remaining there till September. He was at the battle of Mission Ridge, and followed Sherman in his celebrated march to the sea. He was detailed for special duty on many occasions, and in December, 1864, he was promoted to Regimental Surgeon of the 93d. He served in the 15th and 17th Army Corps, till the close of the war, and was mustered out in July, 1865, having served three years, without meeting with a casualty, or failing for a day to be on hand for duty. While he endured many hardships incident to army life,

his experience gained on the field, especially in surgery, has amply repaid him. In fact, his term of service in the late war marks an epoch in his life, of which he may well be proud, while the vivid recollection of the scenes through which he passed, often terrible, and sometimes humorous, will always supply interesting matter for retrospection.

After his return from the war, the Doctor resumed his practice at Fulton, and has steadily advanced to an honorable position in his profession.

He was prominently identified with the Union Medical Society, of Whiteside Co., Ill., and Clinton Co., Iowa, and is also a member of the Whiteside County Medical Society. He was appointed Delegate to the American Medical Association, which convened at Minneapolis, Minn., in June, 1882. He was connected with the Northern Illinois College three years, during which time he lectured on Physiology, Anatomy and Hygiene. He was appointed Examiner of Pensions, on his return from the war, and has held that position continuously since. He has held various local offices, having served as Mayor of Fulton in 1868, Supervisor of Fulton Township two terms, and three terms as School Director.

He has been a Freemason many years, and is a member of Fulton City Lodge, No. 189, A. F. & A. M., of which he has been Master four years.

Dr. Griswold was married at Cleveland, Ohio, July 5, 1866, to Miss Alice E. Smith. They had four children, three daughters and one son, namely: Marietta Alice; Joe Adelaide, born March 8, 1870, died Sept. 30, 1870; Henrietta Beaumont; Charles Richard, born Dec. 1, 1874, died July 19, 1875.

Marietta and Henrietta, his surviving children, are attending school at Cleveland, under the care of relatives. Mrs. Griswold died Dec. 10, 1874.

The Doctor has been addicted to literary pursuits, more or less, as the spirit moved him, and has been a liberal contributor to the local press. At one time he was associate editor of the Fulton Advertiser, a Republican paper of this city, since changed to the Journal. He is a terse and expressive writer, whose articles are always of interest, on whatever subject he may touch. In politics he is a "stalwart Republican." He has always taken a lively interest in politics, and has done good service for the party. He has been a delegate to many local conventions.

There is one episode in the Doctor's life that he

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will never forget, and from the effects of which he will never fully recover. He was returning from Connecticut, where he had been to attend the funeral of his father, who died in his 97th year, and was a passenger on the ill-fated train that made the fearful plunge through the Ashtabula bridge, Dec. 29, 1876, a distance of 140 feet, to the river below! He was taken from the wreck in an insensible condition, but with whole bones. He is satisfied that one such experience in a lifetime is enough.

Ifred B. Daniel is a prominent agriculturist of Whiteside County, and is a citizen of Clyde Township, where he is located on section 21. He is a native of the county, having been born in Jacobstown, Mt. Pleasant Township, June 15, 1842, and was one of the first white children who began life in Whiteside County. His father, Henry Daniel, was a miller by profession, and was born in England. In early life he emigrated thence to Canada, where he married Lydia Hollenhead, and lived a considerable time with his family in Ontario. The father was the operator there of a water-power grist-mill, which he managed some time, and afterwards became the owner of a large tract of land in Clyde Township. Later he went to Houghton, on the Mississippi River, in Iowa, where he operated as a miller until his death about the year 1848. The mother, so far as known, was born in the province of Ontario, where she was brought up and educated. Her death took place in the township of Clyde about the year 1857.

The son, who is the subject of this sketch, lived with his mother until her death. He was then 15 years of age, and he entered the family of a man named Dent, one of the oldest citizens of the township of Clyde, who is still living. Mr. Dent released him from his obligations to himself, when he was 20 years of age, and he passed some time in general farm labor. The first event of any importance was his marriage Feb 12, 1866, to Cynthia Mutart, who was born in Canada, and came after reaching womanhood to Whiteside County, where she found a home with her relatives. She was of mixed French and English extraction, and died Aug. 9, 1871, in Clyde Township. Of this marriage two children were born, as follows: Lydia, Oct. 9, 1867; and Ora, Oct. 16, 1869. The second marriage of Mr. Daniel, to Mrs. Jennie (Schwarer) Lay, occurred Jan. 31, 1878, in Ustick Township. She is the daughter of John V. and Marie (Oberacker) Lay. Her parents were born respectively in Prussia and Bavaria, and were both of German ancestry. Mrs. Daniel was born Oct. 25, 1855, in Germany, and when she was six years of age emigrated with her parents to the United States and located in the State of New York. The father died there in 1864, of quick consumption, and the death of the mother, of the same disease, occurred in 1866. The daughter was 11 years of age when she was wholly orphaned, and she was cared for by strangers until she was married to Harry K. Lay, that event occurring July 29, 1874. She became the mother of one child, Roswell L., born Aug. 16, 1875. At the time of her second marriage she was a resident of Clyde Township. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel have three children, born as follows: Bertha L., Nov. 29, 1878; Reuben H., May 17, 1882; and Alfred D., Sept. 12, 1884.

After his first marriage Mr. Daniel located on the homestead of his father, where he had control of one-fifth of the estate for some time, and later purchased the interests of the other heirs. He owns r70 acres of land, all of which is well improved, fenced, stocked and supplied with good buildings, among which is one of the best stock and grain barns in the county. He is a Democrat, and has never aspired to the honors of official life.

ornelius Springer is a farmer on section 33, Ustick Township, and the son of Jacob H. and Hannah (Davoe) Springer. His parents were born in the State of New York, and in 1866 came to Whiteside County, locating in Union Crove, where the father died, Aug. 26, 1876. The mother still lives in Union Grove Township. Their children, who numbered 12, were named: Clarinda, Henry, Jacob, Cornelius, Daniel, Eleanor C., Lavina E., Martin, Wynard, John G., Alonzo and Alexander.

Mr. Springer was born Oct. 9, 1830, in Herkimer Co., N. Y., obtained his education in the public schools, and since the beginning of his life of active

independence, he has been occupied chiefly with agricultural pursuits, although he has given some attention to the business of a carpenter. In 1860 he left his native State to engage in farming in Illinois, and he settled in Ustick township, where he is now the owner of 155 acres of land. He also owns 640 acres in Dakota.

Mr. Springer is a Republican in political principle, and accepts the doctrines of the Prohibitionists. He has filled the offices of Road Commissioner, Collector, School Director and Overseer of Highways.

His marriage to Mary A., daughter of Hiram and Nancy (Munger) Stratton, took place Oct. 28, 1852, in Jefferson Co., N. Y. The parents came in 1859 to Whiteside County, and located in Ustick Township. The mother died in November, 1876, in Morrison. The father is still living. Their children are Adaline E., Theresa N., Mary A., Calista F., Ellen L., Emeline and Celia. Mrs. Springer was born Oct. 23, 1831, in Rutland Co., Vt. Nine children have been born of her marriage to Mr. Springer—Hiram A., Martin J., Eleanor T., Eber D., Alonzo J., William D., Grant U., Herbert and J. D. Eber is not living.

Mr. and Mrs. Springer are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; also their sons, Hiram and Alonzo.

ohn H. Wetzell, farmer, section 34, Hume Township, is a native citizen of Whiteside County, having been born April 20, 1857, in Genesee Township. His parents had a family of six children. He is the youngest, and also the only son. In 1865 the family removed to the township of Hume. Mr. Wetzell was fond of study, and made good use of such school privileges as the times afforded. When he was 18 years of age he put his education to practical use by teaching in Genesee Township. He supplemented his stock of knowledge by attendance at five local Normal institutes. He passed the winters of five years in teaching, and worked on farms summers. At the end of that time he found his health was suffering from confinement and the routine of the duties attendant upon his profession, and he abandoned it to make a specialty of agriculture. He

became the owner of his father's homestead, and after his marriage fixed his residence thereon. He is now the owner of 338 acres of land, chiefly under a good order of cultivation, and furnished with convenient and well-built structures suited to the necessities of the farm. He is in accord with the tenets of the Republican faith, and is at present a Township Trustee.

On the 14th day of June, 1881, his marriage to Katie Horlacher took place. She was born Nov. 26, 1859, in Genesee Township, and is the daughter of Godfrey Horlacher, of whom a personal narration is given in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Wetzell have two children, who were born as follows: David A., May 16, 1882, and Emma E. Oct. 30, 1884.

Mr. Wetzell is a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, with which he has been connected since he was 11 years old.

acob W. Hollinshead, a farmer in Ustick Township, located on section 7, is the son of John and Betsey (Rush) Hollinshead, of whom a personal sketch is given elsewhere, with that of Joshua Hollinshead. They died in Ustick Township, respectively in March, 1843, and in June, 1863. Their children were named Joshua, Julia A., Jacob W., Daniel, Lydia, Charles, Mary and Emily.

Mr. Hollinshead was born Aug. 22, 1831, in Canada, and he was about nine years of age when he came with his parents to Whiteside County. He received the advantages of the common schools, and was occupied on the home farm until he was 28 years of age. He then undertook the management of the homestead, in which he continued two years, and after that bought 94 acres of land situated on sections 7 and 8, in Ustick Township. On this he at once located and erected the buildings which he has since occupied and utilized in his agricultural operations. He is now the owner of about 217 acres in the county, and has 194 acres under good tillage.

In political connections Mr. Hollinshead is in sympathy with the Democrats. He has been Constable three years, Collector four years, Road Commissioner about ten years, has served as School Director, and in the spring of 1885 was elected As-

sessor. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and, with his wife, belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

He was married in Mt. Carroll, Ill., Sept. 12, 1858, to Jeannette, daughter of Orange and Margaret (Johnson) Benton, who had nine children, named as follows: Johnson, Lafayette, Rebecca, Edwin, Willard, Maria, Jasper, Jeannette and Emmett. Mrs. Hollinshead was born Feb. 17, 1837, in Chenango Co., N. Y., and to her and her husband three children have been born: Ethel L., Elizabeth M. and Frank L.



ugustus N. Mallory, of the firm of Cavert & Mallory, proprietors of the Sterling Iron Works, residence on Spruce Street, was born June 7, 1846, in Canada, his parents being L. D. and Malinda (Plumb) Mallory natives also of the Dominion, who came to Sterling in 1859.

Mr. Mallory received a common-school education; from 1863 to 1878 he followed the printing business, and since then has been a machinist. In 1865 he enlisted in the war for the Union, in Co. A, 34th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf., and was engaged in the battle of Raleigh, N. C. At the close of his four months' service he was honorably discharged. In his political views he is a Republican; and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

He was married Nov. 4, 1873, to Miss Josephine Adams, a native of Illinois, and they have one daughter, named Bertha.

ohn C. Parnham, farmer, section 27, Ustick Township, is the son of John and Mary (Craven) Parnham, whose family comprised six children, five of whom were younger than the subject of this sketch. They were born in the order in which their names are here given: Elizabeth, Sarah, Ann (1st), Charles and Ann (2d). The fourth child is dead.

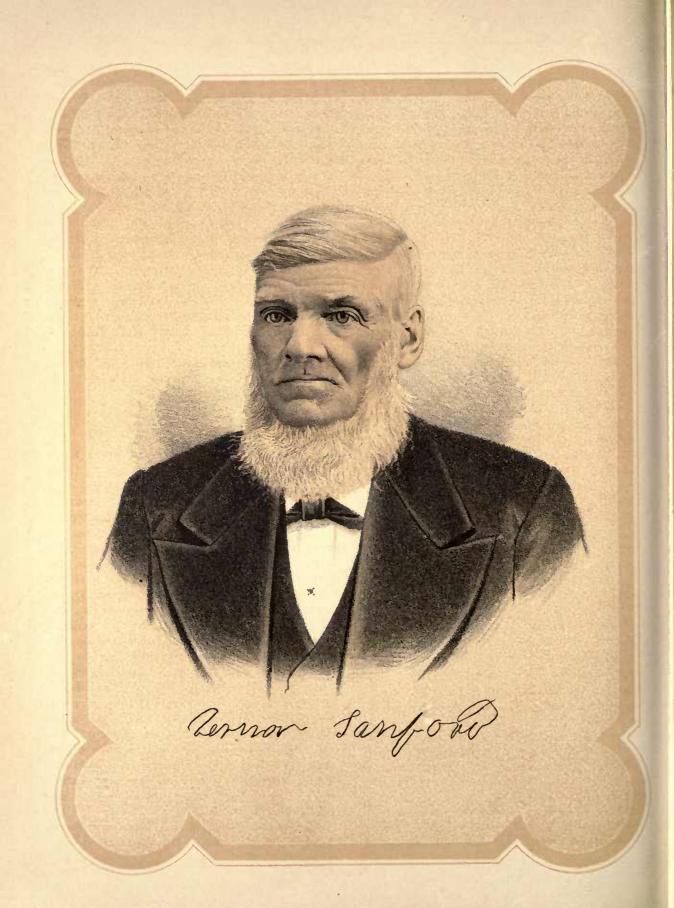
Mr. Parnham was born in England, where his parents passed their entire lives. His birth occurred Nov. 11, 1836, and he was 19 years of age when he came from his native country to the United States. He located in Lyndon Township, Whiteside Co., where he rented farms until 1867, the year in which he removed to 200 acres which he had purchased in Ustick Township, and where he fixed his homestead. He was married in Lyndon Township to the widow of Alfred Parnham, Mrs. Jane (Ridley) Parnham. Her first husband died June 5, 1860, from injuries received in the tornado of June 3, two days before. The house in which the family lived was torn to atoms by the fearful storm which crossed from Iowa and struck the western side of Whiteside County, just at evening on Sunday, June 3, 1860. The two children-Charles and William A .- were in bed, and after the storm had passed the first child was found dead some distance from the house. Mrs. Parnham was born June 25, 1833, in England, and is the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Rush) Ridley, whose family included six children. The brothers and sister of Mrs. Parnham are John R., Joseph, Matthew, Charles and Elizabeth. By her second marriage Mrs. Parnmam has three children-Lydia A., Katie M. and Gertie A. She and her husband belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Parnham is a Prohibitionist in temperance principle. He has always been a Republican, and is now serving his third year as Road Commissioner.

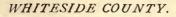
ohn Sykes, retired farmer, resident on section 18, Clyde Township, is a citizen of the United States by adoption, having been born Nov. 14, 1818, in Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England. Charles Sykes, his father, was a craftsman, and worked in the woolen mills of Sarah (Croft) Sykes, his mother, was Yorkshire. born in England and was reared by her uncle, her parents having died when she was an infant. She lived all her life in her native country and died there. After her demise the father emigrated to the United States and located in Scott Co., Iowa, where he died, in Letare Township, about 1862, aged 73 years. They had seven children. Four are still living, of whom Mr. Sykes is the oldest.

He was reared and educated in his native country, and at the age of 16 years he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a weaver, in which he was occu-

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pied until 1841, when he came to America and located in the State of New York. He operated as a journeyman weaver for some years in various parts of the State, and held the position of foreman in several factories. He managed the carpet factory of Higgins, in the city of New York, seven years, and operated also at Poughkeepsie and at Haverstraw. He next engaged in the management of a cardingmachine for Alexander Smith at another place in the State of New York, where he was employed one year. At the end of that time he came West to establish a permanent home, and located on 400 acres of land in Clyde Township, which he had purchased a year previous to his removal hither. He was among the earliest of the pioneer settlers of the township, and at the date of his taking possession of his farm neighbors were few and widely scattered. Morrison was not in existence, even in the sanguine imagination of speculation. Sterling was in its swaddling clothes. Some months after becoming a resident of the township, in company with a brother, he made a trip with ox teams to Chicago. He had shipped a considerable amount of personal property from the East, which was detained for want of transportation facilities. The time was early September, and the heat was so excessive as to necessitate night travel. On one of the nights just preceding their arrival in the city, an Irishman proposed to purchase one of the teams. Mr. Sykes mentioned his price and the Irishman accepted the terms, as teams were scarce and the opportunity to purchase a good team, even at extravagant rates, could not be allowed to pass.

Mr. Sykes cultivated an ambition to convert his farm into one of the best in the county. He is now the owner of 380 acres, which includes his first purchase of 160 acres. The entire acreage is improved and supplied with a class of buildings which are in fair rank with the best in the county. He also owns 200 acres in Iowa, which is under good improvements with excellent buildings. He is also engaged in traffic in graded cattle and other classes of stock, and is dealing in them to considerable extent.

Mr. Sykes was married Nov. 29, 1843, at Brooklyn, N. Y., to Susannah, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Peterson) Owens, the former a descendant of Welsh parents, the latter of German ancestry, and both were born in the city of New York. On the mother's side Mrs. Sykes is a descendant of John

Paulding, one of the captors of Major Andre. Richard Owens was a skillful painter, and himself and wife passed their whole lives in the place where they were born. The death of the former took place in 1822; that of the latter in 1840. Mrs. Sykes was born Jan. 5, 1815, in the city of New York. Her father died when she was seven years of age, and she was reared by her mother. To Mr. and Mrs. Sykes seven sons and daughters were born, and two have died. The record is: Richard married Harriet Ridmon and they reside in Iowa; John E. is the second in order of birth; Susannah is the wife of William Smith, and they are farmers in Ustick Township; Helen is an accomplished musician; William H. C. is conducting the agricultural affairs of the homestead; Sarah A. and Mary E. are deceased.

Mr. Sykes is a decided Republican. His wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ernon Sanford is a pioneer of Jordan Township of 1836, and, after nearly 50 years' identification with the development of Whiteside County, is living in retirement on his farm on section 1 of the township where he settled in its earliest period. He was born. April 4, 1810, in the township of Middletown, Delaware Co., N. Y. Cyrenius Sanford, his father, was born in Connecticut, of New England parentage, and married Anna Hubbell. Both were of pure Yankee lineage. They were married in Connecticut, and went to Delaware Co., N. Y., where they remained until 1834, the date of their coming to Ogle Co., Ill., where they were among the earliest settlers.

Mr. Sanford is the sixth of his parents' children, and he lived at home until he was married. Catherine Campbell became his wife Sept. 7, 1834. She was born Nov. 18, 1815, in Dutchess Co, N. Y., and is the daughter of Henry and Rachel (Martin) Campbell. Her parents were natives of the State of New York and were farmers. They moved to Delaware County, where her father died. Her mother afterwards came to Ogle Co., Ill., where she spent the closing years of her life.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanford located on section 1, Jordan-Township, Nov. 8, 1836. They came direct from

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the town of Middletown, Delaware Co., N. Y., They bought 320 acres of land, chiefly located on section 1. They lived at first in a pioneer's cabin, built of logs in primitive style, which they abandoned in a very few years to take possession of the first frame house built in the township, erected by the proprietor. The entire property of Mr. Sanford is under improvement, including 204 acres which he owns in Jordan Township and 101 in Ogle County.

In 1848 the ancient village of Sanfordville, which was named for Mr. Sanford, was laid out, but is now in decay.

The following record is that of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Sanford: Mary Jane was born Feb. 5, 1837, and married Edwin Wolcot Dec. 13, 1854. She died March 25, 1861. Nancy was born April 15, 1839, and was married Oct. 22, 1857, to Gilbert Finkle. (See sketch.) Rachel A. was born Oct. 12, 1852, and died Dec. 4, 1855. Mrs. Sanford belongs to the Baptist Church. Mr. Sanford is a Democrat in political faith.

Probably the familiar features of no pioneer of the county will be more welcomed within this ALBUM by the people of Whiteside County than those of this venerable man; and accordingly a lithographic likeness of him is given upon a page in proximity.

avid Cowan, farmer, section 27, Ustick Township, has been a citizen of Whiteside County since June, 1854. He is the son of Robert and Mary (Sellers) Cowan, and his parents were born and died in Scotland. Their seven children were born in the following order: William, Mary, Robert, Adam, John, David and Elizabeth.

Mr. Cowan, the youngest son, was born June 22, 1822, in Scotland. He was educated in the parish school near his early home, and he was a farmer on his native heather until 1854. In June of that year he bade a final farewell to the land of his birth, and on reaching Whiteside County went to the township of Union Grove, where he remained ten months. He went next to Clyde Township, where he passed a similar period, working by the month. In 1857 he located where he has since lived and managed his farm, which comprises 123 actes in tillage.

Mr. Cowan was married April 10, 1857, in Union-

ville, Union Grove Township, to Agnes, daughter of Archibald and Agnes (Wilson) Taylor. She was born April 25, 1822, in Scotland, which was also the native land of her parents. Robert S., Archie T., Mary A., Lizzie W. and Margaret B. are the names of the children of which Mr. and Mrs. Cowan have been the parents. The youngest daughter died when five years old. The parents are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Cowan is a Nationalist in political sentiment; in temperance principle he is a prohibitionist. He has held the office of School Director three years.

Mrs. Cowan had ten brothers and sisters, born as follows: Robert (1st), Elizabeth, John, Robert (2d), Agnes, Archibald, James, Margaret (1st) Gilbert, Margaret (2d) and Mary. Five of the above only are now living, all of whom are residing in the United States.



Cohn P. Hey, general farmer, section 23, Jordan Township, was born Feb. 11, 1856, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. His parents, Jacob and Klementina (Dal) Hey, were born respectively in Bavaria and Baden, Germany. She is a sister of Dr. Jacob Dal, of Chicago. They came to America in early life, and were married in Poughkeepsie. Their son, who is the subject of this sketch, was but two months old when they removed to Illinois. The mother was a second wife, and Mr. Hey is the oldest child of the later marriage. The family settled in Lee Co., Ill., near Gap Grove, in Palmyra Township. Later, they came to Whiteside County and the father purchased 80 acres of land on section 23, Jordan Township (1858), which is now the residence of Mr. Hey, of this sketch.

The latter was reared at home and educated at the public schools. At 21, he worked for his father by the month, and in the next year he became the husband of Elizabeth Baer, to whom he was married Feb. 26, 1878. She is the daughter of Martin Baer, of whom a sketch is given elsewhere. She was born Jan. 2, 1854, in Manor Township, Lancaster Co., Pa. When she was little more than three years of age, her parents came to Illinois, settling in Jordan Township, where she has lived and

obtained her education. To her and her husband three children have been born, as follows: Mary A., March 14, 1880; Clement, March 8, 1882; Henry, March 8, 1884.

Since their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Hey have lived on the Hey homestead. The former has become a prominent agriculturist. He first purchased 100 acres of land on section 22, adjoining the homestead. Later, he bought the 160-acre homestead on sections 23 and 26, and the entire tract is under an excellent order of tillage. Mr. Hey is engaged in raising horses, cattle and hogs, and buying and feeding cattle. He is a Republican in political preference.

arcellus Kidder, is a prominent and enterprising farmer of Jordan Township, and is located on section 14, where he owns a large farm comprising, in connection with his acreage on sections 11 and 15, 300 acres in a solid body. It is all well improved and supplied with fine farm buildings. Mr. Kidder is also successfully engaged in raising stock.

He was born Sept. 8, 1840, in Bristol, Grafton Co., N. H. Benjamin Kidder, his father, was a native of the same place, and was a descendant from a family who came to America during the Colonial period, and were participants in the War of the Revolution.

Benjamin Kidder married for his second wife, Mary Doton, whose father, Ephraim Doton, was born in New Hampshire, and was of English lineage, his progenitors having come to America previous to the war for Colonial independence. The first wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Dodge, was also born in New Hampshire and bore three children. One, named Adniram, is still living, in O'Brien Co., Iowa. Of the second marriage, three children were born: Electa married H. Taylor and died in Poweshiek Co., Iowa, June 9, 1878. She was born Nov. 15, 1837. Nelson B. is a farmer in Ogle Co., Ill.

Mr. Kidder's parents came West when he was 15 years old, in 1856. They located on section 11, on a farm containing 160 acres of land, where soil had never seen the implements of agriculture. On this place the family lived for years, the son remaining at home until he was married. The parents went later to Ogle County, where the father died, at Woosung, Aug. 6, 1883, aged 88. He was an active and prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The mother is 78 years old.

Mr. Kidder was married April 25, 1871, at Dixon, Lee Co., Ill., to Ella J., daughter of John G. and Hannah B. (Torcy) Annan. Her father was of Scotch lineage, and her mother descended from parents of English extraction. They were natives of New Hampshire, and were married in the city of Manchester. Mrs. Kidder was born Sept. 2, 1848, in Grafton, N. H. She was reared and educated principally in that county and completed her studies at New Hampton Institute. When she was 18 years of age, she began teaching and made that her occupation until 1869, when she came to Ogle County. She is the mother of two children. Ida L. was born May 9, 1875; Royce A. was born July 8, 1878.

Mr. Kidder, at the outset of his married life, located on 80 acres of the homested of his father, which is now included in his estate. He is a Democrat in political persuasion.



eorge W. Allen, deceased, came to Whiteside County in 1869, and located on section 4 of "township 20, range 6 east," now Lyndon Township. Associated with his son, A. B. Allen, whose biography is given elsewhere, he bought 547 acres of land situated on sections 4, 9 and 16, most of which was already improved. Mr. Allen was born in Skeneateles, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Oct. 22, 1801. His father was named Ethan Allen. George W. grew to manhood in his native county, and was there married to Sophronia Besse, in 1825. She was born in Westmoreland, N. Y., March 11, 1802. After his marriage Mr. Allen bought a tract of land in Wales, situated in the Holland Purchase, on which he resided until 1844, when he sold and came to Illinois. He drove the entire distance, conveying his family and portable property in two covered wagons drawn by four horses. He first made a location in Du Page County, removing in 1846 to Kankakee County, and settling in the township of Rockville. He bought a soldier's warrant of 160 acres, on which he built a

frame house and barn, and fenced and made the usual improvements. He sold the place in 1868 for \$45 per acre. He came to Lyndon in the spring of 1869, and was a citizen of that township until his death, July 21, 1884.

The first wife of Mr. Allen died in 1850, in Kankakee County. Her successor was Mary Ann Kearns, to whom Mr. Allen was married Aug. 4, 1853. The record of the children of the first marriage, five in number, is as follows: Albert B. is the oldest, and a personal account of him is given elsewhere in this volume; Sarah Ann married L. G. Tubbs, and resided for a number of years in Iowa; she died in Kankakee, while visiting in that city; Seymour J. lives in Kankakee; Mandane married Milton Bloom, who entered the military service of the United States during the Civil War, and died before the expiration of his term of enlistment. His widow lives in Lyndon Township, with her son, Bernard Bloom. Two children were born of the second marriage, viz.: Ethan G., who lives in Tennessee; and Ada, who is the wife of W. E. Freeman, of Lyndon Township.

ohn Avery, a farmer, section 16, Portland Township, is a son of Milburn and Elizabeth (Green) Avery, and was born in Walton, Northamptonshire, England, May 29, 1809. His parents were poor, and when he was a very small boy he went to work in a sack factory to turn a wheel (or spinning-wheel), and afterward engaged in farming. Feb. 21, 1854, he emigrated to this country, and after a residence in New York State of a few months, he came in the fall of 1854 to the township of Portland, this county, with no means in his possession. He rented a few years and then bought 75 acres where he now resides; but at present he is the proprietor of 135 acres. For the last two years he has rented his farm to his sons.

Mr. Avery was first married in Huntingtonshire, England, to Elizabeth Culpin, and by that marriage there were three children, all of whom are now deceased. Mrs. A, died in the old country, and Mr. Avery was again married, in that country, to Hannah Coaten, Oct. 22, 1838; she was born in Helpstone, England, Sept. 1, 1811. By this marriage there were seven children, five of whom are now living. The record at present stands as follows: James is a farmer in Portland Township; Hannah is the wife of Stanley Fuller, also a farmer in the same township; Martha is deceased; Ruth is the wife of Silas Dickerson, a farmer in Nebraska; John is a resident of this township; George is a farmer here, and Milburn is deceased.



obert Wallace, Mayor of Morrison, was born June 17, 1841, in Lochwinnoch, near Paisley, Scotland. His parents, William and Margaret (Dinsmore) Wallace, were natives of the same country, and the father was

born in 1812. The son was less than a year old when the family emigrated from "auld Scotia" to the New World, and located at Newburg, N. Y., where the father maintained his family by labor in a cotton factory. They came in 1851 to Whiteside County, and located in Clyde Township, where the father bought a farm of 120 acres. On this Mr. Wallace was reared, and when he attained to the period of independent manhood, purchased 80 acres of land in the township of Ustick. He conducted its agricultural progress for four years, and at the expiration of that time came to Morrison, where he bought the hardware business of W. L. Robinson & Bro. He became associated with N. S. Forsting in its interests and relations, and they managed their affairs jointly about two and a half years. He operated alone about the same length of time, after which he sold the business to its original proprietors.

In 1879, in partnership with his cousin, William H. Wallace, he established a private banking enterprise at Exeter, Neb. It was operated as a private institution until February, 1884, when a stock company was formed, and the establishment was converted into the National Bank of Exeter, with Mr. Wallace as its President, which position he still holds, and at intervals he gives its affairs his personal superintendence. In May, 1879, he was appointed to the position of cashier of Smith & Mackay's Bank, at Morrison, and discharged its obligations until July, 1884. At that date he resigned his connection with active business interests. He was elected Mayor of Morrison in the spring of

1883. He is a member of the Congregational Church.

Mayor Wallace was married Oct. 10, 1866, at Milledgeville, Carroll Co., Ill., to Malinda, daughter of George B. and Mary M. Dodd. Mrs. Wallace was born in Ohio. The family includes an adopted daughter, Julia Wallace.

acob Smaltz is a farmer on section 23, Ustick Township. He was born in Germany Nov. 9, 1814, and is the son of George and Kathrina Smaltz, who were also natives of Germany. He was married in his native land, Sept. 25, 1846, to Anna Fichter, and they are now the parents of ten children—Jacob, Mathias, Anna, Christiana, Dora, George, Mary, John, Eliza and William.

Mr. Smaltz emigrated with his wife and children to the United States in 1852. He went first to Ohio, where he lived 10 years, coming, in 1862, to Whiteside County. Soon after his arrival in Illinois he bought 80 acres of land in Ustick Township, on which he has since lived. He has exerted the thrift and energy which make continued existence possible in his own country, on the acres which he owns in Illinois, and has shown the worth of one main in the field of well directed effort. The habits he formed from necessity in early life have proved resources of profit to him under the privileges of a republic. He is now the owner of 203 acres in Whiteside County and 160 acres in Iowa. The home farm displays buildings of an excellent and valuable type. Politically Mr. Smaltz is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the German Lutheran Church.

illiam B. Gsell, farmer, section 30, Clyde Township, was born Feb. 15, 1854, near Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Pa. William Gsell, his father, was a farmer, and was also a native of the State of Pennsylvania, where he attained to the estate of manhood, and married Maria Burkhart. In 1864, the family removed to Clyde Township, where they settled on section 30. The father died Sept. 8, 1881, aged 61

years. He was the proprietor of 627 acres of land which, upon his decease, was divided among his 11 heirs. His death occurred in Ustick Township, where the mother still resides, and has reached the age of 64 years.

Mr. Gsell obtained a practical common-school education, and passed 21 years of his life under the guardianship of his father. The two years subsequent he lived with his oldest brother. He was married Oct. 7, 1879, in Sterling, at the residence of Rev. J. T. Mason, to Katie Wilson. John Wilson, her father, was Lorn in Scotland, and married Jane Blue, who was born in Nova Scotia of Scotch parentage. They were married in Whiteside County, whither they had come a short time previous. They were thereafter residents of Whiteside County, and were among the agricultural class. The father died March 9, 1883, in Clyde Township. The mother is 69 years of age. Mrs. Gsell was born in Clyde Township, Nov. 9, 1861, and is the mother of one child, Earl, born Aug. 18, 1882.

After the event of his marriage Mr. Gsell located on 115 acres of land on section 30, Clyde Township, and has every prospect of a successful career as a farmer. He is a Republican and has held several official positions in the township. Both himself and wife occupy a good social standing, and are generally esteemed.

and Clarissa B. (Jackson) Houghton, pioneers of 1843 in Whiteside County, whither they came from their native county of Herkimer in the State of New York. They passed the first year in Fulton and removed thence permanently to Ustick Township. The mother died there Oct. 25, 1861, and after that event the father went to Fulton, where he is now a resident. Their children were named Harrison L., George, Amelia C., Samuel N., Clarence B., Sedate W., Stewart D.

The oldest son was born Dec. 1, 1831, in Herkimer Co, N. Y., and he was 12 years old when he became a resident in Whiteside County. He lived with them at Fulton and has continued to live in Ustick Township since 1844. He is now a prominent and progressive farmer, and owns 260 acres of

land, of which 130 acres is in excellent agricultural condition. In his political affiliation Mr. Houghton is a Republican, and he has held several official township positions.

He was married March 15, 1857, in Mt. Carroll, Carroll Co., Ill, to Clarissa A., daughter of Canfield and Emily (Sylvester) Blodgett. Her father and mother were natives of Jefferson Co., N. Y., where the latter died. Her father removed in the spring of 1857 to Whiteside County, and located in the township of Union Grove. He died March 10, 1877, in Morrison. The nine children of the family were born in the following order: Rufus K., Clarissa A., Sylvester S., Jennie M., Douglass D., Emily I., Harrison H., Guvera M. and Phebe E. Mrs. Houghton was born July 2, 1831, in Jefferson Co., N. Y. Of two children born to herself and her husband, only Hattie C. is living. Emily died Jan. 25, 1861, aged three years.

sa M. Abbott, farmer, section 32, Ustick Township, has been prominent in the affairs of his township since his removal hither. He is the son of Benjamin and Dorcas (Noyes) Abbott, and his parents were born in New Hampshire. In 1848 they came to Whiteside County to spend their remaining years with their son. The father died Feb. 24, 1854, at the residence of the latter in Ustick Township, when 67 years of age. The mother died at the same place Feb. 27, 1877, at the greatly advanced age of 92 years. Their children were horn in the following order: Ephraim (1st), deceased, Susan M., Ephraim (2d), Peter G., Enoch N., Asa M., Laura D. and Ruth M.

Mr. Abbott was born Nov. 16, 1820, in Hartland, Windsor Co., Vt. He lived in his native State until he was 14 years of age, when he went to Massachusetts to learn the trade of a machinist, and he spent about six years in the manufacture of shelf hardwire. He went next to Springfield in the same State, where he was employed in the arsenal about one year, after which he went to Richmond, Ky., where he spent a year in gunsmithing. He then went to St. Louis, Mo., and was there employed at his trade about two years. He came thence to Oquawka, Henderson Co., Ill., where he opened a gunsmith's shop, which he managed about three years. In July, 1847, he came to Fulton, Ill. He worked at his trade about six months, and in the following spring he located in the township of Ustick, buying 120 acres of land on section 32, and there established his homestead. He has erected excellent buildings. His estate includes 420 acres of land in Whiteside, some timber land in Carroll County and a large tract in Kansas. Nearly all his land in Whiteside County is in tillage.

Mr. Abbott was married Dec. 6, 1846, in Oquawka, to Sarah, daughter of Jay and Mary (Lamoret) Sperry. Her parents were born respectively in Connecticut and New York. After her parents' marriage they went to Ohio, where they remained till 1837. They came thence to Hancock Co., Ill., where they resided till they went to Iowa, as stated. In 1846 they moved from Illinois to Iowa and located at Council Bluffs, where they remained until the termination of their lives. Their children were as follows: John, Mary A., Betsey, Phebe, Sarah, William, Aaron, Charles and Harrison. Mrs. Abbott was born Feb. 18, 1822, in Trumbull Co., Ohio. The family circle now includes six children,-Charles E., Jay M., Theo. S., Edward L., William L. and Alfred N. Ruth M., third child, died of lung fever when she was three years old. She was not fully grown to the size common to children of her age and was considered a dwarf. The oldest son was educated at the (then) Military College at Fulton, and when he was 17 years of age he enlisted in the 147th Ill. Vol Inf., and was in the military service one year as a musician. He is now a conductor on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. I. Morton is a farmer in Kansas. Theo. S. was graduated at the State University of Illinois. He is operating as a civil engineer, and has occupied prominent positions at different points, and for some years in Mexico. Edward L. is a graduate from the same institution and is engaged in the same business, in the city of New York. William L. is also a graduate from the University of Illinois, and is a mechanical engineer in Chicago. Alfred N. was also graduated at the same University.

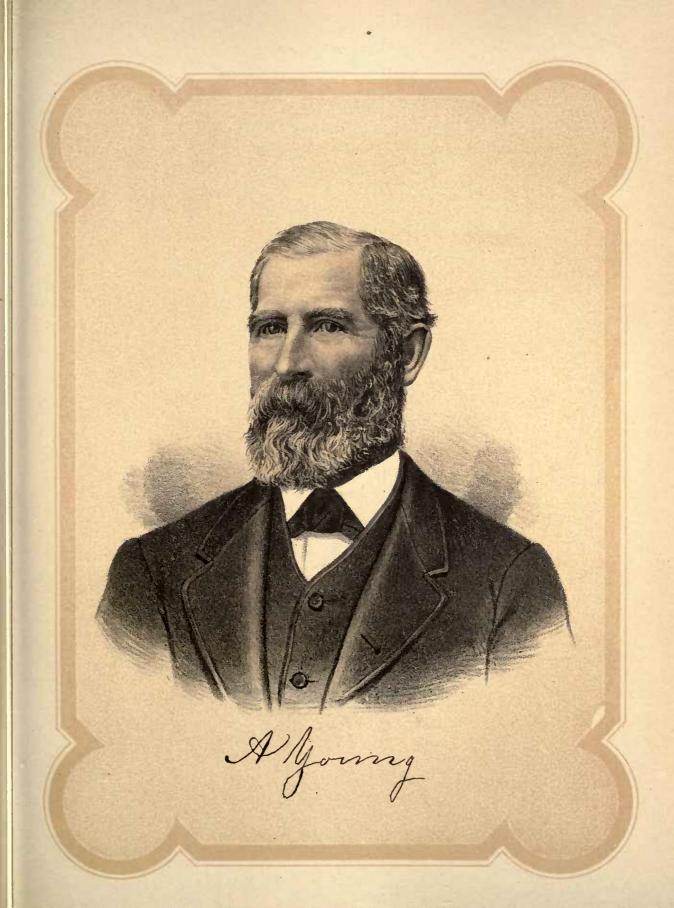
Mrs. Mary A. Oatman, the eldest sister of Mrs. Abbott, was murdered by the Indians in Arizona while on the way to Southern California in 1849. A full account of the massacre of the family is given elsewhere.

Mrs. Abbott is a member of the Baptist Church.

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Mr. Abbott has been a Trustee in the Methodist Episcopal Church since its organization in 1872 in Ustick Township, although not a member. He belongs to the Masonic Order and to the I. O. O. F. He is a Republican in political opinions and connections, was in earnest sympathy with the North in the Civil War, and before it he was the practical friend of the fugitives from bondage, to whom his house was open for protection on their way to freedom.



ohn F. Demmon, located on section 4, Clyde Township, is one of the heaviest land-holders in the county of Whiteside. He was born April 15, 1828, in Windsor Co., Vt. Roswell Demmon, his father, was a farmer, and was born in Hartford, Vt. His lineage was all traceable in America, through descending generations from English ancestors, who came from the mother country at an early period of Colonial history. The same facts pertain to the record of the mother of Mr. Demmon, who was born Amelia Farnsworth, in Woodstock, Vt. His parents died in Hartford, respectively in 1855 and 1840. They had five children.

Mr. Demmon was 16 years of age when his mother died, but he remained with his father, attending the schools of Hartford until 1850. At the age of 22 years, he made the beginning in his singlehanded contest with life. Coming to Belvidere, Ill., he entered the employment of Frink, Walker & Co., who controlled the mail routes in the northwestern part of the State. He acted as their agent 11 years, operating successfully at Belvidere, Cherry Valley, Rockford, Freeport, and Warren, and later at Galena. The completion of lines of railroad over his accustomed routes put an end to his connection therewith, and he went to Madison, Wis., where he was connected with another branch of stage-route business, acting as collector, a position which necessitated his personal examination of the accounts at all stations. He had some unique and peculiar experiences, one of which was his visit in December, 1855, to Sunrise City, an extreme northern post, where the cold was so intense as to freeze the mercury. In 1853 he had entered a claim of land in Clyde Township, of which he took possession in

1861. It comprised 800 acres of land and was entirely guiltless of acquaintance with the implements of the agriculturist. The history of Mr. Demmon's connection with the development of the farming resources of the township and county of which he is a resident, is, practically, the oft-told tale of the pioneer of the prairies. The degree of his success is commensurate with his plans and purposes, and the quality of his efforts. H. owns 840 acres in Clyde Township, and 240 acres connected therewith in an adjacent part of Carroll County. He is also the owner of 320 acres in the northern part of the same county,-in all 1,400 acres of farming land of valuable character. On his home estate are fine buildings suited to the business of the place, and a large residence. He markets annually 200 cattle, and makes specialties of raising Cotswold sheep and Short-Horns. He is also raising thoroughbred Hambletonian colts.

His marriage to Eliza A. Van Patten took place Dec. 20, 1864, at Chicago, and they have been the parents of five children, one of whom is no longer living. Charles R., John B., Rose and Stephen are the names of those who survive, and the family are resident at Mt. Carroll to obtain the benefit of the educational institution at that place.

Mr. Demmon is a Republican of active and decided type. He has little affinity for the honors of official life, but has officiated through one term as Justice of the Peace.

aron Young, a farmer of Mt. Pleasant Township, resident on section 12, was born Aug. 1, 1830, in Benton, Columbia Co., Pa., and is the son of Abraham and Ann (Peterman) Young. The former was a native of New Jersey, and the latter was born in Pennsylvnia,

where their marriage took place and where they located and reared their family. The father died in the Keystone State, and the mother has never left the place, where all her life has been spent. Their seven children were named Thomas W., John K., Amanda, Mercy A., Aaron, Sarah and Abraham P. All attained to adult age.

When he was of age Mr. Young came West. He left his native State in the spring of 1852, and lo-

cated at Dixon, Lee Co., Ill., where he remained until his removal from there to Whiteside County, an event which occurred in the spring of 1859. He then engaged in farming, and about 1863 he purchased 120 acres of land on section 12, where he established his homestead, and has since maintained his residence there. He has added 53 acres by subsequent purchase, constituting an estate of 173 acres, on which he has erected fine farm buildings.

Mr. Young was educated primarily in the common schools of his native county, and also passed nearly two years in study at Rock River Seminary, after coming to Lee County. He taught several terms of school while living at Dixon, and he also worked as a carpenter during his residence there.

He was united in marriage, in Sterling, Ill., April 1, 1858, to Rhoda E. Gardner, and their family of six children are named Lester C., Helen A., Mary E., Dora A., Clara M. and Marcia L. Mrs. Young was born April 4, 1834, in Luzerne Co., Pa., and is the daughter of Asahel and Rebecca (Colvin) Gardner, the former a native of Rhode Island, the latter of Pennsylvania. They had four children,-Almira, Adaline, Esther and Rhoda. Mrs. Young attended the district schools of her native county until she was 15 years of age, and after that she was a student about two years at Madison Academy in Luzerne County. After completing her education she engaged in teaching, with successful results, and was occupied in that vocation until her marriage. She came to Whiteside County in 1857.

Mr. Young affiliates with the Democratic party, and has acted in several official positions in his township.

His portrait and that of his estimable wife appear on previous pages. The photographs from which they were copied were taken in 1885.

Ibert B. Allen, a substantial farmer and prominent citizen of Lyndon, was born Nov. 18, 1826, in the town of Bennington, Erie Co., N. Y. When he was 17 years old he accompanied his parents (see sketch of George W. Allen) to Illinois, and he remained a member of the parental household until he became himself the head of a family. He was married Nov. 25, 1852, to Ann M., daughter of Alexander and

Maria (Bumpus) Mann: she was born in Richland Co., Ohio. His father settled in the township of Rockville, Kankakee County, and he bought a tract of land adjoining the paternal homestead, where he was a resident until 1866, when he bought an improved farm in Iroquois County. After two years he came to Lyndon Township, where he bought land in company with his father. He has improved his property, and is now a leading agriculturist, owning 400 acres of land in most excellent agricultural condition, with valuable buildings suited to the variety of husbandry to which the farm is devoted. In political connection and views Mr. Allen is a Republican.

Sophronia, Ida, May, Elmer, Maud, George, Sadie and Laura are the names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Allen.

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eorge O. Odlin, of Morrison, was born Aug. 26, 1823, in the town of Exeter, Rockingham Co., N. H. His parents, James and Martha (Osborn) Odlin, were natives of the same place. The founder of the family in the United States was born in England. He is prominent in the colonial history of Massachusetts, from the fact that he was one of the original owners of the land now included in Boston Common. The Odlin family were among the pioneer settlers of New Hampshire, and were identified with the days of first things in the Granite State. Rev. John Odlin became the Pastor of the First Congregational Church at Exeter, in 1706, and retained his charge until he was succeeded, in 1743, by his son, Woodbridge Odlin. The father died in 1776. The ministry of the son covered a period of 47 consecutive years, and the combined pastorate of father and son embraced 83 years.

Elisha Odlin, son and brother of those just named, is the ancestor in a direct line of Mr. Odlin of this sketch, from whom the latter is the sixth descendant. Elisha Odlin was also a clergyman in the Congregational Church, and was Pastor of a society at Amesbury, where the Quaker poet, John G. Whittier, lives. Winthrop Odlin, great-grandson of Elisha, was born in Exeter, which was also the place of nativity of his son, William Odlin, the father of

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William Odlin was a harness-maker by James. calling. James Odlin was a carriage manufacturer at Exeter, where he was born, and where he lived and died. The maternal great-grandfather of Mr. Odlin was named Jewett, and he was a member of one of the families who were among the original settlers of Exeter. The Osborn family were early settlers at Salem and Danvers, Mass., where they are still represented by their descendants. The family of William included five sons : James, William; Joseph, Benjamin and Woodbridge. They were all enterprising and successful business men at Exeter. They were prominent in current affairs, and were Abolitionists in principle. The youngest, Woodbridge Odlin, endowed Phillips Academy, at Exeter, with \$20,000, on the condition that 10 students from Exeter should be made the beneficiaries of the privileges of the institution, providing that there should be that number of poor and worthy applicants.

Mr. Odlin of this sketch was reared at Exeter. He was educated principally in the public schools of the place and attended the Exeter Academy several terms. He was 17 years old when he went to Concord to learn the printer's trade, and was in that business there 12 years. In 1844 he purchased an interest in the New Hampshire Statesman, which was and is now published at Concord. He edited that journal seven years, and sold out in 1851. He continued a resident at Concord and Manchester until 1856, when he went to Fond du Lac, Wis., for the purpose of engaging in the milling business, in which he was employed until 1858. In that year he came to Union Grove Township. He bought an improved farm on section 5, and was engaged in its management until 1881, when he put the property into the charge of his son, and removed to Morrison, where he has since resided.

He was united in marriage Sept. 9, 1846, to Emma P. Dustin. She was born in Francistown, Hillsborough Co, N. H., and is a lineal descendant of the celebrated Indian captive, Hannah Dustin. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Odlin are recorded as follows: William was born Aug. 3, 1847, and died May 6, 1865; George F. was born June 13, 1850, and died April 6, 1874; Emma C. was born Aug. 30, 1862, and died July 1, 1884; John was born Jan. 17, 1855, and married Margaret Entwhistle; he is conducting the affairs of his father's homestead; James was born June 14, 1859, and married Flora S. Corbett; they live at Guernsey, Iowa. The first wife of Mr. Odlin died March 25, 1869. He was a second time married to Harriet A., nee Fitz, the widow of Jason Childs, who died during the war in the military service of the United States. He was a member of the 1st New Hampshire Cavalry, and died in prison at Florence, S. C. She was born Aug. 16, 1836, in Chester, Rockingham Co., N. H., and has one child, Martha G. Odlin, born April 13, 1877.



arren Graves, farmer, section 26, Ustick Township, was born April 18, 1830, in Lewis Co., N. Y., where he lived 11 years with his parents, David L. and Polly Graves. The family came in 1841 to Ustick Township. Both parents are deceased. Mr. Graves is the only survivor of four children born to his father and mother. His farm comprises 120 acres of land in a tillable condition.

He was united in marriage July 3, 1856, at Sterling, Ill., to Mary, daughter of William Annan, a pioneer settler in Whiteside County. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Graves, but they have adopted Hattie, daughter of Henry Canfield, a resident of the city of Morrison. Mrs. Graves is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

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cohn M. Hughes, farmer residing on section 7, Mt. Pleasant Township, is a son of Richard T. and Mary J. Hughes. He was born in Genesee Township, this county, Aug. 24, 1847. The education of Mr. Hughes was acquired in the common schools of this county, and his years were spent on his father's farm until about 1875. He then removed to Ustick Township, this county, resided there a year and then went to Mt. Pleasant Township, where he at present resides. He is the owner of 213 acres of land in the latter township, located on section 7, and about 115 acres of the same is in a good tillable condition.

Mr. Hughes was united in marriage in Garden Plain Township, Oct. 22, 1873, to Miss Phebe R. Thompson. She is a daughter of James K. and

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Martha (Kyle) Thompson, natives of Pennsylvania. They came to this county in 1863 and settled in Garden Plain Township, where they at present reside. The issue of their union was nine children, namely: Margaret, Eliza J., John R., Phebe R., Sarah E., Eva M., Alice E., James A. and King W.

Mrs. Hughes was born in Wisconsin, Sept. 16, 1853. She and her husband are the parents of three children, namely: Herbert, Perry M. and Emma. Politically, Mr. Hughes is identified with the Republican party.



imothy Martin, deceased, formerly a farmer on section 31, Ustick Township, was born Aug. 5, 1821, in Jefferson Co., N. Y., where he was brought up, and lived until his removal in 1853 to Whiteside County. He was the proprietor of a farm in Ustick Township, which contained 80 acres. He died Oct. 21, 1876, and his widow is now the owner of the homestead, which is all in tillage.

Mr. Martin was married March 8, 1843, in Jefferson Co., N. Y., to Sally C. Paul. Their only child, Luna P., was born July 31, 1846, in Jefferson Co., N. Y., and is now the widow of Kendrick Blodgett. She resides at Morrison. Mrs. Martin was born April 4, 1823, in Middletown, Vt. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

larence B. Houghton, farmer, on section 8, Ustick Township, is the son of Levi and Clarissa B. (Jackson) Houghton, who were pioneers of 1843 in Whiteside County, and of whom as full a sketch as possible is given with that of H. L. Houghton. Mr.
Houghton of this personal narration was born Nov.
11, 1848, in the township where he is now identified with the agricultural class. He was educated chiefly in the common schools, and later went to Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College at Chicago, where he spent five months. With the exception of six months, during which he was engaged in mercantile business at Fulton, he has devoted his life to the pursuit of agriculture and raising stock. His estate includes 300 acres in Ustick Township, of which three-fifths is in tillage. Mr. Houghton is a Republican, and has served in several official positions.

His first marriage occurred Dec. 11, 1872, in Carroll Co., Ill., when Jane E. French became his wife. Her parents, Norman and Mary (Dunsbee) French, were natives of Vermont. The latter died Dec. 11, 1855, in Carroll County. Their family included three children: Jane E., Mary E. and Mary D.

Mrs. Houghton died Feb. 9, 1874. Mr. Houghton was a second time married, Oct. 5, 1876, to Mary D. French, sister of his first wife, and they have three children: Roy I., Harry F., and an infant son, unnamed, born May 26, 1885.



rin Sholes, resident at Morrison, formerly a farmer and merchant, was born June 19, 1808, at a place now known as Chipman's Point, in Vermont, and included within the township of Orwell, which was set off from

Rutland County to Addison County some years since. It was formerly Sholes Point, and is located about two miles south of the old fort, Ticonderoga, in Essex Co., N. Y. (The outline of Lake Champlain at this point is such that a portion lies due south of the fort.) His father, Joseph Sholes, was born June 17, 1771, and married Ann Hull, who was born Sept. 23, 1768. Both parents were born in Connecticut. Of their six children, Mr. Sholes is the only survivor. His mother was within sight of New London, Conn., when it was taken by Arnold, and her brother, who was in the fortifications, perished, with others, only one person escaping with his life.

Mr. Sholes was reared on a farm and was engaged in agriculture until 1841, when he went to North Ferrisburg, Addison Co., Vermont, and opened a mercantile enterprise, which he continued to manage 13 years. In November, 1854, he came West and located at Unionville, Union Grove Township, where he engaged in trade in hardware, tinware, etc., operating at that point until 1860. In that year he bought 160 acres of land in the township of Union Grove, located on section 29, where he pursued his agricultural projects until 1871, when he leased the farm and removed to Morrison. He owns his

residence, a dwelling adjoining and three lots connected therewith, besides several acres lying north of the village in the township of Mt. Pleasant. He also owns 320 acres in Dakota.

Mr. Sholes was first married Oct. 10, 1830, in Orwell, Vt., to Caroline Wicker. They had 11 children, of whom seven are still living, and they were born in the following order: Lucy P. (Savage); Louisa (Steer); Chipman W. resides in Lincoln, Neb., but owns and runs a cattle ranch in the Indian Territory; Watson W., a stockman in Fredonia, Kan.; Joseph, a farmer in Nebraska; Royce, a tinner in Fredonia, Kan.; Charlotte is now the wife of Eugene Steer, of Pierre, Dak.; Joseph and Rollin C. were soldiers in the Civil War, and enlisted in the Eighth Ill Cav. The latter died while in the military service of the United States. Mr. Sholes' wife died at Hinesburg, Vt. He was a second time married in Lyndon Township, March 20, 1857, to Mrs. Mary J Loomis. She was born Oct. 1, 1825, in Lewis Co., N. Y., and by her first marriage had three children-Alice, Sue A. and Bert Loomis. The older daughter is the wife of A. W. Hull, a railroad conductor in Minnesota. The son is a merchant in Hannibal, Mo.

fohn Lawton, farmer, section 29, Ustick - Township, is the only son of Samuel and Mary (Campbell) Lawton, who were born in England and lived and died there. The son was born May 6, 1831, in England. He had little opportunity for education save from observation, and in his early life he was a farmer and gardener. He improved an opportunity to study the art of a veterinary surgeon, in which capacity he has operated ever since. He came to the United States in 1859, settling primarily in Fall River, Mass., where he operated two years as a gardener. In February, 1861, he came to Whiteside County and bought 60 acres of land on the same section where he has since been a resident. His estate now includes 160 acres, of which about two-thirds is in a condition favorable to farming.

Mr. Lawton's marriage to Ann Hurst took place May 3, 1860. Mrs. Lawton is the daughter of John and Sarah (Hibard) Hurst, and her parents were born in England, where her mother died. Her father came with her to Fall River, where he passed the remaining years of his life. James, Mary, Jane and Ann were the names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Hurst. Mrs. Lawton was born in September, 1830, in England. She has become the mother of four children,—Thomas, Alfred, Edwin C. and Ruth A.

WHITESIDE COUNTY.

In the spring of 1885, Mr. Lawton was elected Supervisor of Ustick Township. He is independent in political connection and adopts the views of the prohibition element. Mr. and Mrs. Lawton are members of the Methodist Church.

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amuel A. Maxwell, teacher, at Unionville, has been all his life a resident in Whiteside County, having been born Dec. 27, 1851, in the township of Mt. Pleasant. His father and mother were Ambrose I. and Artemisia (Hulce) Maxwell. His father and mother were natives of Delaware Co., N. Y., and came thence, in 1837, to Lyndon Township, with the family whom they accompanied from their native State. They were married in 1839, and they went for a brief period to Ogle County, whence they returned to Lyndon Township, the scene of their life's labors, and where they are still resident. The father was one of the first mechanics in the county, and his services were in eager demand among the settlers.

Mr. Maxwell is the youngest of five children, and he had two brothers and two sisters—Louisa, Calvin A., James H. and Mary M. He obtained his education previous to his 20th year, in the common schools of his native county, and he subsequently attended the High Schools at Lyndon and at Polo, Ogle County. He was graduated at the latter institution in 1875. He interspersed his periods of study with teaching, to which he has since devoted his time in various parts of the county.

In 1882 he took charge of the school at Unionville, in which capacity he is still operating. Mr. Maxwell hold's credentials from the highest educational tribunals in the State, and is a member of the National Educational Association.

He was united in marriage Dec. 27, 1876, in Lyndon Township, to Esther W., daughter of Dennis and Harriet (Gary) Austin, and the three children

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now belonging to the family are named Edith L., Ralph E. and Vera J. Mrs. Maxwell was born April 20, 1857, in Lyndon Township. Her father was born in Indiana, and her mother in the State of New York. They settled in Lyndon Township in 1854, and had 10 children, named Emery, Willard F., Franklin P., Harrison C., Esther W., Olive B., Lincoln A., Hattie B., Clara E. and Clark D.

In political adherence Mr. Maxwell is a Republican, and supports the issues of the party of Prohibition. He is a member of the Baptist Church, to which his wife also belongs.

Cohn P. Sands, deceased, formerly a resident on section 7, Lyndon Township, was born Aug. 15, 1803, in Westchester Co., N. Y., and was the son of Jesse and Mary (Pardee) Sands, natives respectively of New York and Connecticut. The family removed to Yates County, in the same State, in 1819, whence they went, two years later, to Hornby, Steuben County. Mr. Sands was married in Hornby, June 8, 1825, to Candace Gaylord. Following is the record of their children : Ezra, the fourth son, was born March 9, 1839, in Yates Co., N. Y.; he was six years of age when his parents removed to Whiteside County, where he grew to manhood; he was 22 when the Civil War made it necessary for the Nation to demand aid of her strong sons, and he enlisted under the second call for troops, enrolling in August, 1861, in the Eighth Ill. Cav., Co. C. he was killed Oct. 11, 1863, in a skirmish at Raccoon Ford, Rapidan River, Va.; his command had been with the Army of the Potomac from the date of taking the field, and had participated in much service; he held the rank of Corporal; Pamela, the oldest daughter, was born Feb. 4, 1828, in Hornby, and was married April 4, 1849, to Jabez Lathe; she died Sept. 1, 1854, of cholera; Mary Jane, born March 18, 1836, was married Dec. 15, 1853, to Jonathan Remington. He was born in Pennsylvania, and located in Lyndon in 1845; he died of cholera, Aug. 28, 1854. Five children survive: Lydia was born Nov. 29, 1833; Charles G., Nov. 29, 1845, and Marcus A., Aug. 7, 1848. The mother was born

April 8, 1809, in Plymouth, Litchfield Co., Conn., and is the daughter of Marcus and Lydia (Pond) Gaylord. Her parents were born in Plymouth, and in 1826 went to Hornby, Steuben Co., N. Y., where they died. In 1830 John P. Sands moved to Yates County from Steuben, and there lived until 1842, when he returned to Hornby. In May, 1845, he started for Illinois, in the common way of traveling, with a wagon to convey family and household goods, and a span of horses. At Buffalo they embarked on a steamer, proceeding to Chicago, where they resumed their journey under the same circumstances as they left their home.

Mr. Sands made a claim on section 7, of township 20, range 5 east, which was in its original prairie condition. He built a log cabin, 14 x 16 feet in size, which the parents and eight children lived in three years, when they moved to a new frame house better adapted to their changing and improving circumstances. Mr. Sands improved his farm according to the usual methods, and it was his home during the remainder of his life—a period of almost 40 years. He died June 11, 1883. Mrs. Sands is still a resident on the homestead, and is 76 years of age.



ranklin B. Goff, farmer, section 33, Ustick Township, is the oldest son of Stephen W. Goff, a pioneer of Whiteside County of 1844. His father was born in 1805, in JR. Granville, Hampshire Co., Mass., whence he removed to Jefferson Co., N. Y., and was married in Watertown, in that county, in 1827, to Almira Bull. When their family came to this county they located on section 33, in Ustick Township. The mother died April 28, 1874; the father's demise occurred Aug. 30, 1884. Their children, nine in number, were born in the following order: Franklin B., Martin M., Johnson B, Sarah R., Lorenzo D., Lyman D., Olive E., James E. and Austin W. Lyman D. became a soldier in the military service of the United States and enlisted in the 126th Ill. Vol. Inf. He died at Vicksburg, Miss., from the effects of a sunstroke. Martin M. died May 7, 1885, in Ustick Township.

Mr. Goff was born April 22, 1828, in Watertown,

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Jefferson Co., N. Y., and was 16 years of age when his parents removed to Whiteside County. He obtained a common-school education and worked with his father at wagon making until about the time he came to Illinois. Since his arrival in Whiteside County, he has been occupied in agricultural pursuits, and is now the owner of 282 acres of land, on which he has erected good buildings. Most of his estate is under cultivation.

Mr. Goff was married Sept. 26, 1851,'to Mary E., daughter of Henry and Sophia (Eno) Baker. She was boin Oct. 5, 1831, in Clay, Onondaga Co., N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Goff have five children,—Armenia M., Orena M., Lyman J., Sylvester W. and Nara D. The oldest daughter married Charles P. Roberts and lives in Iowa. Orena M. is the wife of John J. Entwhistle and lives in Ustick Township.

Mr. Goff is a Republican in political connection and accepts the views of the Prohibitionists. He has been many years School Director and also Highway Commissioner.



oodcil B. Dillon, dentist, corner of Third and Locust Streets, Sterling, was born in Vinton Co., Ohio, May 27, 1857. His parents, John and Ann E. (Newell) Dillon, were natives of Zanesville, that State. His grandfather, also named John Dillon, built the first furnace west of the Alleghany Mountains, at Zanesville. His father first graduated at the Cincinnati Law School, but abandoned the pursuit of the legal profession, at the age of 21, to enter the Methdist Episcopal ministry, in which he continued for 40 years, until his death, Aug 26, 1876.

The subject of this sketch remained at home with his parents until 21 years of age, completing his education at the Normal Academy at Wilkesville, Ohio, afterward managing his father's farm until 1881, when he began the study of dentistry, under the supervision of his brother, Dr. E. H. Dillon, at Elmwood, Ill., graduated at the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, and commenced the practice of his profession at Rock Falls, this county, in 1884. After remaining there nearly a year he moved his office to Sterling. He is a successful practitioner, has a growing business and is a worthy citizen. He is a Republican in his political views, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He, with a sister and three brothers, resides with his mother.



ndrew Wilkinson, retired farmer and formerly one of the largest land owners in the county. and at present residing at Prophetstown, is a son of James and Samantha (Field) Wilkinson, and was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Jan. 3, 1836. His father was a farmer and a native of the same county, and was born Jan. 5, 1814. His mother was born April 14, 1814. The former died April 7, 1874, and the latter Aug. 21, 1882.

When a young man of 24 years of age, in 1860, Andrew came West to find a wider field to work in and to join with the enterprising men in building up the great prairie State. He came to Whiteside County and located in Prophetstown Township. The following autumn his father and mother with the other members of the family-one son and three daughters-joined him. They soon began to buy land in this section, and accumulated until at one time they owned 2,016 acres of fine farming land on the Rock River bottom. Shorly after their arrival here, the bought 40 acres of land in Prophetstown Township, and subsequently 120 in Tampico Township, and afterward 889 in Hume, and at subsequent purchases in the latter township 597 acres. They accumulated all this land before selling any. A number of years after the above named purchases, they bought two farms in Lyndon Township, one of 140 acres and the other of 416. Andrew still owns 565 acres in Hume Township and one and a half acres in Prophetstown city. While farming they raised large numbers of hogs and cattle, doing their own shipping. He now owns 183 head of cattle and 25 horses.

The members of his father's family were born in the following order: Andrew, the subject of this sketch; Alonzo, now living at Sterling; Ann Eliza, wife of George D. Wiard, a farmer near Ypsilanti, Mich; Annett, wife of J. M. V. Sanderson, of Moline, Ill.; Sophronia, wife of C. H. Field, in the American Express office, Chicago. Those deceased

are Margaret Jane and Jay. The former died Sept. 16, 1871, and the latter April 18, 1873.

The subject of this sketch was married Jan. 1, 1857, in Oneida Co., N. Y., to Miss Sarah E., daughter of Coonrad and Sally House. She was born in Oneida County Dec. 2, 1837. To them have been born two children,—Irwin G., who is a farmer in Hume Township, and Eva J., wife of Henry Clark, of Prophetstown. Mrs. Wilkinson died in Tampico Township, Feb. 23, 1866. Mr. W. was again married, March 11, 1879, this time to Mary M. Quigley, who was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., Sept. 10, 1836. Mr. W. retired from the farm, where he had been

eminently successful, in January, 1883, and has since resided at Prophetstown. He is a Mason and a member of the Order of Modern Woodmen of America.

As a truly representative citizen of Whiteside County, we present a portrait of Mr. Wilkinson in this volume.



oseph M. Golder, an agriculturist of extensive relations in Montmorency Township, and resident on section 10, was born March 8, 1834, in Dutchess Co., N. Y. He is the only son of Alonzo and Caroline E. Golder, of whom a sketch is presented on other pages. His education was obtained in the public schools, and he also attended a school of higher grade for a time. He has always lived with his parents; and on arriving at a suitable age he became associated with his father in business operations. He was 22 years of age when they made their joint purchase of land in Montmorency Township, and he is the practical manager of their large estate, his father being now in advanced life.

Mr. Golder is a Democrat in political sentiment. He is a useful and able citizen, and has officiated as School Treasurer 18 years, and as Director six years. He has served for many years as Elder in the Presbyterian Church.

He was married Dec. 11, 1861, in Montmorency Township, to Helen A Church. She was born Oct. 15, 1839, in Oswego Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of Artemus and Elizabeth (Peck) Church, who were both natives of the State of New York. John F., Carrie E, Lee and Lyle (twins), William L. and Maud V., are the names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Golder. The latter is also a member of the Presbyterian Church.

esley V. Zimmerman, proprietor of the St. Nicholas Hotel and Restaurant at Erie, is a son of John and Rachel (Fuller) Zinmerman, and was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Jan. 12, 1840. His father is a native of that State, is a farmer by occupation and resides one-half mile north of Spring Hill, this county. The mother of Wesley is also a native of New York and is living with her husband as above stated. Their children were nine in number, as follows: Cordelia, wife of Hiram Gilmore, a farmer in Medicine Co., Cal.; Mary A., wife of Levi Fuller, a resident of Eureka Springs, Ark.; John D., deceased; Edwin, a butcher in Prophetstown, this county; Alice, wife of George Clifford, at work in the pineries of Minnesota; Annie, wife of Clements Merrill, a farmer in Iowa; George, a wholesale and retail hardware merchant in San Francisco, Cal.; Frank, a farmer near Spring Hill, this county; and Wesley.

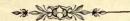
Mr. Zimmerman was reared on a farm, and on attaining adult age he followed lumbering during the winter seasons.

He was married in Salamanca, Cattaraugus Co, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1864, to Miss Mary P., daughter of James K. (a lumberman residing in New York) and Elmira (Kilbourn) Webb. Her mother is deceased. Mrs. Z. was born in Warren Co., Pa., July 14, 1845. They have had five children, three of whom are living. The record is as follows: Allie, born March 18, 1865; Webb D., born May 22, 1866, died Dec. 2, same year: Alden, born July 25, 1867, died Dec. 17, same year; Frank R., born April 2, 1872; and Fred, born Feb. 18, 1877.

Mr. Zimmerman came West to a point near Spring Hill, this county, in 1868, where he farmed one year, after which he engaged in railroading for several years. In 1876 he came to Erie and opened a restaurant, which he conducted a short time and then took possession of the St. Nicholas Hotel, which he ran for a time. He afterward opened a saloon, which business he followed until the spring of 1883.

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In April, 1884, Mr. Zimmerman rented the St. Nicholas Hotel, and has continued to conduct the same as a first-class house. He can accommodate from 15 to 20 guests, and keeps adjoining a restaurant and ice-cream parlor, and also a saloon, and is doing a good and increasing busines. The traveling public will find the St. Nicholas one of the pleasantest places in the county.



ipley Stauffer, general farmer and apiarist on section 23, Jordan Township, was born June 13, 1839, in Manor Township, Lancaster Co., Pa., where his parents were also born and passed their whole lives. They were members of the pioneer Dutch families that settled in considerable numbers in Lancaster County. The father was married twice, and had 11 children by his first wife, all grown up and married but one. He died in. 1852, when more than 70 years of age. Elizabeth (Ripley) Stauffer, the mother, was twice married. By her first husband, William Rummel, she had three children. Christina is the oldest; William is deceased; John is the name of the youngest.

Mr. Stauffer is the only child of the second marriage. When he was ten years of age he found himself at liberty to maintain himself, and he earned his own livelihood among strangers until he was married. He worked at various points until he was 18 years of age, when he entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the trade of a carpenter, with his cousin, Zachariah Witmer, in the township where he was born. He spent three years in the acquisition of a complete knowledge of that business, and after he was 21 years of age was employed as a journeyman in the same place.

His marriage to Mary A. Hess took place in Lancaster County, Oct. 16, 1862. Mrs. Stauffer is the daughter of Michael Hess, and sister of the wife of Henry Mellinger. (See sketch of H. Mellinger for a condensed account of the parents.) She was born in Manor Township, March 19, 1843, and was reared and educated in Conestoga Township in her native county. Lizzie, born Feb. 5, 1863, and now the wife of Charles Bennett, is the oldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Stauffer. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett reside on

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a farm in Jordan Township. They have one child, Jessie: Minnie and Walter are deceased. Susie, second child, born June 18, 1864, married Jabez Franklin, and they live in Los Angeles, Cal. Willie, born Sept. 12, 1870, is the youngest and lives at home.

Mr. Stauffer followed the business of carpenter five years in his native county, and at the expiration of that time came West. He purchased 20 acres of land for a homestead for his family, and has cultivated his place and devoted his time to bee culture, with satisfactory results. He has about 40 stands of bees, and is gradually enlarging the number of his colonies. His annual product of honey averages about one ton.

Mr. Stauffer is a staunch and zealous Republican and has held several township offices. He belongs to the United Brethren Church, of which his wife is also a member, and has acted as Steward and Classleader some years.



orenzo D. Eddy, poultry fancier at Albany, was born April 9, 1828, in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. Augustus Eddy, his father, was a native of Vermont, and married Polly McKinster, who was a native of Connecticut. In 1831 the family went to Potsdam, N. Y., and in 1835 made another removal, to Du Page Co., Ill. The household included at that time five children. The entire journey was made with teams, except from Buffalo to Detroit, when they traveled on the lake. The grandfather of Mr. Eddy had made a squatter's claim in 1834 and Augustus Eddy took possession of the log house which had been built by his father. They continued to reside on the farm in Du Page County until 1853, when it was sold and a removal to Whiteside County effected. A farm was bought near Erie, where the parents resided during the remaining years of their lives. But three of the family of eight children are now living (1885). York and Noble, the two youngest, reside at Erie.

Mr. Eddy lived with his father and mother until 1851, when he went to Erie and engaged in the blacksmith business with his brother-in-law, where he remained through one winter. During two years

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succeeding he was employed in a hotel at Erie. In 1853 he was married to Mary Early. They had eight children, namely: Loran G., Susie A. (Mrs. Wm. Wingert, of Springfield, Ohio); Tamuna, wife of John Byers, of Albany Township; James A. (married DeLucia Chamberlain); Laura (Mrs. C. I. Barker); William (married Rosa Lay); Perry and Della (twins).

After he was married, Mr. Eddy bought a tract of wild land five miles southwest of the village of Erie and improved a farm. He was its occupant until 1864, when he sold the property and bought a farm on section 25, of township 21, range 2. He has since bought land adjoining, included in the town plat. The place is well supplied with an excellent class of farm buildings. Mr. Eddy now rents the farm and lives in the village of Albany.

In 1884 he began to give his attention to raising fancy breeds of poultry and has in stock five fullblooded varieties. He has erected suitable quarters for his fowls. He is the owner of some fine Jersey cows.

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scar Woods, member of the hardware firm of Woods & Clendenen, hardware merchants and dealers in farm machinery, windmills and pumps, at Morrison, was born Oct. 18, 1837, at Homer, Licking Co., Ohio. Leonard Woods, his father, was born in Vermont and was but ten years of age when his parents removed from the Green Mountain State to Ohio, where the family was among the first of the pioneer element that located at Granville in that State. The senior Woods married Mary Sinnet. She was born in Massachusetts and went when a little girl with her father's family to Granville, Ohio, they being also among the first permanent white settlers. In early life Leonard Woods was a teacher, and though he became a farmer in more advanced life, he always recognized the value of intellectual culture, even in the most ordinary walks of life, and gave earnest attention to the education of his children. He and his wife are no longer living, but their six children survive, and in their various positions sustain the honor of the name they inherited and verify the value of mental training they received through the efforts and precepts of their parents. Mary, oldest child and only daughter, married Rev. A. A. Russell, who is stationed at Exeter, Neb.; Warren belongs to a coal-mining corporation near Warren, Ohio; Arthur E. is a minister of the Baptist denomination, and is in charge of a flourishing society at Paterson, N. J.; Hubert C., D. D., is the officiating clergyman of a Baptist Church in St. Paul, Minn. : he received his degree in 1880; Byron A. is the Pastor of a Baptist Church in the city of Philadelphia. The three last named completed their preparatory studies and were graduated at Madison University, N. Y., and were afterwards graduated in the theological department of the same institution. The parents removed to Illinois in 1861, and settled in Morrison, where the father lived in retirement till the time of his death.

Mr. Woods is the third child of his parents. He was educated until he was 17 years old in the common schools, and afterwards attended school at Dennison University, in Granville, Ohio, after which he taught school and passed the winters of six years in that vocation, devoting his time through the summer seasons to farming. He came to Illinois in 1861, and became a land-holder in the township of Fair Haven, in Carroll County. In the spring of 1865 he removed to a farm of 240 acres in Union Grove Township, where he lived until 1871, and prosecuted his agricultural interests with satisfactory results, owning a valuable farm.

In 1871 he moved to the city of Morrison, where he engaged in traffic in live stock, in company with George A. Whitcomb. After a business connection of five years, he bought the interest of his partner and soon after sold his entire business. In 1876 he bought the interest of A. A. Carter in the business in which he is now engaged, and its relations were conducted for a period of seven years, under the firm style of Ferguson & Woods. In January, 1883, he became by purchase the owner of the entire establishment and sold an interest therein to F. Clendenen, his present business associate. Mr. Woods owns a half interest in the buildings utilized in the prosecution of his mercantile interests, including a store and warehouse, also his residence and two acres of ground in the south part of the city. He has officiated several years as a member of the Board of Education of Morrison, and is at present Supervisor of Mt. Pleasant Township, in which capacity

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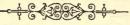
he is serving his fifth term: is Chairman of the Board.

Mr. Woods was married Nov. 11, 1863, in Alexander, Ohio, to Amanda Shaub, and their three children were born as follows: Francie, Sept. 2, 1865; Edna D., Jan. 21, 1868; Louis O. April 28, 1875. The two oldest were born in Union Grove Township: the youngest at Morrison. Mrs. Woods was born Dec. 25, 1839, at Newark, Ohio, and is the daughter of Martin and Esther Shaub. Her father was born in December, 1811, in Lancaster Co., Pa., and is still living. Her mother was born Dec. 25, 1818, and was the daughter of Hon. John Sthrom, who was a member of Congress from Lancaster, Pa., at the time Abraham Lincoln was a member of that body. He died in January, 1885, aged 89 years. He was probably the oldest ex-Congressman in the United States at the time of his death.

delbert A. Church, farmer, section 22, Montmorency Township, was born April 22, 1844, in Oswego Co., N. Y. His parents, Artemus and Elizabeth (Peck) Church, were natives of the same State and came in 1858 to Whiteside County, locating soon after in Montmorency Township. The father died Feb. 19, 1875, in Coloma Township. Their children, three in number, are named Helen A., Adelbert A. and Morris C. The oldest is the wife of J. M. Golder. (See sketch.)

Mr. Church was educated in the common schools and also attended an academy in his native State for a considerable period. He was a lad of 14 when his parents came to the township, where he has since been interested in agricultural pursuits. He owns 400 acres of land, of which one-half has been placed in cultivation.

Mr. Church is in sympathy with the principles of the Democratic party. On first coming to Whiteside County he was employed in the office of General Kilgour at Sterling, where he was occupied about three years, and during a part of the time attended school. He has officiated as Supervisor of Montmorency Township two years and about 10 years as Clerk. From 1876 to 1880 he was Township Treasurer, and in the spring of 1884 he was again elected; at present he is filling the unexpired term. The marriage of Mr. Church to Alida Van Allen took place Aug. 30, 1870, at Rock Falls. Mrs. Church is the adopted daughter of Col. A. Woodford, formerly a resident of that place. She was born July 20, 1847, 10 Greene Co., N. Y. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Church are named Earl F., Lawrence A. and Howard L.



Aniel Wetzell, general farmer, section 27, Hume Township, was born Sept. 21, 1815, in Stark Co., Ohio. The record of his parents may be found in connection with the sketch of Jacob Wetzell. He was the oldest child and was a member of the parental household until his majority.

He was married, in Holmes Co., Ohio, Sept. 5, 1839, to Mary Beidler, and they have had six children,—Elizabeth, Margaret, Catherine, Mary A., Martha and John H. They are all married. Mrs. Wetzell was born Dec. 3, 1819, in Holmes County, where her parents belonged to the wealthy agricultural class. Her mother died when she was a year old, and she was cared for until her marriage by her stepmother. Her father died in Ohio.

In 1855 Mr. Wetzell left Ohio for Illinois, settling in Genesee Township, in Whiteside County. After some years' residence on a farm, he went to Hopkins Township and was a farmer there five years. In the fall of 1865 he located in Hume Township. He has been extensively interested in buying and improving land, and has settled each of his children comfortably in life. In 1885 he removed to 55 acres on the section where he now resides. Mr. Wetzell is a Republican politically, and both himself and wife are active in religious matters.

manuel Daveler, wagon and carriage maker, Third Street, Sterling, of the firm of Daveler Bros., was born in Pennsylvania,
 June 29, 1850, his parents being Jacob and Catherine (Yentzer) Daveler. His father was a farmer, and came to Sterling in 1870.

Mr. D. received a common-school education in his youth, and at the age of 14 years left home and

worked at farming, the vocation of his father, until he was 20 years of age; then worked at wagon-making a year as an apprentice, then two years as a journeyman; next he followed farming again for seven years, on rented land; and lastly, in 1882, he came to Sterling, where he has since been engaged as above mentioned. He is a Republican on national issues, and a member of the Baptist Church, as is also his wife.

He was married Sept. 30, 1873, to Miss Emma F. Jones, of Sterling, and they have one daughter, Matta L., who was born April 7, 1879.

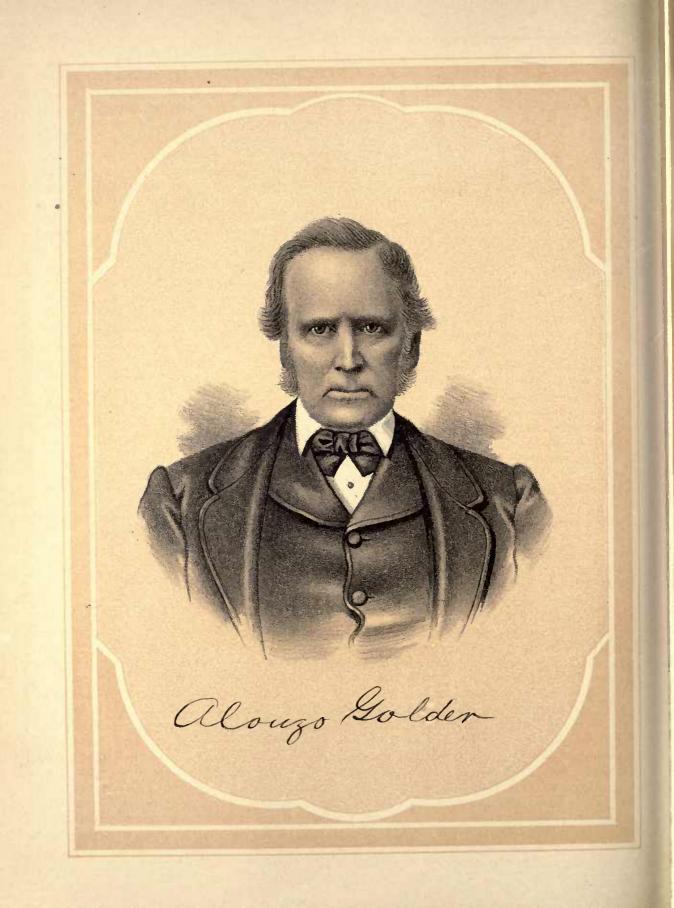
amuel Reecher, general farmer, section 17, Genesee Township, was born Nov. 5, 1828, in Frederick Co., Md. Jacob Reecher, his father, was of German parentage and was by calling a shoemaker. The latter was reared in Maryland, where he married Catherine Chrise, who was of the same nationality as himself. In 1832, they transferred their residence to Washington County, in the same State, settling in the now village of Ringgold, which was then Ridgeville. There, among the mountains, they reared six of their seven children to maturity, and laid down their life's armor after years of usefulness and honorable struggle. The father died in the autumn of 1866, aged about 78 years. The mother died in February, 1871, when she was about 72 years old.

Mr. Reecher is the fourth child in order of birth, and, until he was 24 years of age, he lived at home, securing such education as he could in the common schools of Washington County, augmented by home reading, study and observation. The first prominent event of his life occurred on the day made historical in the annals of the United States by the election of President Pierce, whose administration covered four of the most portentous years in the history of the republic. That day preceded his 24th birthday. Nov. 4, 1852, he was joined in marriage with Leah Hoffman, in Waynesborough, Pa. Jacob and Madelina (Stoffer) Hoffman, the parents of Mrs. Reecher, were of unmixed German descent and were farmers. Their family comprised seven daughters and three sons, all of whom attained adult age. They lived most of their lives in Washington County, and there O KOK 200

the father died in 1866, aged 68; the demise of the mother took place in 1884, and she was 85 years of age. Mrs. Reecher was educated in the same common school as her husband. She has been the mother of 15 children. Ten of the number still survive, and three are married. Following is the record : William married Sarah C. Mentzer, and is present (1885) proprietor of the Transient House at Coleta. Emma C. married Henry Donahue of Coleta. Aaron married Hattie C. Pratt and resides on his father's homestead. Louis lives at Coleta. Anna, Isaac, Samuel, Margaret E., Leah and Jacob are under their parents' care. Sarah, Alice, Benjamin F., Ida M. and John H. are the names of the children who are deceased.

After he was 12 years of age Mr. Reecher assisted his father, as occasion required and leisure afforded opportunity, in the business of shoemaking, of which he acquired a complete knowledge, and after his marriage he operated one year as a craftsman in that avenue of employ, after which he turned his attention to the business of a marketman, in which he was engaged as long as he remained in Maryland. In February, 1865, with his wife and five children, he came to Illinois, leaving forever the early home, made dearer by the fact that the old soil contained the remains of two deceased children. Mr. Reecher first sought a home at Sterling, where he operated as a shoemaker a little more than a year. He went thence to a point seven miles north of that city in the township of Jordan, where he did a country business for one year. At the end of that time he decided to combine farming with his trade and he removed to a farm near the eastern county line containing 100 acres of land. He conducted his two-fold business one year, and in March, 1868, he purchased 200 acres of land in Genesee Township, on which he has since resided. A large proportion was in timber, and the place was wholly unimproved, but has been converted into a good farm. A spring of underground origin situated centrally on the farm supplies a perpetual flow of water of remarkable coldness and purity and large volume, being the fountain head of a considerable stream which empties into Rock Creek. The owner is constructing a pond on his farm for the artificial production of fish, which will cover 15 acres in area. He designs to stock the pond with German carp.

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Mr. Reecher is in accord with the Democratic element in politics and has held several township offices. Mrs. Reecher is a member of the Mennonite Chur.h.



lonzo Golder, section 10, Montmorency Township, has been a resident of Whiteside County since 1856, and he has reached prominence as an agriculturist and promoter of the general welfare of the locality where he has lived nearly 30 years. He was born April 24, 1807, in Dutchess Co., N. Y., and is the oldest son of William and Mary (Chase) Golder, who were born respectively in New York and Rhode Island. The native county of William Golder was the same in which his son was born, and there he settled

with the bride of his early manhood, who died after giving birth to six children—Ellen, Alonzo, Elizabeth, Emmeline, Phebe and Joseph.

The father was married a second time to Phebe Hewett, a native of New York. She died in Illnois. One child, Jane H., was born of the second marriage.

The portion of New York where Mr. Golder was born and grew to maturity was in an undeveloped condition, and although he acquired such education as was afforded by the schools of that time he gathered a more useful and mental training by observation and from the force of circumstances. He attended school during the winter seasons until he was 14 years of age, after which he was a laborer on his father's farm until he was 23 years old, with the exception of a single year when he was engaged in boating on the Hudson River. He passed another year in the employ of an uncle, after which he established a country store at Pleasant Plains, Dutchess County, in partnership with John Bard, the son of a Hessian soldier. Their business connections were in existence one year, and, after their dissolution, Mr. Golder prospected for a time in search of a favorable location. He fixed upon Clinton Hollow, in his native county and again established his mercantile enterprise in connection with a flouring mill, associated with Charles Slate. At the end of the first year Mr. Golder became the sole proprietor by purchase, and shortly after formed a partnership with Spencer Bennett, under the firm style of Bennett, Golder & Co. After three years the business was closed.

WHITESIDE COUNTY.

Mr. Golder bought a farm in Cayuga Co., N. Y., where he operated as farmer four years. He sold his property at the end of that time for the purpose of moving West, but he yielded to the solicitations of friends in Dutchess County, and returned there to engage in mercantile and lumber traffic, settling at Hyde Park. He did not meet the success he anticipated, and after a fair trial of four years' duration he sold out.

In 1844 he came to Illinois and located at Hartland, McHenry County, where he engaged in farming, in which he was interested until 1855, when he sold his farm, and in the fall of the same year he came to Whiteside County. In the spring of 1856 he purchased 400 acres in Montmorency Township, in company with his son Joseph. Their joint ownership of real estate includes 680 acres, of which 500 acres are in tillage. They have an average herd of about 70 cattle, 10 horses, and fatten for market yearly about 60 hogs. They have erected suitable and substantial buildings, where father and son reside together.

Mr. Golder was one of the most active and prominent promoters of the Grange movement and was made first Master of the State organization. He represented Illinois four successive terms in the National Grange. In his native State he was actively interested in the militia and belonged to the cavalry. He was made Brigade Inspector under General I. I. Platt, and was a compeer of the late General Van Rensselaer.

He is a Democrat in his political affiliations, and cast his first Presidential vote for Andrew Jackson. While in McHenry County he served as Supervisor and has been Justice of the Peace in the township where he now lives about 16 years.

The marriage of Mr. Golder to Caroline E. Lloyd occurred in Blanford, Hampden Co., Mass., June 3, 1833. Mrs. Golder was born in that county, and is the daughter of Isaac and Eunice (Gibbs) Lloyd, who were natives of Massachusetts, of English and Welsh descent. Her father died in his native State. The mother joined the daughter in McHenry Co., Ill., where she died. Joseph M. is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Golder, and both are represented by sketches on other pages. Ellen M. is their only

daughter, and is the wife of Alvin Roper, of Washington Territory.

The portrait of Mr. Golder, which appears in this work accompanying the above sketch, is engraved from a photograph taken in 1875, and presents the facial features of a worthy citizen of Whiteside County.



illiam H. Allen, lawyer, of Erie, is a son of S. V. R. and Sarah (Richardson) Allen, born in Dublin, Cheshire Co., N. H. His father is a farmer, and a native of Stillwater, Saratoga Co., N. Y., and was born Aug. 23, 1812, and resides two miles west of Erie village, on his farm. His mother was a native of Newton, Mass., born Feb. 14, 1803, and died at Erie, June 9, 1862. They had three children : William H., Colonel Samuel R., a lawyer at Little Rock, Ark., and Sarah A., a teacher, who resides with her father. The family removed from New Hampshire to Rushford, Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1846; thence to Erie, this county, in 1856.

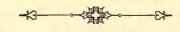
While at Rushford Mr. Allen attended Rushford Academy for a time. After coming to Illinois he farmed, taught school, worked as engineer in mills, studied law in the city of Rock Island, and was admitted to the Bar at Ottawa, Ill., April 16, 1866.

Mr. Allen married Mary A. Orr, daughter of John and Catherine (Bleecker) Orr, and grand-daughter and grand-niece of Samuel and William Orr, and was born in the township of Sidney, Hastings Co., Province of Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen have seven children: William C., Samnel R., Sarah R., Solomon V. R., Henry W., Catherine Bleecker and John O. Allen, all minors. Three children, Helen, Jennie and Richard, died in infancy.

Mr. Allen held the office of Justice of the Peace for a term, and that of Supervisor for eight years at different times, from 1862 to 1878; was Representative in the Illinois State Legislature for four years, being elected to the 31st and re-elected to the 32d General Assembly; was author of the drainage laws, and promoted the passage of the principal revenue laws passed by the last mentioned Assembly; was largely responsible for the legislation under the amendment of the Constitution changing the time of election of county officers, afterward sustained by the Supreme Court; was Chairman of the Committee on Revenue; advocated and defended the ad-valorem system of taxation; successfully resisted the attempts that were made to deprive municipalities, towns and counties of their portion of taxes derived from railroad property, and to abolish the State Board of Equalization; his argument thereon was printed and published by the State pursuant to a resolution of the House of Representatives.

He is at present in the practice of his profession in the counties of Whiteside, Henry and Rock Island, devoting his attention to all departments of law and chancery, besides superintending his farms in Erie and Fenton Townships. He is a Freemason, Kn'ght Templar, and a Presbyterian in religious faith. He resides on his homestead in the village of Erie.



Sohn M. Overholser, general farmer, section 9, Genesee Township, was born Jan. 19, 1854. He is the son of Martin and Barbara (Arford) Overholser, of whom an account is given in connection with that of Christian Overholser. The subject of this personal record was reared and educated in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, where he was born. He was employed on his father's farm until he had passed his 20th birthday, and until the removal of the family to Illinois. They located on section 9, where the son entered into the work of improving a new farm in which he was engaged until he established himself as the independent head of a family. He formed a matrimonial alliance with Lydia, daughter of Jacob and Anna (Overholser) Crom, in Wysox, Carroll Co., Ill. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and were brought up in Harrison Co., Ohio. After their marriage they went to Sandusky County, and afterward to Wood County, in the same State. Mrs. Overholser was born there, April 18, 1835. She was 19 years of age when her father made a transfer of his family and business relations to Carroll Co., Ill.

To her and her husband five children have been born: Elizabeth A. is the wife of W. C. Vinson, of Coleta; they have one child, Myrtle. Martin mar-

ried Anna M. Dull, and lives at home; Clara J. married Howard Hawkins, of Clyde Township, and they have one child, Orvil, by name; Becca and James C. are the two youngest children.

Mr. Overholser is the owner of 117 acres of land, which he purchased after his marriage, and he has devoted the greater part of his time and energies to its improvement. He has erected creditable farm buildings. In political faith and adherence he is a Republican. He belongs to the United Brethren Church, of which his wife is also a member.

ichard Blue, farmer, resident on section 22, Clyde Township, was born on section 17 of the same municipality, where he has lived all his life. His birth occurred Nov. 7, 1855, and he is the son of Alexander A. and Mary (Beswick) Blue. His father was born in Nova Scotia of Scotch parentage, and his mother was a native of England. They were united in marriage in the township of Clyde, and became the parents of four children.

The incident about to be related in connection with the history of Mr. Blue, eclipses in intensity all others that have hitherto fallen within the province of the biographer, whose duty it becomes to place on permanent record a narration of terrible suffering and horrible necessity, such as clouds the personal annals of but few. Sorrows beset and troubles multiply, but are rarely without some shade of mitigation. In this there is but the ghastly reality.

In 1859 Alexander, Daniel and Charles Blue, the first named being the father and the others the uncles of Mr. Blue of this sketch, together with John Campbell and Thomas Stevenson, set forth from Whiteside Coun'y for the new El Dorado of Pike's Peak, making their way there across the plains on foot. At Manhattan, Kan., they were joined by a party of nine others. When within sight of the peaks of the Rocky Mountains, their further progress was impeded by a terrific snow storm, and they wandered helplessly, consuming the remnants of food in their possession until starvation was imminent. Alexander and Charles were sick, the former having inflammatory rheumatism. After the terrible five-days storm was over, Charles was com-

pletely disabled. Then some of the party left them and went on. After proceeding on some days, after a rest for Charles' welfare, Alexander sank down exhausted and in extreme pain. In giving a description of their awful suffering, Daniel Blue continues the narration as follows: "We wrapped Alexander up in blankets, bathed him with snow water, and, learing our shirts into strips, bandaged his feet and head, and did all we could in our weak and almost dying condition to relieve him, and then we all lay down in our blankets on the snow and rested till morning. Oh, for something nourishing to eat! How hunger gnawed in our stomachs, parched our lips, and dried up the moisture of our throats and mouths How it weakened us, consuming, as if by fire, our muscles and our juices! It reduced us to very skeletons, and we stalked about, emaciated, with death's hollow sound in every word we tried to speak, with death's dull, leaden fixedness in our eyes, and with death's pale look in our sad and wretched faces.

"It was here, in the midst of these tribulations, while we were lying on the ground together, and feeling that death from starvation was near at hand to all of us, that our conversation turned to the subject of *eating each other*! Horrible thought! And yet, the subject having been mentioned, we kept thinking of it, and subsequently we again spoke of it, and all then agreed that whichever of us should die first, should be eaten by the rest.

"On the next morning I beheld for the first time, dimly up among the clouds, a peak of the Rocky Mountains. My heart, faint with weakness, beat quicker then, and a thrill of joy came over me, and hope revived. I ran back to my companions, and joyfully announced to them my discovery. I carried Alexander a portion of the way. But we had not gone over 40 rods, when Alexander fell down exhausted again. I now deemed it improper for my brothers to try to go on further, and it was then proposed that all of the party who were able, should go on, and if they found help, should return to the rescue of the others. All went except Soley, one of the party that joined us.

"He and brother Alexander were now completely prostrate, helpless as babes. Charles rallied a little during the day, and he walked along slowly, while I carried the two helpless men along, first bearing Soley a certain distance, and setting him down,—then going back after Alexander, and then again return-

ing for our satchels. My object was to find, if possible, a better shelter for them, hoping to find a human habitation of some kind. But evening came again, and our condition and prospects were more desperate and wretched than ever before. We had now been eight entire days without food, except boiled roots and grass and the snow, and even these, what little we could get of them, did not in the least satisfy our hunger. The roots were bitter and would not digest, and lay heavily on our stomachs, making us more miserable than we had felt previously.

" On that night Alexander suffered terribly, and I had to sit up with him, trying to soothe and alleviate his excruciating rheumatic pains. Charles and Soley slept soundly till morning; but at about seven o'clock that same morning, Soley commenced to sink rapidly, and soon expired, bidding us a sad farewell, and requesting us, with his last words, to take his body and eat of it as much as we could, and thus preserve our lives. The poor, noble-hearted boy had actually starved to death! And in his fate, we three brothers, who were now left entirely alone, saw our own; for death was surely gnawing at our vitals, and we felt that soon we would have to follow our now silent, pale and emancipated companion to the other world, 'where the weary are at rest.' We were not strong enough to inter the corpse, neither had we pick or shovel with which to dig a grave, even if we could muster strength enough to do so. The dead body lay there for three days, we lying helpless on the ground near it, our craving for food increasing continually, until, driven to desperation, wild with hunger, and feeling, in its full force, the truth of the sentiment, that 'self-preservation is the first law of nature,' we took our knives and commenced cutting the flesh from the legs and arms of our dead companion, and ate it! this was the hardest of our trials -this being forced to eat human flesh. We restrained as long as we could, but we yielded at last, for it was our last resort for hope of preservation."

After struggling against fate, all died shortly afterward, excepting Daniel, who subsequently became demented through suffering and grief and wandered aimlessly about, but was finally discovered by some Indians in the vicinity of the Big Sandy River in Colorado. He was utterly without sense or knowledge and the red men delivered him to some whites, who took him to Denver, where he was cared for with skill and restored to health and reason. He has since written an account of his dreadful experience and has become a married man and is a farmer in Iowa.

The mother of Mr. Blue lived until April, 1863, when she died, leaving four orphan children, the youngest of whom was but seven years old.

The son, who is the subject of this sketch, has sustained himself since his mother's death. Dec. 25, 1877, he was married to Emma A. Alldritt, and they have two children—Wilfred T., born Dec. 16, 1878, and Samuel A., born Jan. 6, 1885. Mrs. Blue was born in Clyde Township, Aug. 13, 1859, and is the daughter of Thomas and Lavina (Heacox) Alldritt. Her parents were both natives of England and were married in Clyde Township, whither they removed with their respective parents. The father of Mrs. Blue is still living. The mother died Sept. 25, 1880.

Soseph T. Miller, traveling salesman for the Troy Stove Works of Chicago, resides upon Keystone Avenue, opposite Mulberry Street, Sterling. He was born in Lancaster \$ Co., Pa., June 13, 1843, his parents being Joseph and Eliza A. (LeFevre) Miller, natives also of the Keystone State. His father carried on farming in his native State, and also owned cars on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. (The State owned the road-bed and the locomotive power, and individuals owned the cars.) Mr. Miller sold out his interests there and in the spring of 1847 came West, locating in Sterling, where he engaged in the construction of stone-work, and followed the occupation until his death, which occurred Feb. 12, 1874.

The subject of this sketch lived at his father's home until about five years ago. He received a common-school education, and learned the hardware business at Sterling. In 1872 he went East to Pennsylvania and traveled as a salesman for Mitchell, Stephenson & Co., a firm manufacturing stoves. In 1878, in company with Mr. Johnson, of the village of Lyndon, he ran the flouring mills at that place for one year; then, in 1879, he commenced again to travel for the Troy Stove Company, of Chicago, in which business he is now engaged. He owns a farm of 277 acres adjoining the village of

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Rock Falls, and also other property in Sterling Township.

Mr. Miller was married Jan. 13, 1879, to Miss Eva E. Cool, a native of Indiana, and they have one son, named Leonard J.



ohn Courtright, general farmer, section 32, Genesee Township, was born Oct. 10, 1823, in Sussex Co., N. J. His grandfather, Samuel Courtright, and his father, Reuben Courtright, were both farmers, and were born in Sussex County. The former died in that county. They were farmers and were the descendants of the settlers from the Netherlands who located in New Jersey. The mother of Mr. Courtright, Deborah Bedell before her marriage, was the daughter of a New Jersey farmer, and passed her whole life in her native State, where she died about 1827. She was the mother of ten children. Reuben Courtright took a second wife, by whom he had also ten children. Nearly all his 20 children grew to mature age. Reuben Courtright died Aug. 8, 1875, aged 86 years and some months.

Mr. Courtright was four years of age when his mother died, and he was under the care of his stepmother after the second marriage of his father, continuing a member of the paternal household until he was 22 years of age. He went then to Port Jarvis, N. Y., where he apprenticed himself to learn the trade of a carpenter with John Clark and John Kyte. The terms of his agreement provided that he was to remain with them two years and receive six dollars a month for his first year's service. He abandoned the plan under which he began to acquire his trade and completed his preparation for a mechanic's career with a man named Westbrook Williamson. He afterwards returned to his native county in New Jersey, and was married Dec. 29, 1848, to Sarah A. Trauger. She was the daughter of Lewis and Elizabeth (Adams) Trauger, natives of Bucks Co., Pa., and of German descent and ancestry. They were farmers and were married in their native county, afterwards removing to Sussex Co., N. J. Their two eldest children were born in Bucks Co., Pa., and the eight younger were born in Sussex County. Mrs.

Courtright has a twin sister and they were born July 25, 1825. Her father died in 1836 and was about 46 years of age at the time of his decease. The death of her mother occurred about 1853 and she was 65 years old. Mrs. Courtright remained with her mother until two years previous to her marriage, and the intervening time she was a member of the family of an older sister.

After the union in marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Courtright, they lived nearly three years in Sussex County, whence they came in 1852 to Illinois and settled for a few months in the township of Sterling, in Whiteside County. In the year following, in company with his brother, he bought 160 acres on section 32, Genesee Township, on which they operated together some time and afterwards made a division of the estate, Mr. Courtright taking the southern half, adjoining which he had bought 40 acres, the whole constituting a valuable and finely located farm of 121 acres. The entire acreage was all unbroken prairie at the date of his purchase. It gives substantial proof of the quality of the energy and thrift brought to bear on the property by its advanced cultivation and its excellent farm buildings. Mr. Courtright is the owner of two additional farms, containing respectively 79 and 75 acres, which are all under improvement. He owns besides 10 acres of timber.

Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Courtright. Amanda married Francis A Gould, and they reside with her parents. Lester died when six years of age. Mr. Courtright is a decided Republican.



ohn Hannis, a retired farmer, resident at Coleta, is engaged in the business of an insurance agent and stock dealer. He was born July 26, 1827, in Luzerne Co., Pa. John Hannis, senior, his father, was born in Pennsylvania, and was of German extraction. He married Sarah A. Horton, a native of New Jersey and of Yankee parentage. Their marriage took place in Wilksbarre, Pa., at the house of Gen. Ross, whose name is well known as being connected with the war of 1812. They became the parents of 12 children. The father died in January, 1845. Mr.

Hannis is the youngest child of his parents, and he was 18 years old when his father died. After that event he had his own battle to fight with the world, and set out with the equipments of a sound constitution, an abundance of the variety of pluck that kept him supplied with hopeful energy, and a cash capital of one shilling. He obtained a position as engineer in the service of the Lehigh Navigation Company, and was in the employ of the same corporation 12 years. He wisely married when he found himself with reasonable prospects of employment. The ceremony which constituted him the husband of Elizabeth Steel took place May 30, 1846, in Luzerne Co., Pa. Her father, Adam Steel, was born at Mt. Bethel, Pa., and was of German descent. He was a farmer, and married Mary Ross, a native of the place last named and born of Irish parents. The former died Jan. 17, 1849, in Luzerne Co., Pa. The mother went afterwards to Henry Co., Iowa, where she died May 29, 1857. Mrs. Hannis was born April 13, 1825, and she is the youngest of nine children, six girls and three boys.

Mr. and Mrs. Hannis went in 1856 to Henry Co., Iowa, where the former was occupied four years as an engineer. In 1860 they came to Whiteside County and spent ten years in farming, taking farms on shares until 1870, when Mr. Hannis purchased 80 acres of land in Carroll County, this State. He owned the property until 1880, when he sold it and purchased 80 acres on section 17, Genesee Township, which is in valuable farming condition. In 1882 he retired to the village of Coleta, where he owns a desirable location with a residence.

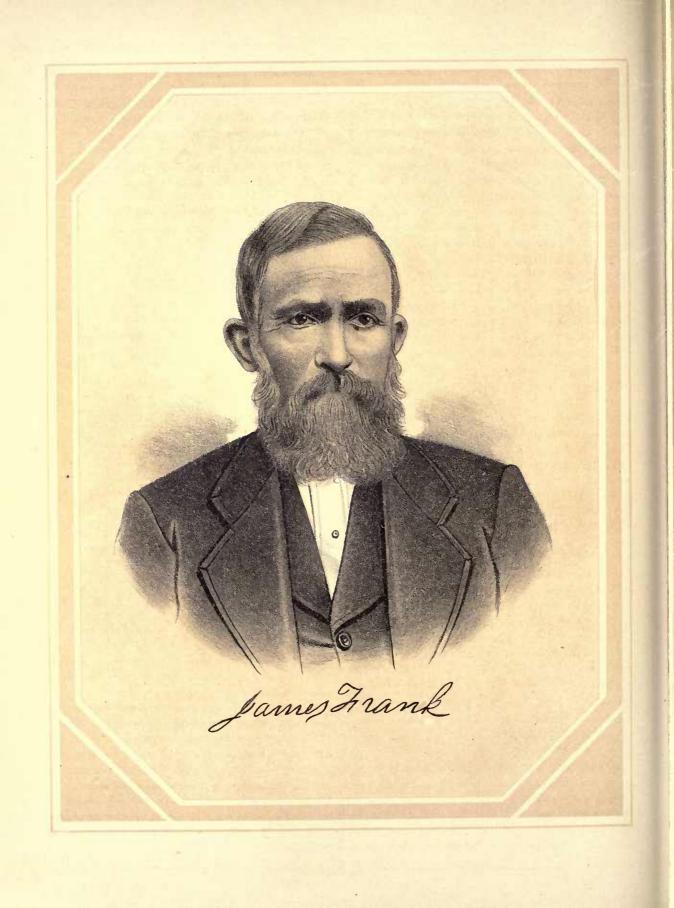
In political connection he is Republican. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

amuel H. Kingery, farmer, section 8, Genesee Township, was born Oct. 29, 1836, in Pennsylvania. His father, Daniel Kingery, was a native of Pennsylvania, of German extraction, and was a physician. The latter married Susannah Hoover, also a native of Pennsylvania, and a descendant of the Dutch element that settled many sections of the Atlantic region. After marriage they resided in that State until 1845, when they came with seven children to Whiteside County, and located at Albany on the river. The father was one of the pioneer practitioners of the western part of Whiteside County, but, true to a peculiar trait of his character which led him constantly to new and untried fields of effort, he remained there but a limited time, going subsequently to Carroll, Stephenson and Ogle Counties. He made a permanent settlement at Polo, where he died, Feb. 27, 1874, aged 69 years. The mother lives in Carroll County with her daughter, Mrs. D. S. Good, and is 74 years of age. The family to which Mr. Kingery belongs is noted for tenacity of life, several of his ancestors having lived nearly a century.

He accompanied his father's family in their changes of residence until he was of age. He obtained an education by study in the district schools and under the instructions of Prof. August Cadmus in Carroll Co., Ill: He taught school two years in Cherry Grove in that County.

His marriage to Rebecca Overholser occurred Aug. 16, 1860. Mrs. Kingery is the daughter of "Uncle" John and Julia A. (Weimer) Overholser. Her parents were born respectively in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Her paternal ancestors were natives of Holland. Her grandfather in that line was born in Bucks Co., Pa. The family of her father's mother belonged to the territory which was in dispute in the recent struggle between Germany and France and now belongs to the former,-Alsace. The name of the founder of the family was Joseph Van Gundy and the later generations have dropped the prefix. Both families came to the United States colonies before the Revolution, and founded the Overholser and Gundy genealogies in this country. They were all farmers and belonged to the Mennonite Church. The grandfather and father of Mrs. Kingery located in Harrison Co., Ohio, when the latter was but five years of age, and he there passed his youth and in early manhood was married. The daughter was born there Feb. 25, 1839. In 1844 her parents and four children went to Stark County in the same State, where they lived on a farm until 1859. In that year they became residents of Genesee Township, locating near the village of Coleta. "Uncle" John is a member of the family of Mr. Kingery. Aug. 28, 1885, he will be 74 years old. He has been blind since 1875. In position as an honorable, upright man he is second to none, and he sustains

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the repute which he has worthily earned among a large circle of appreciative friends in Whiteside and Carroll Counties. His name is a household word in Genesee Township, and old and young have a personal interest in his welfare. His wife died Dec. 29, 1884. "Grandma" Overholser was warmly loved by the people among whom she lived 25 years. She and her husband were regarded as home missionaries in their intercourse with humanity. The latter has been for many years a prominent member in the religions society of which they are members. They belonged to the United Brethren Church.

Mrs. Kingery came to Illinois when she was 18 years of age, and she lived with her parents until she was married. No children have been born of that event, but she has reared a foster child to man's • estate,—Daniel O'Brien, now a resident of Sterling. She is now in charge of a little girl,—Fannie L. Berkey,—who promises to reward the efforts in her behalf.

Mr. Kingery was a resident of Carroll County about one year after marriage. He then bought 70 acres of land now included in the plats of Coleta, which he was chiefly instrumental in laying out. In October, 1869, he sold the property and went to Sterling, where he acquired an interest in a flourmill and its business relations. He conducted an extensive business on the Rock River for five and a half years, but was obliged to relinquish his relations in that line, and traveled until he became free from the disease known as the miller's sore throat, which he had contracted. On recovering his health, he embarked in the furniture trade at Sterling, in which he operated with success several years, and later became interested in the sale of groceries and provisions. He sold out eventually and went to California for the benefit of his wife's health. The object was fully accomplished after a residence of 18 months on the Pacific coast.

On returning to Genesee Township, he assumed charge of the farm of his father-in-law, and he has made a successful trial of agriculture.

Mr. Kingery's connection with the general affairs of the township and county reflect credit on his citizenship and manhood. He was prominent while at Sterling as a member of the City Council, and he officiated some time as Vice-President of the Gas Company. He has also done effective service in the Agricultural Society, was Superintendent of Floral Hall and took active part in the various exhibitions of the organization. He is no less prominent and zealous in religious interests, and was President and Vice-President of the Y. M. C. A., being an active factor in the establishment of the reading room under the auspices of that body. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Kingery is a Republican of decided type, and has been Justice of the Peace.

ames Frank, a citizen of Montmorency Township, on section 28, has lived in Whiteside County since 1856. His parents, Jacob and Mary (Dill) Frank, were natives of Bucks Co., Pa., and were born of German ancestors. They came in 1856 to Whiteside County, but not finding themselves contented they returned to Pennsylvania after a stay of about six weeks. Their deaths occurred respectively in 1870 and 1879. Their children were named Sophia, James, Abner and Noah.

Mr. Frank was born March 12, 1825, in Montgomery Co., Pa. He was educated in German, which was the language of his parents, and which was the prevailing tongne of his native township. At the age of 22 years he went to an English settlement and engaged as a laborer for about three years. During the winter seasons he went to school and acquired a practical knowledge of the English language. After that he spent five years as a farm laborer, hiring by the year. He then left Pennsylvania to seek a home in the West. He prospected at various points and spent three months in Ohio, a similar period in Indiana, and in the fall of 1854 came to Whiteside County. He returned to the State of his nativity two months later, with the intention of settling permanently in Whiteside County in the following spring, but he postponed his return until the spring of 1856. On arrival he engaged a year as a farm laborer, when he rented a farm in Sterling Township, which he managed three years. He then rented a farm west of Sterling, which he occupied seven years. He bought 200 acres of land on section 28, in Montmorency Township, on which he settled and where he has since lived. He is at

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present the possessor of 480 acres of land in the same township, about half of it being under culture. The buildings on the estate are of excellent character and rank among the best and most valuable in the township. Mr. Frank herds about 70 head of cattle on an average, owns nine horses and colts, and fattens annually a considerable number of hogs.

Politically, Mr. Frank is a Democrat. He has been Collector two years, School Trustee for three years and Commissioner of Highways ten years, and has held the office of Assessor two years.

He was first married in Sugar Grove, Lee Co., Ill., May 12, 1857, to Fanny Lingenfelter, a native of Lancaster Co., Pa. She became the mother of three children,—Theodore, Jacob and Mary A. The youngest child is deceased. The mother died of consumption, June 3, 1864, in Sterling Township. Nov. 8, 1866, Mr. Frank was again married, in Sterling, to Anna W. Shuler. She was born March 10, 1841, in Germany. They have four children,— Anna, James, Lizz'e and Samuel. Mr. and Mrs. Frank are members of the German Lutheran Church.

Mr. Frank, being a representative and prominent citizen of Whiteside County, and an exemplary and honorable gentleman, is represented among the portraits of this ALBUM. It is given on a page just preceding the above sketch.



illiam H. Courtright, general farmer, living on section 31, Genesee Township, was born April 26, 1820, in Sandyston, Sussex Co., N. J. His parents were Reuben and Debora (Bedell) Courtright, of whom a full sketch appears in connection with that of John Courtright. Their children were: Peter, born Nov. 1, 1809; Phebe, Jan. 11, 1812; Isaac, April 18, 1813; Catharine, Jan. 7, 1815; Lucinda, April 30, 1816; Jane, May 27, 1818; William H., April 26, 1820; Margaret, Feb. 6, 1822; John, Oct. 10, 1823; Mary, March 18, 1827; and Deborah, March 18, 1827; and by Mr. C.'s second wife there were the following : Benjamin, born July 22, 1831; Samuel, July 13, 1833; Mary, Oct. 14, 1835; William 'H., Nov. 21, 1837; Levi, Jan. 27, 1840; George, Sept. 14, 1843; Partial, Aug. 7, 1845; Lydia Ann, Aug. 22, 1848; Josephine, Oct. 20, 1850; and Aaron D.,

Dec. 2, 1852. Mr. Reuben Courtright died Aug. 8, 1875; Mrs. Deborah Courtright, March 18, 1827; and Lucinda, their daughter, died Aug. 22, 1848.

Mr. Courtright, the subject of this sketch, received a limited education in the public schools, and continued under the parental authority until he was 21 years of age. After arriving at his majority he spent two years in the capacity of a farm laborer. His first important movement was his marriage, Dec. 22, 1842, to Mary A. Trauger. She was born July 25, 1825, in the township of Wallpack, Sussex Co., N. J., and is a daughter of Lewis and Elizabeth (Adams) Trauger, whose sister is the wife of John Courtright. The items pertaining to the personal history of the parents of Mrs. Courtright are to be found in connection with the sketch already referred to. She is twin sister of Mrs. John Courtright. Her sisters and . brothers, in order, were: Jessie, Samuel, William, Geo. A., Christenah, Elias, Mary A., Sarah A., Henry and Theodore. To her and her husband 11 children have been born, seven of whom are living. Henry T. married Katherine O. Trauger, and they are residents of Clay Co., Iowa. S. Elizabeth married Charles S. Rowley, a farmer of Plymouth Co., Iowa. William R. married Sarah A. Gould. They live on a farm in Hopkins Township. Delila A. is the wife of John Parish, a farmer in Tama Co., Iowa. Miles A. married Minnie S. Marohn, and they are residents of Lincoln, Neb., where the husband is a teacher in the public schools. Anna M. married David Decker of Sterling. Emma is unmarried and resides at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Courtright passed five years in farming in their native county after they were married, and they removed thence to Luzerne Co., Pa. They were there interested in agricultural pursuits a similar length of time. In 1852 the brothers William and John, accompanied by their families, removed to Whiteside County and purchased 160 acres of land on section 32, of which they were the joint possessors some years. At length the tract was divided and Mr. Courtright of this sketch became the sole proprietor of the northern moiety, and his acreage had been increased by a purchase of 20 acres previous to the division. Subsequently, he sold his farm on section 32, and bought 177 acres on sections 31 and 30. At the time he took possession of his homestead it was in its primal condition, and is now under excellent improvements.

Mr. Courtright is a Republican in political senti-

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ment and has held several township offices. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he has been a Class-leader more than 20 years.

christian G. Wolf is a general farmer and stock-grower on section 17, Jordan Township, and was born Sept. 19, 1842, in Wurtemberg, Germany. His father, Jacob Wolf, was a farmer in Germany and died there in 1866, aged 64 years. The mother of Mr. Wolf, who was Rosena Schielb before her marriage, was also born and died in her native country. Her death occurred in 1852.

After the loss of his mother, which took place when he was 10 years of age, Mr. Wolf remained under the care of his father until 1860. In that year he came to the United States. He was 18 years old and was accompanied hither by his brother Jacob, younger than he, and now a farmer in Jordan Township. Soon after landing, they came to Illinois, making their first stop in . the State at Sterling. Mr. Wolf readily obtained employment on a farm and spent some time working by the month. He became interested in the Civil War, and decided to become a soldier. He enlisted Aug. 10, 1862, in Co K, 82d Ill. Vol. Inf., Capt. Joseph Granhort. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomác under Generals Burnside, Hooker and Meade, and was attached to the corps of Sigel and Howard. Mr. Wolf was a participant in the disastrous day's fight at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, where he sustained a slight wound in the left leg near the foot. At Gettysburg, where he was also under fire, he received another gunshot wound in nearly the same place. He was also in the actions at Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain and Knoxville, Tenn., besides numerous other contests of less importance, and received an honorable discharge at the close of the war. His papers were dated July 6, 1865. He was in the military service nearly three years.

After returning to Jordan Township, he worked some time for his brother, David Wolf, and was afterwards employed at various points as a general laborer. He was married April 14, 1868, at Sugar Grove, Lee Co., Ill., to Mary Buehler. She was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Oct. 23, 1843, and was 19 years of age when she joined her parents in America, they having come to the United States some time She has had six children,-Charles, previously. Louisa, Katie, Abraham, Andrew and Anna.

Prior to his marriage, Mr. Wolf had bought 80 acres of land in the township where he now resides and on which he settled. He has applied himself vigorously to the work of improvement and has placed his farm in excellent condition. It now includes 125 acres, and is supplied with creditable and suitable buildings.

Mr. Wolf is a Republican in political views, and is in sympathy with the general and local issues of that party, and has been holding an office as Commissioner of Highways in Jordan for the last four years. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

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zekiel Olds, resident at Albany, is the fifth child of Cheney and Amma (Walker) Olds, of whom a full and detailed account is given in connection with the sketch of Warren Olds. He was born Oct. 24, 1826, in Sturbridge, Worcester Co., Mass., and was a child of nearly two years when his parents removed to the State of New York. In his 12th year the memor-

able transit of the family to Whiteside County was accomplished, the events of which made a lasting impression on the remembrance of the lad, who found its novelty entertaining, notwithstanding its tedious length.

At the age of 18 Mr. Olds began to work with his brother Warren as a carpenter and joiner, operating in that avenue of business continually until 1880, when he became interested in the growing of small fruits, which enterprise has since occupied his attention. He is engaged in the cultivation of raspberries, strawberries, blackberries and grapes.

The marriage of Mr. Olds to Sarah Pease took place Dec. 29, 1852. Mrs. Olds is the daughter of Henry and Mary (Warburton) Pease, of whom a sketch appears on another page. She is the mother of six children: Mary Elizabeth is the wife of George Van Beb Ber, of Savannah, Ill.; Fanny P., Edwin L., Edith H., Louisa W., and Albert H. are unmar-

ried. In 1873 Mr. Olds bought his present residence, which is pleasantly located on a bluff overlooking the river.

ohn S. Weaver is a farmer on section 23, Sterling Township, and is the son of John and Anna (Snavely) Weaver, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume. He was born Jan. 15, 1838, in Lancaster Co., Pa., and came with his parents to Whiteside County. He obtained a fair common-school education, and since arriving at the estate of manhood has been interested in agricultural pursuits. He is the proprietor of 80 acres of, land, which is under good improvements.

Mr. Weaver was married in Sterling, Ill., Feb. 21, 1864, to Mary A., daughter of Michael and Julia (Grim) Delp. Her parents are natives of Pennsylvania and came in 1851 to Whiteside County, locating at first in Jordan and later removing to the township of Sterling. Their 10 children were named Benjamin, Charles, Mahlon, Caroline, Mary A., Michael, Julia, Samuel, Barbara and Martha. Mrs. Weaver was born in Montgomery Co., Pa., Dec. 31, 1841. Their surviving children are five in number, and are named Irving L., Agnes and Alice (twins) Mammie and Julia A. Three are deceased—Ira, Elam and Franklin.

Mr. Weaver is a Republican in his political views.



a Fayette Crandall, farmer, residing on section 18, Erie Township (19 north, 4 east), is a son of Luke and Deborah Wilbor) Crandall, and was born in the Township of Collins, Erie Co., N. Y., April 9, 1822. His father, a farmer, was a native of Vermont, and a descendant of an old American family. His mother, also a native of the Green Mountain State, was of Irish ancestry. Both are now deceased. They had eight children, three of whom are living. The record of all is: Hannah married David Hunt, a farmer, who came to Erie Township in the fall of 1835; both are now deca; Maria became the wife of Moses Hubbard, and both these are also deceased; they were residents of Rock Island County; John and Lewis D. came to Erie Township, from New York, in the fall of 1835, and about 1837 built the ferry in this county, two miles south of the village of Erie, which bears their name-"Crandall Ferry;" they had farms in this township; John died in Edgar County, this State; and Lewis D., being elected Sheriff of this county, was a resident of Sterling for some years; also a merchant for several years previously in Portland, this county; he moved to Central City, Col., where he died Nov. 15, 1860; Lucinda also came to Erie about 1837, kept house for her brothers at the ferry, and married, in that township, a farmer named James Hamilton; both these are now deceased; Fidelia, the wife of Jerome Peters, is now a resident of Mercer Co., Ill.; they were early settlers of Fenton Township, this county, married in Erie Township, and resided there a number of years; the next in order was La Favette, the subject of this sketch; Luke W. came to this country about 1839, resided with his brothers at the ferry for a time, but was a roamer; when last heard from he was in Oregon.

When the subject of this sketch was 13 years of age the family emigrated West, locating in Lee County, this State, where his father purchased a farm of about 200 acres, and was also a half owner of a ferry across Rock River at that point. He died in that county. La Fayette came to Erie Township, this county, in 1839, and resided with his brothers at times until 1847, when he took possession of the 60 acres where he now resides, receiving it from his brother Lewis's claim, and his brother John let him have ten acres of timber in Erie Grove. When the the land came into market Mr. Crandall bought it, and has since added to it by further purchases, so that he now has an aggregate of 300 acres, on sections 18, 13, 25 and 26. He has a nice farm. His house was probably the second frame structure in the township. Mr. C. has been Justice of the Peace six years.

He was married in Portland Township, Feb. 10, 1847, to Miss Lovina, daughter of John S. and Rachel Rowe. She was born May 20, 1827, in Steuben Co., N. Y. Of their four children, three are still living; Francis M., born April 27, 1849, married Helen Stephenson, Dec. 25, 1872; he is a farmer, and resides in Portland Township; Ida E., born

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March 6, 1853, became the wife of John J. Bessee, a farmer of Erie Township, April 15, 1874, and died Nov. 29, 1884; Alice A., born Nov. 12, 1857, and George W., Sept 15, 1865, are still at home.



athias Spang, a prominent and enterprising farmer, on section 11, Genesee Township, was born April 1, 1837, in Prussia. John Spang, his father, was of the same nativity, and was a stone cutter. He died in 1843, at 45 years of age. He had been twice married, and was the father of three sons and a daughter by his first wife: John is a stone-cutter in the land of his birth; Peter is an officer in the French army, and resides at Paris, France; William is a farmer in Racine Co., Wis.; the daughter is married, and lives in Cincinnati, Ohio. The senior Spang was married about two years after the death of his first wife, to Lucy Mergan, daughter of a German farmer. She had become the mother of three children when she became a widow. Anthony, her second child, is a farmer in in the Province of Ontario, Canada; Margaret lives in Ontario.

Mr. Spang is the oldest of the children born of the second marriage. The three little ones were such in very fact, and the mother managed to keep her little flock together until her son was old enough to maintain the family. He had learned the trade of molder, and followed it as a business until he was 20 years of age, when he became liable to the conscription. To avoid being drafted into the German army, he came with his mother, brother and sister, to America. They landed at Quebec, and proceeded at once to Toronto, where Mr. Spang obtained employment as molder. He had testimonials from his employers in his native land, of whom he acquired a knowledge of his business and with whom he remained until he left Germany. The evidence of his qualifications procured him a situation, which he filled until his marriage.

He entered into a matrimonial alliance with Mary Morden, Jan. 8, 1865. Mrs. Spang is the daughter of Jacob and Lydia (White) Morden, and was born June 1, 1848. Her parents were farmers in the Province of Ontatio, and still reside in the Dominion. Their family included four sons and five daughters, Mrs. S. being the oldest of the latter. She was reared to womanhood in her native province, and is the mother of nine children, born as follows: Lucy, Oct. 25, 1867; John, Nov. 17, 1869; Anthony, Aug. 7, 1871; Mathias, June 27, 1873; Lydia, June 7, 1876; Mary, Nov. 19, 1878; Anna, March 19, 1880; Lucinda, Oct. 25, 1881; William, Sept. 27, 1883. The oldest child was born in Ontario Co., Canada.

The family came in r868 to Chicago, where they remained through the winter. They were three individuals—father, mother and an infant child. In the spring ensuing they came to Whiteside County, and purchased 50 acres of land in Genesee Township, near Coleta. This was the beginning of the career of Mr. Spang as a farmer under the fostering influences of a republican government. He has increased his estate to 98 acres in extent, and made creditable and valuable improvements.

Among the people of his own nationality he is in a sense a leader, ever holding himself in readiness to give counsel and general information as he may be qualified to do, and for which he has frequent applications. He is a Democrat in his political views, and actively interested in the progress of the party in local avenues. In religious belief he is a Catholic. His wife was brought up under the tenets of the Methodist Church. The mother of Mr. Spang died at her home in Ontario, Canada, aged 84 years and five months.

icholas Freek has been a resident of Albany since 1854, when he bought an acre of land, on which he built his present residence in 1855, having previously sent money 16 on to purchase 80 acres in the country.

He was born Feb. 9, 1820, in Selby, Yorkshire, Eng., and is the son of William and Ann (Abby) Freek. His father died when he was 12 years old, and on finding the burden of maintenance on himself, he engaged in a brick and tile factory, where he was occupied until 1841. On reaching his majority, he determined to emigrate to the United States. He took passage for the New World on the sailing vessel, "Ohio," and landed in New York after

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a passage of six weeks. He was accompanied on his journey by his mother, three brothers, two sisters and brother-in-law. The whole party proceeded to the city of Rochester. Mr. Freek and one of his brothers went thence to Toronto, Canada. The former was the possessor of \$5 in cash, but he obtained immediate employment as foreman in a brickyard at \$26 a month. In the year following, associated with his brother James, he established himself in the manufacture of brick and tile, which business they pursued till 1854. In that year Mr. Freek sold his claim in the business in Canada and came to Albany. He engaged in the manufacture of brick at that place, at Morrison and Savanna, in Carroll County. Mr. Freek is the owner of four acres included in the village plat, and all in excellent tillage.

He was married June 6, 1846, to Mary Routledge. She was born June 16, 1816, in Market Weighton, Yorkshire, England. Their five children were named John, Thomas, Robert W., Ann E. and William Robert. John was born in Toronto March 17, 1847, and died Nov. 3, 1859; Thomas, born Oct. 8, 1848, is a farmer in Newton Township; Robert W., born July 6, 1852, died July 21, 15 days after birth; Ann E., born July 20, 1850, married Robert Brewer, of Eau Claire, Wis; the youngest son was born Sept. 10, 1854, is a practicing physician and druggist and lives at Cordova, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Freek are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Albany.

ames R. Deyo, harness merchant, Sterling, was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., May 24, 1829, his parents being Garrett and Rebecca (Atherton) Deyo, natives respectively of France and the State of New York, who were married in 1808, followed farming until 1834, removed to Peoria, Ill., and after two years' residence there, in 1836, to Jordan Township, this county. Here the senior Deyo purchased a farm of 40 acres, sold a part of it and resided upon the remainder until his death in 1857; Mrg. Deyo died in 1865.

The subject of this sketch, after having been brought up on a farm and receiving a common-school education. left home at the age of 21 and learned and followed the trade of carpenter for ten years. He then purchased a farm of 80 acres in Jordan Township, this county, occupied it until 1865, sold it, bought a quarter-section in Ogle Co., Ill., remained there till 1869, and finally removed to Sterling, where he owned and ran a planing-mill until 1882; he then sold out and engaged in the saddlery trade on the east side of Mulberry Street, where he has been in successful business.

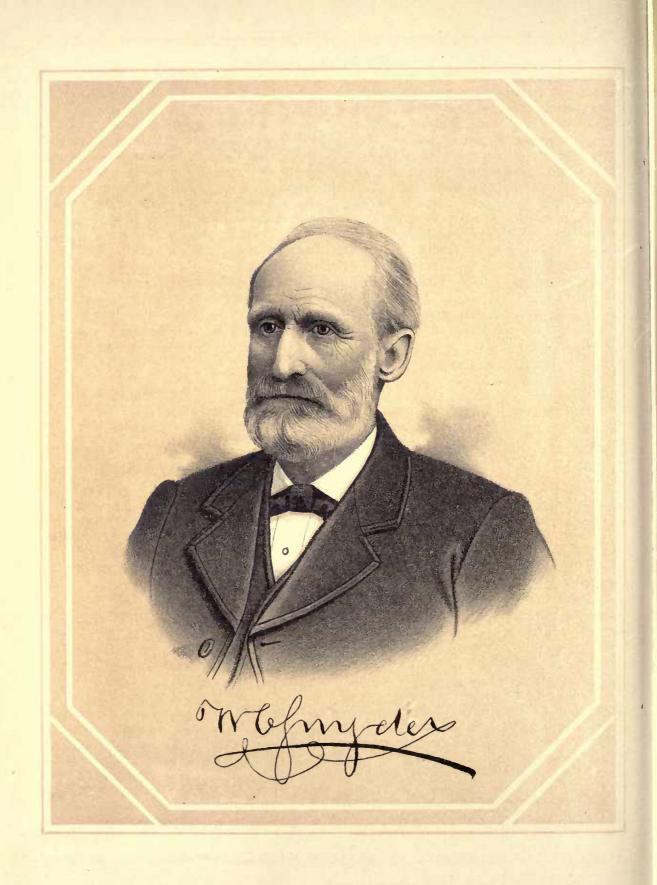
In his political principles Mr. Deyo is a Republican, and both himself and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church at Sterling: he is also a Freemason, and a liberal, Christian gentleman.

He was married Sept. 4, 1851, to Elizabeth Roberts, who was born Jan. 12, 1832, in the State of New York. They have two children,—Sarah Jane and Alexander M. The first mentioned married Rodger Thomas, Sept. 10, 1872, and they have five children, —Cary N., Henry A., James R., Elizabeth A. and Nettie M.

hristian Hammelman, one of the most extensive farmers in Genesee Township, has been a citizen of Whiteside County since 1862. He was born Feb. 13, 1825, in Brandenburg, Prussia. His parents belonged to the laboring class, and he was brought up according to the legal regulations of his native land, which provides for the disposal of every minor male child born within its borders after reaching a certain age. He came to the United States in 1854, and a year later came to Illinois. He was employed as a general laborer about seven years, when he made his first purchase of land on section 26, in Genesee Township, which was all unimproved.

He formed a matrimonial alliance with Mrs. Margaret (Reis) Opendorf. She was born April 18, 1825, in Baden, Germany. She came to the United States in 1847 in company with Philip Opendorf, to whom she was married in Philadelphia as soon as they landed. He followed the business of a shoemaker in the City of Brotherly Love 12 years, subsequently coming to Whiteside County. They lived for a time in Jordan Township, where the husband died, Feb. 22, 1863, leaving five children. The eldest is named John; Mary married Charles Smith; William married Jennie Wilkinson and lives at Sterling; Charles married Barbara Beck and is a farmer

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in Genesee Township; Sarah lives with her mother and step-father. Mr. and Mrs. Hammelman have two children.—Frank and Edward C.

Mr. Hammelman has brought the traits that characterize the class to which he belonged in his native land,—thrift, industry and economy,—to bear on his business as a farmer. His fields stretch out from the nucleus of the original tract which he purchased until they number 370 acres, including three farms all under excellent cultivation, with suitable and necessary buildings. Mr. Hammelman is the owner of large herds of stock. He is a Democrat, and, with his wife, belongs to the Evangelical Church.

on. William C. Snyder, State Senator, representing the 19th Senatorial District of Illinois, which includes Whiteside and Lee Counties, is one of the early settlers of Whiteside County, and was a practicing physician at Union Grove in the early history of this part of the State.

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Dr. Snyder was born in Burlington Co., N. J., July 29, 1821, and is the son of James and Sabilla (Cowperthwait) Snyder. His father was a native of New Jersey, and descended from one of the old Holland families of that State. His mother was born in Medford, Burlington Co., N. I., and descended from the well-known English family of Cowperthwait. William C. left New Jersey in April, 1845, and came to Lyons, Iowa, arriving there in May of that year. He entered the office of Dr. Bassett, of that city, as a medical student, and pursued his studies there about two years. He removed to Union Grove, this county, in June, 1847, where he entered upon the practice of medicine. He subsequently took a course of lectures at Rush Medical College, of Chicago, and continued the practice of his profession at that place till June, 1854, when he removed to Fulton, Ill., and engaged in business as a dealer in general merchandise. He continued in that line two years, when he built the large warehouse at the steamboat landing, and engaged in the warehouse and forwarding business, which he has continued, with the exception of limited intervals, to this date, covering a period of nearly 30 years.

He was elected the first Supervisor of Union

Grove Township; in 1852 he was re-elected, and served in 1853. Also from 1850 to 1853 inclusive, he was Postmaster at Union Crove. In 1855 he was elected Supervisor of Fulton, and in 1858 was appointed Drainage Commissioner of Whiteside County, serving in that capacity till 1872. While occupying this responsible position he discharged its important duties with fidelity and satisfaction to all concerned. He was elected Collector of the township of Fulton, in 1857, and re-elected in 1858-9. In 1861 he was appointed Postmaster of Fulton, by President Lincoln, for the term of four years, and re-appointed each succeeding term till December, 1882, when he resigned to qualify as State Senator, to which office he had been elected in the fall by nearly 3,000 majority.

Dr. Snyder has always taken a warm interest in matters of public importance, and has, as his record shows, held many positions of honor and trust. In 1866 he was elected Mayor of Fulton; but, as it was found that he could not discharge the duties of the office while holding an office under the United States, he resigned the position.

In the spring of 1876 he bought the printing office of the Fulton *Journal*, published the paper three years, and sold out to his son, J. C., and sonin-law, T. J. Pickett.

He was foremost in organizing the Fulton Business Association, and the Cemetery Association, and has served as Secretary of both for many years.

In politics he is an earnest Republican, and for a number of years has been Chairman of the Republican County Committee. He was also a member of the Republican State Central Committee one term.

He was married in the city of Lyons, Iowa, in 1849, to Miss Isyphene C. Pearce, daughter of Jonathan L. and Mary E. (Gardner) Pearce. Mrs. Snyder was born in Rhode Island. Her parents were natives of the same State.

Dr. and Mrs. Snyder have a family of seven children, four daughters and three sons: Kate C. is the wife of Thomas J. Pickett, Jr., son of Senator T. J. Pickett, of Illinois. and is now a resident of Ashland, Neb. Martha C. is the wife of J. C. Neff, Agent of the Northwestern Railway, at Rochelle, Ill.; J. Clifton is the present Postmaster of Fulton, Ill., he having succeeded his father to that office in December, 1842. He married Miss Hattie L. Noble

in March, 1885. Annie E., J. Justin, Henry G. and Lena V. are residing with their parents. He has been actively and prominently identified with the movements of the temperance element for many years, and is an uncompromising foe to the traffic in and use of intoxicants.

Dr. Snyder was made a Freemason in Fulton City Lodge, No. 189, A. F. & A. M., in 1857, and has served as Master many years. He is one of the charter members of Fulton Chapter, No. 108, R. A. M., is the present H. P., and has presided over the work of the Chapter several terms.

As State Senator he served on seven prominent committees, and acted in the capacity of Chairman of Committee on Warehouses. He was a member of the managing committee on the part of the Senate, whose watchfulness and sagacity was instrumental in the election of Gen. John A. Logan to the United States Senate.

Dr. Snyder's portrait, which is given on another page, is a copy of a photograph taken in 1884.



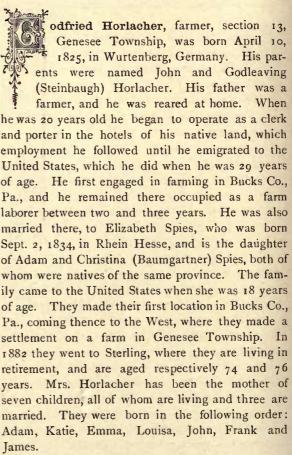
eorge Higley, a pioneer of Whiteside County in 1837, was born in 1793, in Burlington, Vt. His parents went to Pennsylvania while he was yet young, and a few years later they proceeded to Geauga Co., Ohio. Mr. Higley bought a hotel in Unionville in that county, and a mill which was located on Grand River three miles from Unionville. He sold his interests in Ohio in 1834, and, accompanied by his wife and children, came to Illinois, traveling overland to Joliet, in Will County, where he was one of the pioneers. He built and conducted the first hotel at Joliet. In 1837 he visited Whiteside County, making a claim on section 8 of township 20, range 6, now Lyndon. He built a dwelling of the variety common to the locality, and left his brother, Samuel Higley, in charge while he went back to Joliet for his family. He returned to his claim in the spring of 1838. He occupied his log cabin one year, when the structure was removed and enlarged, and served as a home for some years, after which a frame house was built for their accommodation.

In 1868 Mr. Higley sold his farm and went to Blairstown, Iowa, where he bought village property.

He died there in December, 1880. His wife's death preceded his nearly ten years. Their children were 13 in number. Only five are living: Louisa A. is the widow of James Thomas; Angeline is the wife of Samuel King: they live in Blairstown, Iowa; Helen is the widow of Amzi Jennings and lives in Sterling. (See sketch of G. W. Jennings.) George W. lives in Oregon, and Henry C. in Rhinebeck, Iowa.

George and Samuel Higley were men of giant stature, the latter being six feet six inches in height, and the former measuring six feet four inches.

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Mr. Horlacher and his wife came to Illinois seven months after they were married, and the husband got employment as a laborer in Sterling. He was employed about two years in that method of operation at various points. The next year he worked a

farm on shares, and in the year following, associated with his father-in-law and a man named Beeler, he bought 80 acres of wild land on section 13. Mr. Horlacher devoted himself to the improvement of his share of the acreage, and he operated on it two years with the aid of an ox team. He has proved his agricultural operations to a marked success, and is now the owner of 320 acres of land, all of which is under the plow, and he owns in addition 15 acres of timber. He has a fine residence and excellent barns of the best type. He is also considerably interested in stock. Mr. Horlacher was formerly a Democrat, but is at present independent in politics. His wife and himself are members of the Mennonite Church.

exter N. Foster is a general farmer and grower of stock on section 34, Jordan Township. He was born Nov. 25, 1832, in Greenfield, Hillsborough Co., N. H. His father, Amos Foster, was born in the same county and was the son of Isaac Foster. The latter was born in Massachusetts and claimed lineal descent from the Pilgrims. The earlier generations were Puritans, and the grandfather of Mr. Foster maintained the customs and peculiar views of the sect. He accumulated considerable wealth and died in New Hampshire. He had eight children, Amos being the fourth in succession. The latter was reared to manhood in his native county and married Betsy, the daughter of Joshua Pratt. Her mother was a member of the Holt family, of distinction, and was a descendant of the celebrated Abbott family, of Massachusetts. The paternal great-grandsire of Mr. Foster was the father of eight children, and the grandfather of 88 members of the succeeding generation. Amos Foster and his wife became the parents of seven children. The mother died in 1853, aged 53 years. The father remained in Greenfield until his death, which transpired in November, 1882, at the age of 89 years. He had been a prominent member of society, and in the Church and in politics. He was a Republican and a Presbyterian. But one of his children is deceased, and the survivors are all married with one exception. Those who survive are named Amos H., Sylvia A., John E., Dexter N., Esther H., and Francis Jane. George H. died when he was 24 years of age, in Lowell, Mass.

Mr. Foster attended the common schools until he was 18 years of age, when he became a student at Francistown, then the seat of a popular academy, and he remained there during the school terms of four years, teaching school in the intervals. Subsequently, he obtained a position in a bobbin factory, after which he taught about two years. In 1855 he came to Rockford; and shortly after went to Galena, Jo Daviess County. Early in 1856, he came to Whiteside County, and sought a friend who lived in Jordan Township, Dr. Pennington, a nurseryman and fruit-grower, with whom he remained three years. Within the first year he secured 94 acres of unimproved land on section 31. In 1863 he bought 80 acres on section 6, in Sterling Township, lying nearly adjoining his real estate in Jordan Township. Two years after leaving Dr. Pennington, Mr. Foster was a teacher, after which he turned his attention to the improvement of his land during the summer seasons, teaching in the winter ensuing in District No. 3, Jordan Township, and continued in that alternate method for five years. After that period he abandoned teaching, and gave his exclusive attention to the improvement of his land. He put it in thorough and complete agricultural condition, and erected suitable and creditable buildings. In the spring of 1876, he sold the place and purchased 320 acres of land on sections 33 and 34, which had been partially improved. The proprietor has completed the work of converting his acreage into a valuable estate, with three dwellings and all other necessary farm buildings. Mr. Foster is extensively interested in stock-breeding, and shows good results in grades and thoroughbred. He also owns some fine Norman draught horses.

He was united in marriage in 1859 at Sterling, to Harriet, daughter of Henry Deardorff. She was born March 13, 1839, in Defiance Co., Ohio. She was orphaned in childhood by the death of both her parents. She came to Whiteside County, where she was married as stated, and she became the mother of three children : Charles L. was born Oct. 6, 1860, and died at the age of 12 years. Elmer died when three months old. George died when he was about six years of age. Their mother died Feb. 3, 1867, when she was 28 years of age. She was a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Foster contracted a

second matrimonial alliance March 11, 1868, at Boston, Mass., with Caroline E. Dinsmoor. She was born Nov. 5, 1838, in Lowell, Mass. Her mother died when she was four years old, and she was brought up by her aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Pillsbury, at Milford, N. H. After attending an excellent graded school, she completed her education at. Winding Wave Seminary at Ludlow, Mass. In the spring of 1860 she came to Whiteside County and engaged in teaching. She taught school at Joliet and elsewhere. Five children have been born of her marriage to Mr. Foster. One died in extreme infancy. Fred died at the age of four months. Mabel D., Bessie P., and Robert D. are the names of the surviving children.

In political faith, Mr. Foster is a Republican. In 1861 he was elected Supervisor. He has served two terms as Collector, and as Assessor the same length of time. He has been Road Commissioner two years, Justice of the Peace 12 years, and has acted 10 years as School Trustee. He is a Presbyterian in religious sentiment.

Mr. Foster is a prominent member of the Patrons of Husbandry. The order in the State of Illinois was first established in Whiteside County, and Mr. Foster was among the members of the first organization; and he has since been actively prominent in the establishment of Granges in other locations. He acted as Secretary of the Executive Committee of the State Grange and as General Deputy of the State and county. In 1874 he represented the local order at the National Grange at Charleston, S. C., receiving much benefit and acquiring a gratifying knowledge of Southern men and affairs.



lexis Hubbard, an old and much esteemed citizen of Lyndon Township, is a pioneer of Whiteside County of 1837. He is a native of the town of Sangerfield, Oneida Co., N. Y., where he was born Jan. 12, 1811, and is the son of Abel and Siley (Andrews) Hubbard. His parents were of New England origin. In 1827 the family went to Monroe Co., N. Y., and after a residence of a few years in Sweden Township, they went thence to Clarendon, Orleans Co., N. Y.,

and there the parents lived until their respective deaths. The father died April 12, 1857. The mother's death took place July 20, 1832. Their children included six sons and three daughters.

Mr. Hubbard is the fifth child in order of birth. He was brought up on his father's farm and acquired his elementary education in the district school, to which he added by studying two terms at Clarkson Academy and one term at Gaines' Academy in Orleans County. At 21 he engaged in teaching in the latter. In the fall of 1836 he went to Ohio and spent the winter following in teaching in Wadsworth, Medina County. The next spring he came to Whiteside County. He rode as far as White Pigeon, Mich., with friends, and finished the journey thence to Lyndon on foot, a distance of about 250 miles. He made a claim on section 18 of township 20, range 5 east, as it was designated by the Government survey. After a stay of two months, he went back to his native State and taught school the following winter. In the spring of 1838 he returned to Whiteside County and began the labor of improving his farm. In the winter of 1838-9 he taught the first term of winter school in the first school-house ever built in the county.

He was married to Olive Dusett, Sept. 11, 1839, who was born in Gorham, Ontario Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of John and Polly (Keys) Dusett. They did their first housekeeping in the log schoolhouse on section 19, and, a few weeks later, Mr. Hubbard completed a log house on his own land, to which they removed. That was their home 14 years, and in 1853 they removed to a new frame house.

Mr. Hubbard managed his farm personally until 1875, when he moved to Lyndon village and has since occupied his present residence. His farm is still in his possession. He is the owner of 222 acres of land, a part of which lies in Fenton Township. The place is all under the best of cultivation, and is supplied with commodious and convenient buildings suited to the needs of the farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard are members of the Congregational Church, and Mr. Hubbard is an official of the society to which they belong.

Ephraim A. Hubbard, the brother of Mr. Hubbard, now deceased, was the first of the family to locate in Whiteside County, and he was the first blacksmith in Lyndon. He came to Illinois in 1836

and made a claim on section 18. He built a log house, in which he lived two years, and went to Hennepin, where he died, March 8, 1842. He was born May 21, 1806, in Sangerfield, N. Y. He left a widow and two children. His widow married again and lives at Traer, Tama Co., Iowa. His son, Alexis E., lives in Lyndon.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard of this sketch are childless. They have been instrumental in rearing several children, to whom their sympathy and aid have been extended. They are on the sunset side of life, and are pasing their declining years in the quiet enjoyment which is the recompense of well spent lives.

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ev. Cephas Hurless, deceased, formerly a farmer of Genesee Township, was born TR in 1828 in Holmes Co., Ohio. He was reared to man's estate in his native county, receiving a practical education in the public schools. He was married in Holmes County, April 13, 1848, to Elizabeth, daughter of Martin and Barbria Overholser. She was born April 2, 1830. Six years after the event of their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Hurless removed to Illinois and bought an unbroken tract of prairie near Coleta, and while there resident Mrs. Hurless died, the date of her decease being Feb. 20, 1862. Two children, Adaline and an infant unnamed, died before the mother. Four children, three daughters and a son, survive her still. They were born in the following order: Sarah A., Susanna, Rebecca J., and George P. They are all married.

Mr. Hurless was a second time united in marriage, to Tabitha A. Winters, Oct. 2, 1862, in Carroll Co., Ill. She was born Nov. 28, 1836, in Bedford, Washington Co., Ind., and is the daughter of James and Susan (Gyger) Winters, of whom a biographical sketch is presented in this volume. She was 11 years of age when her parents removed to Wysox, Carroll Co., Ill. To Mr. and Mrs. Hurless eight children were born, four of them dying in infancy : James M. was born Aug. 15, 1865; William J., Feb. 17, 1868; Bell, Nov. 18, 1869; S. Leroy, March 24, 1875.

The estate upon which the family settled near

Coleta contained upwards of 350 acres of land, and it was wholly unimproved. The proprietor took measures to proceed as rapidly as possible with the work of reclaiming its acres and had accomplished considerable, when the duties of public life necessitated his removal to Coleta, where he fixed his residence in 1875. He died Nov. 14, 1884, and was serving as Supervisor at the time of his decease.

Mr. Hurless was a man of superior ability, which was recognized and made available from the beginning of his citizenship in Genesee Township. He served several terms in the positions of Supervisor, Assessor and Justice of the Peace. He joined the United Brethren Church when he was 19 years of age, and continued throughout his life an earnest, active and consistent Christian. He had officiated as Pastor of a charge in Will and Carroll Counties and afterwards filled vacancies when occasion required. His death was considered a public loss and in an obituary notice which appeared in a local paper, his character was most justly and appropriately set forth : "As a neighbor he was accommodating; as a citizen, upright; as a husband, loving; as a father, kind almost to a fault; as a Christian, exemplary; as an officer, true and honest; and as a man he was worthy of the confidence of his fellow-man." His loss is keenly felt by the citizens of Genesee, who had learned to love him for his Christian worth and noble work. In political principle he was a Democrat, and had been a candidate for minority Representative.

ilbert H. Dimmick, deceased, a former resident of Mt. Pleasant Township, was born June 15, 1819, in Rutland Co., Vt. He was the son of Timothy and Almira (Rugg) Dimmick. He was brought up on the

farm of his father, and educated in the common schools. Nov. 17, 1841, he was married to Clarinda, daughter of Elijah and Clarinda (Colton) Herrick. Two years later, accompanied by his wife and parents, he came to Whiteside County, and bought a farm of Pardon M. Dodge, which was located in 1836. Mr. Dimmick had been thoroughly trained in the best type of husbandry in his native State, and he made practical application ot his

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knowledge in the raising of cattle and high grades of sheep. He was much respected for his abilities and reliable character as a man, and served in several official capacities involving responsibility. In political faith and action he was an uncompromising Republican.

Mr. Dimmick was killed by the cars, Tuesday, July 29, 1873, as he was crossing the railroad track half a mile east of Morrison. He was driving to a harvest field after supper, accompanied by his hired man, who was comparatively uninjured, being only rendered senseless by the concussion of a fall. The team was also unhurt. Mr. Dimmick lived but half an hour, and did not recover consciousness. He was one of the worthiest citizens of his township, and his terrible death was the source of widespread and earnest sorrow.



homas Roe, a prominent agriculturist of of Whiteside County, came to the township of Lyndon Oct. 22, 1864, and bought an improved farm, located on sections 13 and 14, which was originally owned by Brainard Orton, a pioneer of the township of 1837. Mr. Roe paid \$12,000 for the farm, which comprised 440 acres. It is pleasantly located on Rock River, and is one of the most desirable estates in the county, on account of situation and grade of cultivation. Mr. Roe set out about six miles of hedge on the farm after it became his property. In 1874 he rented the place, and removed to Lyndon village.

He was born in Vermilion Township, Richland Co., Ohio, March 14, 1817, and is the son of Thomas D. and Elizabeth (Holmes) Roe. His father was born in 1779, seven miles south of Goshen, the government seat of Orange Co., N. Y., and was of English and German extraction. His mother was a native of New Jersey, and her father was a Judge in her native State. They were united in marriage in 1802, and two years later Mr. Roe, senior, set out for the West, the frontier then being in Ohio. The party, consisting of father, mother and one child, traveled across the intervening country in a wagon drawn by a pair of horses, and they terminated their journey in Jefferson County, where they were pioneers. Thomas D. Roe entered the military service of his country in 1812, and after the war in 1814 he removed his family to Vermilion Township, in Richland County, and was the third white settler who took possession of a claim with his household. In 1833 they removed to Springfield, in the same county, where the father died in 1857. The death of the mother took place in 1874. They had nine children.

Mr. Roe, ot this sketch, is the sixth in order of birth. At 15 he took into his own hands the responsibility of managing his own career. He obtained employment at Sandusky City, where he worked for \$8 per month, chopping cord-wood and doing chores on a farm nights and mornings, continuing in that manner about one year, when he borrowed money and purchased a span of horses, by which means he was enabled to engage in draying in the city of Sandusky. He conducted his business in that line until 1838, when he returned to Richland County.

In the month of December, in that year, he married Mrs. Concurrence (Orton) Magnor. She was the daughter of Dennis Orton and the widow of William Magnor. They had seven children, four of whom are now living, viz.: Olive, who is the wife of George Chamberlain, of McPherson Co., Dak.; Oliver, who lives in Washington Territory; Margaret J., who is the wife of Henry Wilser; and Joseph, who lives in Nebraska. Mrs. Roe died Feb. 18, 1876. Mr. Roe was again married Dec. 23, 1876, to Mrs. Clarinda L. (Herrick) Dimmick. She was born July 20, 1822, in Hubbardton, Rutland Co., Vt. She was married to Gilbert H. Dimmick, Nov. 17, 1841, and became a widow July 29, 1873. (See sketch of G. H. Dimmick.) Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dimmick, and three are yet living, as follows: Fayette T. lives in Exeter, Neb.; Ida E. is the wife of Thomas Dallam, of La Salle, Ill.; and Scott lives in Battle Creek, Iowa.

In 1840 Mr. Roe bought 80 acres of land in his native township. He pursued his purposes and plans there until 1864, meeting with success through the exercise of the quality of energy and common sense that never fail in the farmer's case to yield their sure reward. He was enabled to add to his estate until he was the owner of 210 acres. He sold his land in 1864, at \$60 per acre, and within

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the year found himself located, as stated, in Lyndon Township.

Mr. and Mrs. Roe are still in vigorous health, and are living in the quiet enjoyment to which they have a clear title through their lives of well-directed energy and purpose.

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artin Baer (spelled also Bare), is one of the leading farmers of Whiteside County, owning a large and valuable farm on section 26, Jordan Township, was born Nov. 7, 1824, in Manor Township, Lancaster Co., Pa. His father, Martin Baer, was born in the same county and was of Swiss lineage. The latter was a farmer and a man of unblemished rectitude of character, holding an honorable position in the German Reformed Mennonite Church. He died in Lancaster County, in October, 1875, aged 86 years and six months. Elizabeth Harnish was the name of the mother of Mr. Baer of this sketch, before her marniage. She was of German origin and was born in Lancaster County. Her father was a prominent and wealthy farmer in Lancaster County. She died in June, 1880, in the city of Lancaster, and was upwards of 83 years of age.

Mr. Baer is the oldest of seven children. David, his brother, next younger, is deceased. Esther, Lydia, Susanna, Francis and Franklin are named in the order of their birth. Mr. Baer is the only one who has left his native State. He attended school till he was r8 years old, and also assisted on the homestead farm. After the age named he devoted his attention exclusively to the business of a farmer until he was 26 years of age.

He was married Dec. 17, 1850, in Lancaster City, Pa., to Mary Herr, daughter of Henry and Catherine Herr. Her parents lived and died in their native county of Lancaster, where they were prominent farmers. Her father died Dec. 20, 1884, being nearly 84 years of age. The mother was 59 years old when she died, in February, 1863. Mrs. Baer was born July 13, 1825, in Manor Township, Lancaster Co., Pa., and is the oldest child of her parents. She resided at home until her marriage, and received a good education in both German and English. The seven children of which she is the mother were born as follows: Henry was born Oct. 2, 1857, and resides in Ogle County, on a farm. Jonas was born Jan. 16, 1853. His personal record is given on another page. Elizabeth was born Jan. 1, 1854, and married John P. Hoy, a farmer in Jordan Township (see sketch). Ezra, born Aug. 19, 1859, is engaged in farming and bee culture in the township of Palmyra, Lee Co., Ill. Abraham, born March 19, 1861, lives on a farm in Hopkins Township. Catherine was born Aug. 13, 1863; Franklin, Aug. 15, 1866.

WHITESIDE COUNTY.

Subsequent to his marriage Mr. Baer conducted the affairs of his father's farm six years. In April, 1857, he came to Illinois, going at first to McDonough County. In August following, the family came to Whiteside County, to the city of Sterling. In the same year the father purchased 160 acres of land in Jordan Township, to which he removed his family in March of the following year (1858). The place has been improved until it ranks with the best farms in the county, and is supplied with a good and commodious residence, excellent farm buildings and stock. Mr. Baer is justly estimated as a skillful and judicious farmer. He is an adherent of the Republican party, and has served as Township Clerk and in several other official positions of less importance. The entire family has strong predilections for books, and are accordingly well read and intelligent. Mrs. Baer is a member of the Reformed Mennonite Church.

Accompanying the foregoing sketch, nothing could be more appropriate than a portrait of the subject, which is given on the opposite page.

iram C. Ulmer, hardware merchant at Coleta, is also a dealer in agricultural implements and harness. He was born Nov-24, 1839, in Lancaster Co., Pa., where his father, Abraham Ulmer, was a farmer. The latter was descended from German ancestors and he married a lady named McCoy. She was born in Lancaster County, of Irish parents. They are both living in Genesee Township, and are aged respectively 82 and 81 years.

Mr. Ulmer is the oldest with one exception of four sons and four daughters. He has a sister and a brother still living. Abraham lives in Columbia, Ohio. Elizabeth resides in Whiteside County. When

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he was 18 the parents of Mr. Ulmer removed to Columbia Co., Ohio. He was married Feb. 9, 1862, in Lawrence Co., Pa., to Sarepta A., daughter of James and Martha (Gibson) Harrah. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania, the former being of English descent and the latter of Scotch extraction. The father died in Coleta in May, 1878; the decease of the mother took place in Ohio in March, 1869. Mrs. Ulmer was born June 25, 1842, in Columbia Co., Ohio, where she was reared and married. To her and her husband, six children have been born, in the following order: William L., Oct. 27, 1863; Francis S., Oct. 6, 1865; Charles A., Sept. 13, 1869; N. May, Nov. 24, 1875; James H., May 15, 1878; Harry D., March 4, 1881.

Soon after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Ulmer located on a farm of 80 acres on section 15, Genesee Township. The place was under some improvements at the time it became their property, and it is now in excellent condition, created of the best quality of effort and judgment in its management. The homestead farm now contains 130 acres and is supplied with first-class farm buildings. In March, 1885, he moved from his farm to Coleta, where he owns three acres of land with a good residence, and he has another in process of erection. He established his business as a merchant in October, 1884, investing \$3,000 in stock, which is at present largely increased. Mr. and Mrs. Ulmer are active members of the M. E. Church, and the former is Steward and Class-leader in the society. He is a decided and prominent Republican and has held the offices of Collector and Assessor of Genesee Township.

illiam Mathew, general farmer, resident on section 2, Ustick Township, was born July 9, 1826, in Scotland, which was also the native country of his parents, William and Jannet (Wiley) Mathew. He emigrated to the United States with his wife and surviving children in 1870. He at once fixed his residence in Whiteside County, where he has since lived. In 1882 he bought the farm on which he has since resided, and pursued his agricultural projects. It comprises 200 acres and is under good cultivation. Mr. Mathew is a Republican in political principles.

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He was married in 1847 in Scotland to Jane Skinner, and they have had seven children: Thomas, Margaret, Jessie and James are deceased. Those who are yet alive are named William, James S. and David. Mr. and Mrs. Mathew are members of the Presbyterian Church.



saph Deming, deceased, formerly a farmer on section 12, Lyndon Township, was born July 24, 1819, in Steuben Co., N. Y. In the fall of 1838, he accompanied his father, Charles S. Deming, to Whiteside County, and the family settled in the township of Lyndon.

Mr. Deming made a claim of land on section 12, on which he built a house and entered upon the improvement of his property. He was married Oct. 27, 1842, to Harriet B., daughter of Jireh and Betsey (Wickey) Barlow. Mr. Deming was energetically interested in the improvement of his estate and in the prosecution of his agricultural affairs until the nation was startled by the advent of civil war, and he took an earnest interest in the progress of events until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Co. B, 75th Ill. Vol. Inf., and was mustered into service as a Corporal. He died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., June 20, 1863. At home he had left his wife and five children. Before the expiration of the year three children were dead, leaving the mother with one son William Henry, who is living with her on the homestead. They are both members of the Congregational Church.

Ann Eliza, only surviving daughter, who was married in 1869 to Joseph D. Johnson, lives in Flushing, Michigan.

Jireh Barlow, the father of Mrs. Deming, was a pioneer of Whiteside County. He was born in Massachusetts, but went in young manhood to Pittsford, Vt. He was there married to Betsey Wicker, who was also born in Massachusetts. Mr. Barlow was a clothier by profession, and after his marriage he built a factory at Pittsford and engaged in the manufacture of woolen cloth. He also erected a linseed-oil mill, and a flour and saw mill on the same mountain stream. That part of the town is called "Pittsford Mills" to this day, and has its own local postoffice, taking its name from the business

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Lexington.

enterprises of Mr. Barlow. About 1827 the woolen mill was burned, entailing a loss of about \$8,000. The proprietor rebuilt the establishment and continued its management a few years. About 1838 his business became involved through the general shrinkage of values in the crisis of the year before, and, as his wife had fallen into ill health, he went to Indiana, locating in Wabash County. In June of that year he set out on horseback for Illinois to seek a satisfactory location for a home. He was pleased with the outlook of Whiteside County and returned to Indiana for his family. In the winter of 1839-40 he came back, bringing with him a load of household fixtures, and rented a farm, which is now included in the city of Morrison. His wife was ill at the time and remained with her children who were living in Vermont.

In 1841 Mr. Barlow made a claim east of the present site of Morrison, to which he removed. In 1848 he went to Indiana on a business errand, and died there at 74 years of age.

Mr. Barlow was a man of more than ordinary ability. While in Vermont he represented Pittsford in the General Assembly for two sessions. He and his wife were members of the Congregational Church.

G. Preston, liveryman at Morrison, was born at Middleburg, Schoharie Co., N. Y., March 4, 1826. Reuben Preston, his father, was a native of Connecticut and was a blacksmith by vocation. Polly (Wilder) Preston, the mother, was born in the same State. They were the parents of 11 children, and five are now living. Katherine is the wife of Christopher Foland, a farmer in Otsego Co., N. Y. Mr. Preston of this sketch is the second child now living. Joseph is a blacksmith in Otsego County. Lucy married John Platner, of Cherry Valley, in that county. Susan is the wife of Dr. Irish, of Otsego County.

Mr. Preston learned the business of working in wood in a carriage factory, and while a resident of his native State pursued that vocation. He was married in his native place, Oct. 26, 1853, to Abbie Gridley, who was born there in April, 1830. Four children were born to them: Libbie M. married

Robert Nowlen, of Morrison; De Witt C., Raymond M. and Elliott M. are the names of the three youngest.

In April, 1865, Mr. Preston transferred his family and interests to Morrison, and became engaged in buying and selling stock, in which he was occupied about three years. In 1868, associated with his brothers-in-law, John E. and William Duffin, he embarked in the livery business. About a year later this relation terminated by the sale of the interest of John Duffin to his two partners, and the new firm transacted business together about two years. In 1871 Mr. Preston assumed entire charge of the business, which he has continued to manage successfully. He keeps about 20 horses, and his livery is suitably equipped to suit the demands of his patronage. He also conducts a feed and sale stable.

Serbert E. Brown, general farmer, Tampico Township, was born in that township, Oct. 6, 1859, was reared on the farm, and educated at the public schools and at Sterling Business College. He spent one season, during the year 1882, in the employment of the Weed Sewing-Machine Company, of Chicago, as

their correspondent and book-keeper. He has since been engaged in general farming, and is still residing with his father and unmarried.

homas C. Gould, a pioneer of Whiteside County of 1837, was born in Warwick, Franklin Co., Mass., Oct. 29, 1803. His father was a blacksmith by trade, and the son obtained of him a general knowledge of that business, and later served a two-years apprenticeship in Orange Co., N. Y. He afterwards spent a few months in the South, and returned thence to Middlesex County. He established his business in Lexington, and was there married Nov. 8, 1832, to

In 1837 Mr. Gould came to Illinois, and after a few months spent on the Illinois River he came to

Sarah Locke. She was born April 29, 1811, in

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Lyndon and started a blacksmith's shop on the farm of Deacon A. R. Hamilton. He went back to Massachusetts for his family in 1841, and on returning to Whiteside County he opened a shop in the village of Lyndon. He had entered a claim of land on section 3, and soon after establishing his business at Lyndon was compelled by failing health to retire to his farm and engage in agricultural pursuits, to which he devoted his attention until his death, Dec. 26, 1876. Four children were born to him and Mrs. Gould, of whom three are now living: Thomas C. was born Oct. 5, 1835, in Lexington, Mass.; he married Martha I. Pierce, Oct. 14, 1873; she was born in Kentucky. Sarah is the wife, of J. W. Hazard (see sketch), and Lucy married Henry E. Helms.

Parlos L. Ware, general farmer, section 14,
Fulton Township, is the son of Leonard and Nancy A. (Thomas) Ware. They were born in the State of Vermont, where the father yet lives. The mother died there April 3, 1882. Following are the names of their five children : Harriet, Emily, Carlos L., William W., Julia A.

Mr. Ware, of this sketch, was born May 5, 1832, in Pomfret, Windsor Co., Vt. After obtaining his elementary education in the common schools, he attended Thetford Academy, where he completed his education. He remained in Vermont until the fall of 1852, when he came to Illinois. He spent a winter in teaching in Du Page County. In the spring of 1854 he came to Whiteside County, where he has been a resident most of the time since. He was engaged to some extent in rafting on the Mississippi River. He came to Fulton for the purpose of working on the Mississippi & Rock River Railroad, on which he was employed one year. He is now one of the most extensive land owners of the county, and, associated with his son, is the proprietor of 400 acres of land.

He was married Jan. 13, 1858, in Fulton, Ill., to Mary Johnson, and they are the parents of four children, of whom one, Julia, died in infancy: James, Jessie and Georgie still survive. Mr. Ware is a Republican in political pursuasion. He has been Street Commissioner at Fulton, and has held other offices. He belongs to the Order of Masons, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church, to which his wife also belongs.

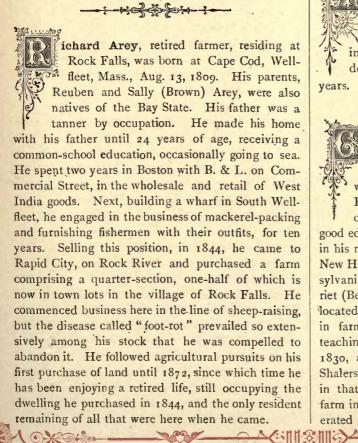
aniel Richmond, farmer, section 5, Lyndon Township, is a pioneer of Whiteside County, of 1844. He was born Feb. 24, 1814, in Virgil, Cortland Co., N. Y., and is the son of Thomas Richmond. His father was . . born in New Jersey, and was an early settler in Cortland County. He married Sallie Osborn, who was a native of the State of New York. The parents moved to Tompkins Co., N. Y., in 1821. After a residence there of 10 years, they settled in Tioga Co., Pa., where the father made a contract for a tract of timber in Rutland Township. He built a log house, which he covered with elm bark and floored with puncheons. He lived on the place during the remainder of his life, and his wife also died there.

Until he became a family man himself Daniel Richmond lived with his parents. He was married Jan. 11, 1835, to Mahala Reynolds. She was born May 3, 1817, in Sullivan, Tioga Co., Pa. After their marriage they became the managers of the homestead. In 1844 Mr. Richmond, accompanied by his family, set out for an overland journey to Illinois. They reached Lyndon Township, July 16, after a month of travel, and the father made a claim on section 5. The family were received under the hospitable roof of Lyman J. Reynolds, a brother-inlaw of Mr. Richmond, where they lived until the fall of 1845, when they took possession of a "dug-out," which served for a shelter until the following fall. It was covered with hay, and proved a comfortable home through the winter, when the prairie wind seemed too severe for safety. (This is the first domicile of a house of this character recorded in this volume.) In the fall of 1846 Mr. Richmond started to build a frame house, but was unable to finish it before the winter came on, and the family passed that season in its cellar. By the fall of 1847 it was enclosed, and in suitable condition for occupation. In 1845 Mr. Richmond broke 10 acres of prairie, which was the first improvement made on the farm. This is still in his possession. It is now in progressive agricultural condition.

The first wife of Mr. Richmond died Nov. 29, 1860. She had borne nine children, and six of them are still living: Draper lives in Lyndon; Mary is the wife of Henry Aldrich, of Henry Co., Ill.; Samantha married M. M. Aldrich, and lives in the same county; Hannah is the wife of Joseph Hicks, of Troy, N. Y.; Phebe is Mrs. Henry Potter, of Harlan, Iowa; Perry J. is a farmer in Lincoln, Neb. Mr. Richmond was married after the death of his first wife to Jane Randall. Their marriage took place June 24, 1861. She was born in Canada, Jan. 3, 1837, and died Sept. 4, 1872. She had one child, Walter, who is now deceased. In October, 1873, Mr. Richmond contracted marriage, a third time, with Fannie M. Barber. She was born May 22, 1854, in Alabama. Wyllie and Nellie are the children of the last marriage.

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Mr. Richmond is a man of excellent abilities, and is remarkably well preserved. He takes a lively interest in current affairs, and is well informed.



In his political views, Mr. Arey is a Republican, and, with his wife, belongs to the Congregational Church. He was the first Supervisor elected from Coloma and the first Justice of the Peace in Rapid City, later called Coloma. He has also held various other offices. He has for a long time been a leading and influential citizen.

For his first wife, Mr. Arey married Martha Davis, daughter of Rev. T. Davis, of Massachusetts, in 1832, and they had ten children, seven of whom are still living,—John D., James C., Kathren D., Richard, Mary, Ezra W. and Martha. Mrs. Arey died in 1852, a great loss to the family and to the community. In 1861 Mr. Arey married Lydia A. King, a native of Vermont, a most excellent and highly esteemed lady, a loving wife and a priceless motherln-law.

rs. Emma Randolph, corner of Third and A Streets, Sterling, is a daughter of Abiah and Polly Redfield; came to Illinois in 1855; married Edgar F. Randolph in 1860, who died Nov. 3, 1877, after a residence in Sterling, this county, of twenty-two years.

when he accompanied his parents hither. Erastus Fitch, his father, was born in Massa-

¹ chusetts, where he grew up and received a good education. He began the career of a teacher in his native State, and afterwards taught school in New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and Pennsylvania. He was married in the latter State to Harriet (Beecher) Wells, the widow of Cyrus Wells, and located in Pike, Bradford County, where he engaged in farming, spending alternate winter seasons in teaching. He removed with his family to Ohio in 1830, and obtained employment as a teacher in Shalersville, Portage County, where he was occupied in that calling four years. In 1834 he bought a farm in the township of Edinburg, on which he operated until 1836, the year in which he came to

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Whiteside County. He reached Chicago via the lake route, and walked from that city to his destination. He made a claim on section 30, Lyndon Township, and soon afterward built a log house, situated on the "bluff." He placed a few acres under improvement during the summer, and in the fall went to Ohio for his family. He left the Buckeye State April 28 and journeyed by way of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. The household occupied the primitive log house about nine years, and after that they were included in the family of their son, George W., under whose supervision they remained until the close of their lives. The father's demise took place Feb. 11, 1875; that of the mother June 6, 1877. They were aged respectively 86 and 89 years. Four of their five children survive : R. Dudley is a resident of Lyndon; George W. is next in order of birth; Lois, widow of P. Daggett, lives in Lyndon; Chauncey E. resides at Sterling; and one child died in infancy.

Mr. Fitch, of this sketch, was born Feb. 21, 1822, in Pike, Bradford Co., Pa. He was 15 years old when he came to Illinois, and soon after became a member of the household of his uncle, W. D. Dudley, a pioneer settler of Lyndon Township of 1835, and lived with him until his minority was passed. Meanwhile he had secured a claim of 80 acres on section 9 of the same township, in which he began his labor as a developer of the agricultural resources of his county, and of which he took possession when he was married. His industry, frugality and energy met with success, and at the time he sold his estate in 1881 he was the owner of 320 acres of land.

In 1857 Mr. Fitch engaged in buying cattle for shipment to the cities of Boston, New York and Chicago, in which line of business he operated extensively for more than a score of years. At the same time he pushed his agricultural interests, and trafficked somewhat largely in the purchase and sale of land. At one period he held nearly 2,000 acres. He was one of the founders and original stockholders of the Lyndon Hydraulic Manufacturing Company, and served as its President.

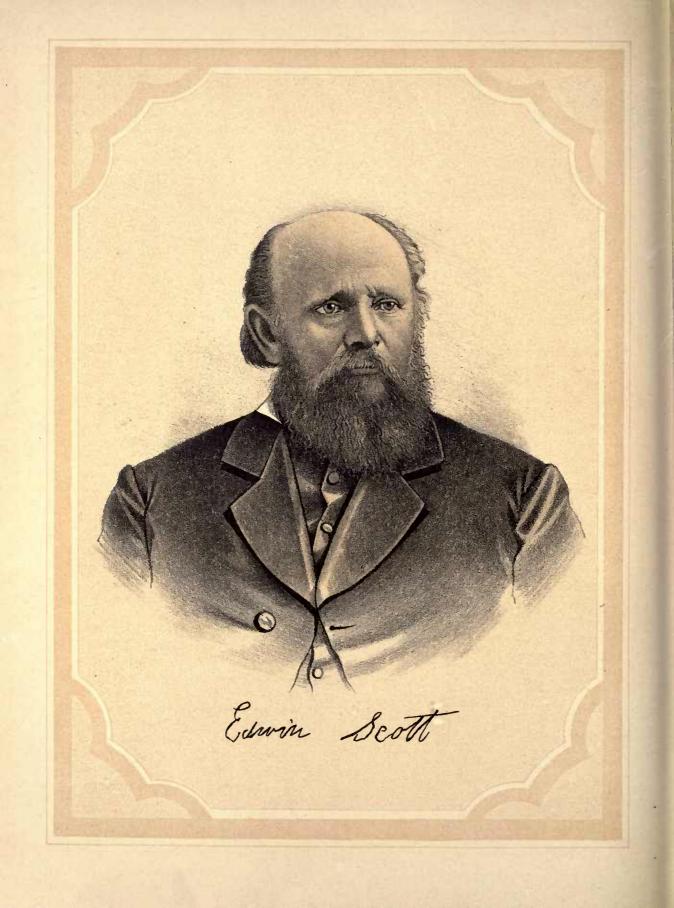
Feb. 4, 1845, Mr. Fitch was united in marriage to Ellen D., daughter of Daniel F. and Aurelia S. (Pease) Millikan, and they had eight children: Frank E., Emily A. (Mrs. J. N. Pollard, of Fairmount, Neb.), Flora A. (Mrs. C. H. Abernethy, of the same place), and Nellie A. are the only survivors. The youngest daughter is a teacher near Fairmount, Neb. Mr. and Mrs. Fitch are members of the Congregational Church.



enry S. Bushman, retired farmer, resident at Coleta, was born Sept. 22, 1822, in Cayuga Co., N. Y. David and Eve (Spang-XX ler) Bushman, his parents, were born respectively in New York and Pennsylvania, and were descendants of the class known to history as "Pennsylvania Dutch," which has furnished some of the best citizens of the Republic. They were married in Cayuga Co., N. Y., and in 1845 came to Illinois, locating in Wysox Township, Carroll County, where the mother is still living and is 84 years old. The father died there Nov. 5, 1882, aged 82 years. They were the parents of six children, four of whom were born previous to the removal of the family to Illinois.

Mr. Bushman was nearly 21 years of age when he came with his parents to Illinois, and he was preceded in birth by one sister. The home farm in Carroll County at the time of purchase, consisted of 80 acres and by later purchase 80 acres more were added. The son was educated chiefly in the township of Victory, in the county in which he was born, and he remained a member of the family of his father until he was married. That event occurred March 18, 1846, in Wysox Township, when Lavinia Burghduff became his wife. Her parents, Jacob and Tama Burghduff, were formerly residents of Wayne Co., N. Y., and the former died in Michigan. The latter died in the State of New York. Mrs. Bushman was born Jan. 3, 1838, in Wayne Co., N. Y., where she was educated. She died Feb. 3, 1873, at her home on section 11, Genesee Township, and left six children. The deaths of three children preceded her own. Charles H. married Susannah Mull, and they reside on a farm in Genesee Township. Joseph S. married Rebecca Hurless. They live on the homestead of Mr. Bushman. Colonel married Ella Scoville, and is a farmer of Genesee Township. Harlem married Lucinda Morden and they live on a farm at Davis Junction, in Ogle Co., Ill. He is a

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dealer in agricultural implements. Nelson married Carrie Hendricks, and is a grocer at Davis Junction. Sarah resides at home.

Mr. Bushman was married a second time Feb. 9, 1876, at Coleta, to Mrs. Rachel Dull, daughter of Martin and Barbara (Arford) Overholser. She was born in Ohio of German parentage. Her father and mother removed some years since to Coleta, and are aged respectively 76 and 74 years. She was born March 14, 1848, in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio. When she was 16 years of age she accompanied her parents to Whiteside Co., Ill. Her first marriage, to Peter Dull, occurred Nov. 12, 1856, and they had five children. One of them, Anna M., is living, and she is the wife of Martin Overholser.

After his first marriage, Mr. Bushman located on a farm in Wysox Township, Carroll County. It contained 160 acres, and he was its proprietor until 1856, when he bought 182 acres of land in Genesee Township, and on which he was many years resident. In April, 1872, the family came to the village of Coleta, and Mr. Bushman bought two acres of land on which he has built a residence. He is the owner of the farm property last mentioned and 11 acres of timber. The former is all under improvements, and supplied with creditable farm buildings. Mr. Bushman is a reliable Republican, and has held the local offices of the township. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

dwin Scott, whose portrait is given on the opposite page, is a representative and prosperous farmer on section 18, Montmorency Township. He was born in Morgan Co., Ohio, Jan. 7, 1828, and brought up a farmer by his parents, Barney and Clarissa (Davis) Scott. His father also was a native of Ohio, and his mother of the State of Maine; and they had nine children,—Alvin F., Hannah, Edwin (the subject of this sketch), Freeman, Merrill, Alfred, Jesse, Bernard and Addison. Their parents died in Ohio.

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Mr. Scott remained at the parental home until 23 years of age, attending school and following agricultural pursuits. In 1850 he struck out into the clashing world for himself, going first to New Orleans, where, however, he remained but a short time.

While there, on the eighth day of January, he saw ice, which was frozen there by the low temperature of the atmosphere,-a rare occurrence in that latitude. He came to this county in 1851, first settling in Hopkins Township, at Como, where he was a resident two years. He then removed to Montmorency Township, where he purchased 40 acres on section 18, his present residence. This place has been his home ever since he first located upon it, with the exception of three years, which he spent in Rock Falls. He built a hewed-log house on his 40 acres in 1854, and moved into it, it being the first house south of the old Dixon road, or the "Lone Tree." Looking from his door south, east, or west, as far as the eye could see, there was nothing in sight but the vast prairie or the tops of the trees of the Green River timber. He dug a well, which was the crystal fountain for many, since the travel from New Bedford and vicinity passed his door. In 1858, seven families took all the water they used from this well. The settlers as they came found board and lodging with him while they built houses for themselves. Many a weary traveler has rejoiced to find this cabin, sometimes nearly frozen, sometimes lost in the darkness, and was made welcome to the comforts of the little home. Mr. Scott now owns 200 acres, all subdued to cultivation and in good agricultural condition. Mr. Scott has exhibited a high degree of industry and good judgment, and by honorable dealing and economy he has succeeded in establishing a comfortable home. Officially, he has been honored by his fellow citizens with the public positions of School Director, Overseer of Highways, etc. In respect to national issues he indorses the principles of the Republican party.

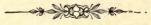
March 4, 1851, is the date of Mr. Scott's marriage, in Como, Hopkins Township, to Miss E. Mary, daughter of Jesse and Anna (Sherman) Scott. Her parents, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ohio, came from the latter named State to this county in 1839, settling in Como, where they passed the remainder of their days. They had 13 children, namely: Asa, Jane, Josiah, David, Hiram, Adrial, Joel, John, E. Mary (Mrs. Scott), Maria E., Caroline A., Annis and Emeline. Mrs. Scott was born in Morgan Co., Ohio, June 4, 1829, and has seven children, namely: Clifton, Charles Ennis, Herschel, Fred L., Eva, Albert E. and Jessie. Mr. Scott's second son, Charles Ennis, married Miss Chattie

White, of Morgan Co., Ohio, in 1876, he having formed her acquaintance while coming home from the Centennial. In 1881, his eldest son, Clifton, married Miss Elizabeth Albertson, of Orange Co. Ind., he being at that time Principal of the Orleans High School. In 1885, his third son, Herschel, who had just returned from two years of travel, married Miss Annie May, of this county, and is residing with his parents at the present time.

avid Hazard, a pioneer of Whiteside County of 1837, was born March 9, 1804, in Chenango Co., N. Y. In his young manhood he went to Pennsylvania and after a short stay returned to his native State and was married Feb. 14, 1827, to Altheda C. Wolcott. After their marriage they settled in Tioga Co., Pa., where the wife died, in January, 1834, leaving four young children. Mr. Hazard was again married in September of the same year, to Lenora Reynolds, a native of Tioga Co., Pa., where she was born March 31, 1812. Mr. Hazard had acquired a knowledge of the trade of a carpenter in the State where he was born, and he was employed in that avenue of labor in Pennsylvania until his removal to Whiteside County. He transferred his family and household belongings to Illinois by means of a span of horses and a covered wagon, and traveled 30 days before reaching his destination. He located on the present site of Lyndon village. One of his first "jobs" was as an assistant in building the mill race at Lyndon. In the fall of 1838 he took up his residence on the claim of his brother, where he lived until 1840. In that year he located a claim on the northwest quarter of section 10, and secured his title by purchase as soon as the land came into market. He moved to the village of Lyndon in 1871, where he established a mercantile enterprise in company with his sons. Their joint relations were conducted until 1880, when he retired. He died Nov. 24, 1881.

Mr. Hazard was a man of tact, energy and ability, and was fitted by nature for a pioneer, which station he occupied by birth as well as practice, his parents having been among the early settlers of the State of New York, and the principle of developing the country was one of the foremost in his plans. He was made one of the first Assessors and filled the position several years. He was elected Treasurer of Whiteside County in 1847 and served two terms. In 1855 he was again elected and discharged the duties of the office two years. In the days of his earliest political adherence he was a Democrat, but when the days of adjustment came he adopted the principles of the Free-Soil party, and on the formation of the Republican party he joined its ranks. He voted for Abraham Lincoln and was a firm Union man from first to last.

Four children were born of his marriage to Altheda Wolcott: William B. and Harmon are residents of Lyndon; Olivia W., widow of Dr. A. J. Grover; and Altheda C. M., now deceased. Of the second marriage nine children were born, namely: John W., Elisha H., Christian C., Eliza, Hannah, Albert S., Edmund B., David A. and Anna A. Sketches of John W. and Albert S. are given elsewhere. Eliza, wife of L. L. Scott, resides at Mapleton, Monona Co., Iowa. They are the only survivors.



shbel C. Crouch, section 20, Ustick Township, is a son of John and Betsey (Pratt) Crouch. His parents were born in Vermont and lived all their lives in that State. They had a family of 12 children. John A., Ashbel C., Betsey, Caroline, Nelson and Mary are the only ones who lived to attain the age of majority.

Mr. Crouch was born in Orwell, Rutland Co., Vt., March 24, 1812, and he was educated in the common schools and academy in Brandon and Shoreham in his native township. He lived at home on his father's farm until he was 23 years of age, when he went to the western part of the State of New York and settled in Chautauqua County. He lived there about four years, and in 1839 removed to Madison Co., Ill. He spent nearly four years there engaged in teaching, and at the expiration of that time went to Iowa and became interested in farming, remaining there until 1850. In that year he made an overland journey to California with an ox-team, which consumed four months. He engaged in mining and pursued that vocation more than two years. In 1853 he came back as far East as Illinois and bought

160 acres of Government land in Ustick Township, this county, on which he settled and fixed his homestead. He is now the proprietor of a finely improved farm of 160 acres with excellent buildings. Mr. Crouch is in sympathy with the principles of the National Greenback party in political opinions, but is independent in party relations. He has officiated as Township Clerk, Commissioner of Highways and Assessor. During the prevalence of the Grange movement he was active in its interests.

The first marriage of Mr. Crouch took place March 24, 1842, in Madison Co., Ill., to Marion A. Pierce, a native of Vermont. Oscar, Julius, Wallace, Delia and Edward were the names of their children, who are all deceased. The mother died March 12, 1849, in Iowa. Mr. Crouch formed a second matrimonial alliance with Mahala Bolick, March 6, 1854, in Iowa, and they had two children : John and Melvin D. The oldest son died when he was two years of age. Mrs. Crouch is the daughter of David and Rachel (Simond) Bolick, who were natives of North Carolina, where she was born Feb. 11, 1819. She is the third in order of birth, and the names of her brothers and sisters were Amos, Agalina, Priscilla, Catherine, Caleb, David, Rachel and Lydia.

illiam H. Colcord, Principal of the School at Coleta, Supervisor of Genesee Township and Postmaster of the village where he lives, is a native born citizen of his township, and represents one of the earliest names connected with the settlement of the township of Genesee. His father, Ivory Colcord, came to Genesee Township in 1836, and bought a claim, consisting of 200 acres of prairie and 300 acres of timber, paying therefor \$150 in gold. He returned to his home in Steuben Co., N. Y., and in 1837 set out with his family for the West. They took passage on a flat-boat on the Allegheny River, proceeded to Pittsburg, went thence to the Mississippi River by way of the Ohio River, and from the junction of the two streams went to Fulton, whither they were conveyed by wagon to Genesee Grove, arriving there on the 15th of October. A small shelter was provided for temporary use during the winter that followed, where the domestic machinery was oper-

ated, and which also served as a house of public entertainment, as there was no hotel for the accommodation of the army of land-lookers and prospective settlers. One of the controlling elements of a pioneer community is that of hospitality, and faces that have lately looked on civilization seem connecting links. The senior Colcord was a practical farmer, and a man of cultivated mind. He was the first school-teacher in Genesee Township, and was also its first magistrate after the organization of the township. He died Jan. 25, 1865. He was born July 20, 1799, in Maine, and married Elzina Smith, who was born June 27, 1805, near Keene, N. H., and they settled in the State of New York. The mother is yet living, with a daughter, in the village of Coleta. She is 80 years of age, and has been the mother of 13 children, eight of whom survive.

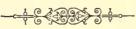
Mr. Colcord is the third white child born in Genesee Township. His birth occurred July 29, 1839, and he is lineally descended from the Pilgrims of Massachusetts, his paternal grandmother being a Bradbury. In the maternal line he is equally well descended, and his veins contain a mixture of Scotch and English blood, in which nationalities his earliest ancestors had their origin. His education was begun under the supervision of his father, and was continued until he became of age. He was married Feb. 16, 1860, to Fianna V. Linerode. The ceremony was performed by A. H. Law, at that date a magistrate of Genesee Township, and now a resident of Mercer Co., Ill. Their marriage has been blessed with 10 children, three sons and seven daughters, as follows: Alice C., married to James L. Peugh, a farmer in Genesee; Eustatia V., married to J. Fred. Fehrensen, druggist, in Coleta; Annetta A., married to George A. Over, merchant, in Sterling; and Edith B., Ernest S., Clayton E., Nellie L., Bertie S., Glenn D. and Elzina G., still at home with their parents. Mrs. Colcord was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Her mother died when she was young, and her father having married again, she continued under the care of her step-mother until she was married. Her father removed to Genesee Township when she was young, and he became prominent in the official history of the county. He died in 1857.

Mr. and Mrs. Colcord settled on a farm in Genesee Township. The former passed the chief portion of the succeeding years in the improvement of his property, and devoted the winter seasons to teach-

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With the exception of two intervening years, ing. he passed his life in this manner until 1878. In that year he relinquished his agricultural projects in order to apply his time and energies wholly to the labors of a teacher, in which vocation he has since been engaged. His farm contained 20 acres, and was situated on section 21. In 1884 he sold the place, and bought 150 acres near Sheldon, O'Brien Co., Iowa. He owns his residence at Coleta. In 1884 he succeeded Henry Wickey in the position of Postmaster. He has officiated one term as Justice of the Peace, has been Township Clerk three years, and is serving his fourth term as Supervisor, being appointed during 1884 to fill a vacancy created by the death of Rev. Cephas Hurless. He has also served two years as Assessor.

Mr. Colcord is interested in local and general political issues, and is an influential and consistent Republican.



Cohn W. Hazard, one of the substantial citizens of Lyndon Township, is the son of David and Leonora (Reynolds) Hazard, of whom as full a personal narration as it is possible to obtain is presented in another place. Mr. Hazard was born May 31, 1835, in Mansfield, Tioga Co., Pa. In 1837 his parents came to Whiteside County, coming with a pair of horses and a wagon and driving through the entire route. The son grew to man's estate on the homestead on which his parents located, and obtained a fair education in the public schools. At 20 he entered the employment of Turley & King, at Round Grove, to buy grain. He operated in their interest one year, then formed a partnership with D. K. Lincoln and J. B. Bush. The company erected a warehouse at Round Grove, and Mr. Hazard conducted the business of buying and shipping grain one year. The firm dissolved, and he resumed farming, in which avenue of employment he has since operated, with the exception of eight years, when he rented his farm and was himself engaged in grain and lumber, also coal, lime, etc.; was also engaged in the construction of the water works at Lyndon, in which company he was a stockholder. He is a useful and honored citizen, and enjoys to an unusual degree the confidence and esteem of his fellows. He is Supervisor of Lyndon, and when the village of Lyndon was first organized he was made Chairman of the Board of Trustees. He has also served in the capacity of Town Clerk. He was a stockholder in the Lyndon Hydraulic Manufacturing Company, and one of the trustees. He has been an uncompromising Republican from the formation of the party, and has pursued an undeviating course, casting his first Presidential vote for John C. Fremont and for every nominee of the Republican party since.

Mr. Hazard was married in December, 1856, to Sarah L., daughter of Thomas C. and Sarah (Locke) Gould. She was born March 19, 1836, in Lexington, Middlesex Co., Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Hazard have two children,—Jessie S. and John G.



ames Talbott, farmer, section 2, Jordan F Township, was born Dec. 25, 1846, on the same section where he is now a resident. He is the seventh child of his parents, James and Sarah (Woods) Talbott, who were among the pioneers of Jordan Township, of 1835, and were the second permanent settlers in the township. Theirs was the first family to locate within " township 22," S. M. Coe, whose arrival preceded theirs by a few weeks, being a single man. The father was active in the development and organization of the township and county. He was also one of the foremost members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was the first religious society organized in Jordan Township, and he was one of the first members. Fuller details of the personal record of the

Mr. Talbott lived with his parents on the homestead until their decease. In 1870, he bought 160acres of land in Kansas, which he afterward exchanged with his father for the stock on the homestead and 80 acres of the place of which he is still the owner. The whole is under good tillage.

parents may be found in connection with the sketch

of Oliver Talbott.

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His marriage to Addie Green took place Sept. 23, 1884, at Clarksville, Butler Co., Iowa. Mrs. Talbott is the daughter of Edward and Jane (Nelson) Green. Her parents were born in the State of New York, and later removed to Trumbull, Ashtabula Co., Ohio.

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They were there interested in farming four years, and at the expiration of that time they transferred their residence to Winnebago Co.', Ill., settling on a farm in Roscoe Township. After five years they went to Rock Co., Wis., where they were resident about a score of years. They made another removal to Iowa, and the father died in Butler County, Jan. 30, 1885, aged 68. The mother is passing her old age with her daughter in Jordan Township, aged 66 years. She has had-three children,-Frank, Frederick and Mrs. Talbott, who is the youngest child. The latter was born Nov. 4, 1857, in Avon, Rock Co., Wis. She was 11 years of age when her parents went to Clarksville, Iowa. She obtained an available education, which she utilized in teaching, entering upon that vocation when she was 18 years of age in Butler County, and pursuing it as an occupation until she was married.

Mr. Talbott is a Democrat and has held the school offices in his district.



arvey R. Hand, farmer, section 31, Coloma Township, was born March 31, 1842, in Troy, Orleans Co., Vt. His parents, John B. and Elizabeth J. (Peak) Hand, were natives of New England. In 1867 they came to Whiteside County, and were residents of Coloma Township until 1881, when they returned to Vermont. They had ten children, six of whom lived to attain the age of maturity: Frances M., Harvey R., Bement J., Carrie A., Orilla H. and Juliette; four died in childhood; Bement J. entered the army of the United States when he was 18 years old, and died before the expiration of his term of service.

Mr. Hand obtained a fair common-school education, and was an attendant at the academy at Peacham, Caledonia Co., Vt., five years. In the spring of 1865 he came to Whiteside County, and passed the first years of his residence in Illinois in the management of a rented farm in Coloma Township. He then bought 200 acres of land in Hume Township. His aggregated acreage is now 400 acres, which is all under tillage. He has an annual average of 100 cattle, 20 horses and colts, and fattens a drove of 75 hogs far market every year. Mr. Hand is identified in politics with the Republican party. He enlisted in Co. F, 15th Regt. Vt. Vols., in 1862.

He was married March 12, 1885, in the township of Montmorency, to Celia D., daughter of Monroe and Mary (Taylor) Carroll, natives of Ohio. Mrs. Hand has one brother older than herself—Edson B. She was born Jan. 2, 1867, in Morgan Co., Ohio. Her father's death took place in that county, in 1868. The mother and daughter came to Montmorency Township in 1870.

Ibert S. Hazard, a farmer of Lyndon Township, was born in the same township, April
 21, 1846. He was brought up by his parents, and in 1865 engaged with Martin Convne to learn the trade of blacksmith, working

under his directions a year and a half. He returned to his father's farm in 1867 and built a shop for his independent business. He passed two years working on the farm and at his trade, and in 1869 formed a partnership with James Roach, of the village of Lyndon, and they operated jointly as blacksmiths a few months, when he sold to his partner and returned to the homestead. In 1876 he built a shop in Lyndon and resumed work at his trade. In 1878 he went to Harlan, Shelby Co., Iowa, where he pursued his business as a blacksmith until 1880, when he came back to Lyndon. He worked as a blacksmith in the employment of the paper mill company at that place, a few months after which he opened a shop for general blacksmithing.

Mr. Hazard was married Aug. 20, 1865, to Dora Bartholomew. She was born in Medina Co., Ohio. Elsie, Jennie, Edward L., Olivia and Celia May are the names of the children of Mr. and Mis. Hazard.

enry M. Barnum, farmer, section 16, Montmorency Township, was born Jan. 18, 1843, in Greene Co., N. Y. His parents, Abraham and Sarah (Ingraham) Barnum, were natives respectively of Connecticut and New York, and in the latter State they were married and made it their life-long residence. Their children numbered 11, and were named as follows : George, Amanda, Watson, Mary, Angeline, Henry M., Sarah, William, Adelia A., Dexter and Georgiana.

The death of the father while the children were yet small, left the support of the family on Mr. Barnum and his brother, a duty which they fulfilled until its various members were able to care for themselves. Consequently, Mr. Barnum was deprived of the opportunity of obtaining much education beyond the ordinary English rudiments. He was 18 years old when the war broke out, and within the first year of the conflict he enlisted in the 20th N.Y. Inf. for three months. He re-enlisted at the expiration of the time in the same regiment for three years, but was discharged in February, 1863, for disability. Soon after, he came to Whiteside County, and for two years after his arrival he operated as a farm laborer. He then rented land and continued that method of operation until 1878, when he bought 80 acres of land and established his homestead. His place is all under tillage. Politically he is a Democrat, and he has discharged the duties of the positions of Collector, Assessor and Township Clerk three years respectively.

Mr. Barnum was united in marriage, Feb. 19, 1865, in Greene County in his native State, to Emmeline, daughter of Simeon and Julia (Middaugh) Reynolds. The parents of Mrs. Barnum live in Ulster Co., N. Y. They had eight children,—Mary J., Gideon B., Emmeline, Elizabeth, Willard H., George H., Oscar and Henry E. Mrs. Barnum was born Aug. 11, 1845, in Greene County. To her and her husband seven children have been born,—Ermina, Rena, Julia, Dora, Mary A., Wilber H. and and Daisy E. The oldest child died when 16 months old. The mother is a member of the Baptist Church of Sterling, having united with it in December, 1878.

avid R. Butler, a farmer on section 18 of Montmorency Township, is a son of Ezekiel W. and Eunice (Shaw) Butler, natives of New England, who came to Whiteside County in 1857, settling in the township of Prophetstown, where Mr. B. spent the remainder of his days: Mrs. B. is still living. Their family comprised 11 children,—Nancy, John, Caroline, Har-

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riet, Sarah, Wilson, David R., Eunice, Lydia, Seward and Eugene.

Mr. Butler, whose name heads this sketch, was born in Rome Oneida Co., N. Y., Jan. 22, 1832, received his education mostly in the common school, and was an inmate of his parental home until he became of age. He came to Whiteside County in 1854 and soon afterward purchased a quarter-section of swamp land in the township of Prophetstown, where he settled and lived until about 1861, when he went to Montmorency Township and, in company with his brothers, bought about 320 acres. He now owns 160 acres, on sections 18 and 19, almost all of which is tillable and in good agricultural condition.

Mr. B. has held the office of School Trustee, has been School Director several years, and in his political principles is identified with the Republican party. He was married in Sterling, Sept. 15, 1870, to Miss Rosetta C., daughter of Josiah C. Sturtevant (see sketch of the latter). She was born in Peacham, Vt., June 28, 1838, and is the mother of Harry and Mary E.

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athan Brewer, a farmer residing on section 24, Portland Township, and the owner of 217 acres on sections 24 and 25, is the son of Jonas and Malinda (Orton) Brewer, and was born in what is now Monterey, Berkshire Co., Mass., March 25, 1804. His father was born in the same county and State and was a farmer by occupation, and his mother was likewise born in Berkshire County. The issue of their union was seven children, only three of whom are now living. Nathan is the oldest. Lucy was the wife of Grove Terrell, deceased, and resides in Tampico, this county. Emily is the wife of Miles Sperry, a farmer residing in Connecticut.

Mr. Brewer resided on his father's farm until the date of his marriage, which occurred in Monterey, Berkshire Co., Mass. The lady whom he selected to share his sorrows, his joys, his successes and his failures, was Miss Louisa Chapin. Their union has been blest with seven children, six of whom survived: Lucia, born Dec. 23, 1835; Balinda, born Oct. 1, 1837; Edgar J., born Nov. 11, 1839; Warren S., born Oct. 16, 1841; Wallace N., born Sept. 2, 1843;

Watson M., born Aug. 28, 1845; John M., born March 30, 1848, and died June 27, 1881.

July 24, 1859, Mrs. Brewer departed to the land of the hereafter, and Mr. Brewer was again united in marriage, to Sarah Dudley, which event occurred Jan. 24, 1870. Mrs. Dudley was the widow of William Dudley, and had five children by her former marriage, namely: Adeline, John, Ominda, George and Frank W. Frank W. is at present engaged in running the farm of 217 acres.

In 1851 Mr. Brewer came West and located where he now resides. He purchased at first 51 acres, and has subsequently added by purchase until he has increased his landed interests to 217 acres.

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avid C. Overholser, stock farmer and general agriculturist on section 9, Genesee Township, was born June 20, 1846, in Stark Co., Ohio. His parents, John and Julia A. (Weimer) Overholser, removed from there to Illinois in 1858, settling at Coleta. A personal account of them appears in another part of this work. They had 11 children. Mr. Overholser of this sketch is the third son and fifth child. When he was 12 years of age the family, consisting of the parents and eight children, removed to Coleta, and he was educated primarily in the common schools of the township of Genesee. At the age of 20 years he entered the seminary at Mt. Morris, Ugle Co., Ill., where he studied two years, and, in the winter of 1866-7, he taught a term of school near Polo, Ill. He went to Western Iowa in the spring following, and, associated with his brother, Joseph, he embarked in a mercantile enterprise. Their relation existed about 18 months and was dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. Overholser was married Oct. 3, 1869, in Johnson Co., Iowa, to Elizabeth A. Bowersox and they have become the parents of seven children, whose record is as follows: Waldo A. was born July 9, 1870; James Elery, Nov. 5, 1871; Maggie B., Dec. 20, 1873; John D., Nov. 4, 1875; Julia S., June 9, 1877; Ralph E., May 3, 1881; Frederick R., Oct. 25, 1882. Mrs. Overholser was born Nov. 11, 1848, in Augusta, Va., and is the daughter of James E. and Mary M. (Shuey) Bowersox. They were of German ancestry and descent, and were born respectively in Maryland and Virginia. The former was a minister in the United Brethren Church. They were married in Virginia, and in 1854 went with their family of four children to Iowa, settling in Johnson County. Mrs. Overholser was educated in Linn and Johnson Counties, completing her studies at Western College in the former. She afterwards taught school. Her father died in the fall of 1880; her mother is still living.

Mr. and Mrs. Overholser came to Illinois after their marriage, and located on 132 acres of land situated on section 9, of which they became the owners by purchase a year later. The place was at that time partially improved, and it now contains 215 acres, all of which is under tillage. The place is well stocked.

Politically, Mr. Overholser is a decided Republican, and he has been Township Trustee three terms and has also officiated as Collector.



amuel Grubb is a farmer on section 33, Genesee Township. His parents, George and Catherine (Smith) Grubb, were natives of Pennsylvania and belonged by parentage and descent, on the mother's side, to the Dutch of the Keystone State. The ancestors of the father came from Germany. He was a mechanic and both he and his wife resided all their lives in Lancaster Co., Pa. They have been some years deceased.

Mr. Grubb is the second of 11 children born to his parents, his birth-place being Lancaster County. He was married there to Mary Rowe. She was born in the same county and is descended from German parents. Mr. and Mrs. Grubb have two sons, Nehemiah and Elam R., who are represented by sketches on other pages of this work. They continued their residence in their native State 14 years after their marriage, and in 1854 Mr. Grubb came West. He traveled by railroad to Chicago, and from there to Sterling by stage. A year later the family located on a farm in Genesee Township, on which they were the first settlers. It contains 80 acres, and from its original condition has all been converted into a tillable and valuable farm. The place

gives unmistakable evidence of first-class management.

Mr. Grubb is a Republican of decided principles, and is well known for his efforts in behalf of the general welfare.



ichard Thompson, the pioneer of this county, and a prosperous farmer residing on section 11, Portland Township, owning 240 acres, is a son of Robert and Lydia (Graham) Thompson, and was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, March 19, 1828. When six years of age the family came to the United States, locating in Cleveland, Ohio. Two years later they came to this county. His father started for this State and came to Chicago via the lakes, and on the way he met Guy Ray, Hiram Harmon and others, and they hired a team and drove to Prophetstown, this county. This was in the fall of 1836, and his father bought a claim of 200 acres of land of Asa Crook, and when the land came into market he bought it of the Government, and added to his original purchase until he had a fine farm of over 300 acres, where his two sons, John R. and Hiram C., now reside. The father went back to Ohio after getting his claim and moved his family to Chicago, where he remained until the next summer and then came to the claim he had purchased, bringing with him his furniture and family with a team. The father was a carpenter and worked at his trade in Chicago during the winter he remained there. The village was then in its infancy, and no one realized the future in store for it. The father died on the old homestead, as likewise did the mother.

Mr. Thompson, the subject of this biographical notice, remained on the parental homestead until he had attained the age of 23 years, when he received 100 acres as an inheritance from his father, and by energetic effort and good judgment he has not only succeeded in placing the land under a good state of cultivation, but has added 80 acres to the original tract. He has some nice graded Short-Horns, 25 to 30 head, also 14 to 20 horses and some 30 head of hogs.

Mr. Thompson was united in marriage in Prophetstown, this county, June 19, 1852, to Miss Lo-

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vina Williams. She is a daughter of Calvin and Sally (Hill) Williams, and was born Jan. 12, 1835, in Detroit, Mich. Of seven children born of their union, in this township, the following is the record: Robert E. was born March 24, 1853, and is a farmer residing in Portland Township; Nathan C. was born Jan. 18, 1855, and is a farme: residing near Des Moines, Iowa; Fred. G., May 19, 1857; Frank D. was born Oct. 28, 1860; Grace M., May 7, 1867; Edwin R., Nov. 17, 1870; Rosa L., Oct. 1, 1874.

Robert E. married Lora E. Wilson, March 12, 1876, and they have three children,—Jennie, Zaidee and Calvin.



eorge W. Howe, resident at Coleta, was born July 25, 1849, in Lawrence Co., Pa. His parents, Jacob and Hannah (Durstine) Howe, were born in Pennsylvania, and were of German extraction with a slight admixture of English blood. The family came to Illinois in 1855, and at that time included three sons and two daughters.

Mr. Howe is the oldest son and second child, and was nearly six years of age when his father located at Round Grove, in Mt. Pleasant Township. Eight children were born after the parents fixed their residence in Whiteside County. Two are deceased, and of the survivors five live in Illinois. They were born in the following order: Mary A., George W., Nancy J., James M., William J., Jessie D., Hannah E., Madison M., Eliza O. and Susannah. The deceased were David H. and Francis. Two sons by adoption, Martin and Jacob, have been reared by them.

Mr. Howe remained at home and attended school through nearly all the years of his minority. His mother died of heart disease. In 1861 his father entered the Union army, and in April, 1864, the son enlisted in the 140th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf., consisting of men for the special service of 100 days, although he was not yet 15 years of age. Not long after his enrollment he was attacked by a kidney disease which resulted in injury to his eyes and which confined him to the hospital throughout nearly the entire period of his enlistment; and, although his command was attached to the Army of the Potomac,

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he saw little actual service save skirmishing. He was sent on sick leave to the Union hospital at Memphis, Tenn., afterward to Chicago, where he received honorable discharge Oct. 29, 1864. Returning home, he engaged in general farm labor after he regained his health.

Feb. 17, 1870, he was married, at Coleta, to Susannah, daughter of Martin and Barbara (Arford) Overholser. (See sketch of H. S. Bushman.) Mrs. Howe was born Nov. 6, 1851, in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio. Her parents removed to Genesee Township when she was about three years of age. The household of Mr. and Mrs. Howe includes seven children,—Abner R., William M., Hattie T., Clarence J., Martin O., Anna M. and Samuel S. Daisy died Jan. 17, 1885.

After his marriage Mr. Howe engaged in mercantile business at Coleta, in which he has since operated. In November, 1884, he was appointed Justice of the Peace, and has since engaged in the duties of the position, proving himself an efficient and competent magistrate on the frequent occasions when his services have been required. He is the proprietor of 163 acres of land, situated on section 12, Clyde Township. The place is in good condition, with farm buildings.

Mr. Howe is independent in political opinion and has taken no interest in general elections, having never voted for a President. He is a member of the G. A. R., of the A. O. U. W. and of the United Brethren Church, of which latter societ. Mrs. Howe is also a member.

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illiam A. Booth, a farmer, residing on section 30, Prophetstown Township, and the owner of 220 acres of land thereon, is a son of Ashley and Mary (Foy) Booth, and was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., June 18, 1832. His father is a native of Tompkins County, that State, is a farmer by occupation, and at present resides in Portland Township, this county. His mother was a native of Cattaraugus County, and died in this county, Sept. 4, 1871. Mr. Booth was then married, in April, 1872, to Mrs. Fanny Winters.

Mr. Booth is the only child of his father's family,

and was reared on a farm, receiving the advantages afforded by the common schools. In 1838 his father's family came to this county, and located in Prophetstown, and six years later his father located 166 acres of land on section 20, Prophetstown Township, where he resided until 1877, when he moved to Portland village.

Mr. Booth was united in marriage at the age of 18 years, in Hennepin, Ill. The event occurred June 17, 1850, and the lady of his choice was Miss Adaliza Hurd. She was a daughter of Horace and Lydia Hurd, and was born in Vermont, Nov. 6, 1831. They had six children, five of whom are living: Horace A. was a farmer in Hume Township, this county; Clarence is a farmer, residing in Geneseo, Henry Co., Ill.: Fanny A. is the wife of Clement D. Johnson, a farmer in Prophetstown Township; Mary L. is deceased; Henry E. resides with his parents, as likewise does Bertha G.

Mrs. Booth resided on the old family homestead until about 24 years of age. In 1852 he entered 40 acres of land on section 29, Prophetstown Township, and resided on it about five years. He then bought, where he now lives, 40 acres, and has since added to his estate until at present he is the proprietor of 220 acres. He makes a specialty of dairying, and keeps usually about 20 cows. He raises also from 50 to 75 hogs annually.

Mr. Booth is a member of the Odd Fellows Order, Sinnisippi Lodge, No. 308.

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ilvius H. Kingsbury, general farmer, located on section 31, Genesee Township, is also interested in raising stock, and conducts a dairy of respectable proportions. He has been a citizen of Whiteside County since 1854. He is the son of John Kingsbury, and his father was born in New Hampshire. The latter was a pioneer of Jefferson Co., N. Y., where he settled in its early period of settlement. He was there married to Nancy Bailey, and was a resident of that county until 1843, when he died at the age of 41 years, the date thereof being April 23d. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Kingsbury were Samuel and Olive Bailey. They, together with three children, died within a period of

about two months, of an epidemic known as the black fever. Samuel Bailey died Jan. 1, 1813, aged 48 years; Olive Bailey, his wife, died Feb. 4, 1814, aged 47 years; Lewis died Feb. 9, 1813, at the age of nine years; Alison died Feb. 12, 1813, when he was 12 years old; Joshua died March 5, 1813, and was 18 years old. Mrs. Kingsbury never married again, but, later on, she came to Morrison, and lived with her daughter through her remaining years, dying Nov. 26, 1873, aged 72 years. Her children included two sons and two daughters. Mr. Kingsbury is the eldest; Nancy Parish was born Sept. 14, 1831, and died April 3, 1859; Eliza A. Erwin was born July 13, 1835, and died March 3, 1872; Joseph C. was born Oct. 2, 1837, and is a business man at Marysville, Cal.

Mr. Kingsbury was 15 years old when his father died, and he remained with his mother one year after that event, and the family was never reunited. Mr. Kingsbury obtained employment with a cattle drover, named Robert Knott, who made purchases of stock in St. Lawrence County for the market at Albany, and he worked for him some years, acquiring knowledge and experience which have been valuable to him in later years.

In 1854 he fulfilled a resolve of some years' standing, to locate permanently in the West, and he settled in the township of Genesee. He purchased a valuable tract of prairie land, which contained 200 acres, and was practically in its primal condition. Household affairs were managed for some years by his mother and his youngest sister. His marriage to Olive E. Pond took place Feb. 11, 1860, in White Rock, Ogle Co., Ill. Her father, Abel Pond, was a native of Essex Co., N. Y., and he married Caroline Crawford, who was born in Benson, Vt. (An outline of the genealogy of the Pond family may be found with the sketch of Stephen Pond.) Mrs. Kingsbury was born April 12, 1838, in Middlebury, Knox Co., Ohio, where she was brought up and educated. She died in Genesee Township, Oct. 3, 1878, when she was 41 years of age. Following is the record of her four children : N. May, born Dec. 28, 1860, was married March 2, 1882, to George Edson, and they live on the Kingsbury estate; their child, Jennie O., was born Feb. 5, 1883; Carrie E. was born Dec. 2, 1862, and was married Aug. 21, 1883, to Jacob Mensch, a farmer of Genesee Township; Emma A., born Oct. 27, 1864, was married Nov. 30, 1882, to Charles Kennedy, and lives in Clyde Township; they have one child, Pearl; Joseph Cady was born March 26, 1871, and is engaged in obtaining his education.

Since his removal to Genesee Township Mr. Kingsbury has maintained his homestead on the property he then bought, which is all well-improved and supplied with first-class farm buildings, among which is a superior residence. The proprietor is a model farmer, is a Republican in political views, and is earnestly interested in the welfare of his township and county.

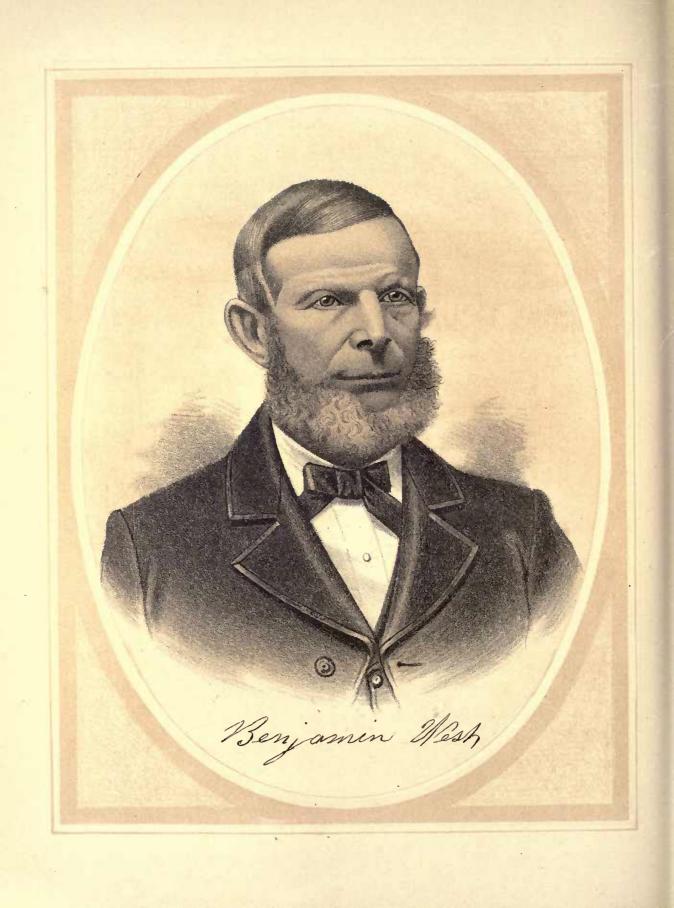
on. Tyler McWhorter, a prominent citizen and extensive agriculturist, resident on section 25, Montmorency Township, has been identified with the substantial prosperity

of Whiteside County since the spring of 1856. He was born in 1825 in Metamora, Franklin Co., Ind., and is the oldest son of John and Mary (Lynn) McWhorter. His father was born in Pennsylvania and his mother was a native of West Virginia. After their marriage, they located in Franklin Co., Ind. They had ten children, whom they reared to mature years in Indiana, and they remained in that State as long as they lived. Until his removal to Whiteside County, Mr. McWhorter remained with his parents. On coming to Illinois he bought half of section 25 in Montmorency Township. His estate is considered one of the best in the county, and now includes 520 acres, situated in Whiteside and Lee Counties. All the original acreage is under improvement and a portion of the remainder. From the outset, Mr. McWhorter has given intelligent attention to the improvement of stock, and the high rank of his township in that particular is proportionately due to his exertions. He owns on an average 80 head of cattle and 12 horses.

He has been an important factor in the local government of his township, in which he has held many offices of trust. He has served as Supervisor nine years. His abilities and public spirit were duly recognized in the fall of 1874 by his nomination for Representative in the 29th Legislative Assembly of Illinois, in which he served one term, being elected by a large majority. The record of his services is characterized by the same disinterestedness and ef-

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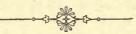
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fort which have marked his life in a less public capacity. He is an uncompromising Republican.

Mr. McWhorter was united in marriage to Rhoda A. Ward, Nov. 28, 1849, in Franklin Co., Ind., and they are now the parents of seven children, who were born in the following order: Mary M., Ellis, Anna, John E., William L., Louise and Leroy. The mother was born in Ohio. Mr. McWhorter is a Republican in political persuasion and he has been actively interested in school affairs. He has served as School Director 15 years.



enry E. Schutt, general farmer, on section 16, Hume Township, was born Oct. 30, 1831, in Ulster Co., N. Y. Stephen Schutt, his father, was a native of the same State, where he was a farmer, and was extensively engaged in lumbering: he married Margaret Bois. Mr. Schutt lived with his parents until he was 26 years of age, when he became a bargeman on the Hudson River, and ran the "Morning Star" for three years. He then engaged in the management of a grist-mill at Eddiesville, on the Hudson, in which he was occupied one year. He spent the year following on the river, in his former capacity, with another company. He went next to Steuben Co., N. Y., where he engaged in running a grist, saw and shingle mill in company with a brother. They conducted their joint business six years.

Mr. Schutt was married Oct. 5, 1863, in Caton, Steuben County, to Catherine VanDemark. (See sketch of J. H. VanDemark). She was born in 1838, and reared in Ulster County, and died at her home in Hume Township, April 9, 1873. She was the mother of two children, one of whom died in infancy. Julian resides at home.

Mr. Schutt was married a second time Oct. 30, 1873, in Jordan Township, to Mrs. Sarah C. (Merricks) Ripley. She was born in Penn Co., Va., and is the daughter or Edward Merricks, also a native of Virginia. Mrs. Schutt's birth took place May 17, 1827, and came when 13 years old to Morrow Co., Ohio. Her marriage to Charles B. Ripley took place June 22, 1848. He was a native of Owego, N. Y., where he was reared to manhood. He went thence successively to Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Ohio, and some years later, after marriage, came to Whiteside County, settling in Jordan Township, where he died in January, 1864, leaving his wife with five children: Eliza E., John, Henry, Pomeroy and Francis: the latter is deceased.

In April, 1869 Mr. Schutt came to Hume Township, and settled on a farm of 80 acres, which he managed until 1881. In that year he sold out and went to Sauk Co., Iowa. He remained there two years, again sold out and returned to Hume Township. He purchased 223 acres of land on sections 14, 15 and 16, perfectly improved and supplied with good buildings.

Mr. Schutt is a Republican in political faith, and is serving a term as Justice of the Peace. He has held several other official positions.



enjamin West, one of the prominent and enterprising farmers in Clyde Township, is located on section 17. He was born in the vicinity of the village of Penistone, Yorkshire, England, April 23, 1820.

John West, his father, was a mechanic of more than ordinary claims, possessing a complete and practical knowledge of the craft of a carpenter, millwright and wagon-maker. He was an inventive genius, and was the inventor of a variety of wagon axle, which was so contrived as to be oiled without the removal of the wheel. He was a fine scholar and was college bred. He did not accumulate much property, but held a good social position. He was born in Yorkshire, England, July 12, 1796, and died about 1876, in the place of his nativity. His wife, Ann Fieldsend before her marriage, was born May 10, 1799, in Yorkshire. She was carefully brought up and educated. She died near Penistone, Yorkshire, in 1837. Both she and her husband were communicants in the Church of England. Of their children-10 in number-but two are living, Thomas and Benjamin. The first is still a resident of his native country, where he is prominent in Church and social circles. Through his connection with Lord Caverly he has been enabled to give his sons a collegiate education.

Mr. West was educated in the schools of Yorkshire, and when he was 15 years old he went to Holmfirth to learn the trade of cloth-making in the large establishment of John and George Hirst. He served an apprenticeship, which lasted until he was 21 years old, and acquired a complete and practical knowledge of the processes from first to last. He went from the place where he learned his business to Brown Hill, where he took charge of a woolen factory owned by James Booth, in whose interests he operated three years. At the expiration of that time he sailed for the United States, making his first stop at the city of New York. He went thence to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and remained one year, and proceeded thence to Washington Hollow, Dutchess Co., N. Y., where he engaged in the management of a mill for Messrs. Burch & Sullivan. He remained there one year, and then returned to Poughkeepsie, and spent some time in a carpet-mill. He passed two years subsequent in Haverstraw, in the same State, after which he returned to England, and was married to Mary, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary (Hirst) Whiteley. She was born in Yorkshire, and was English in nativity and descent. Her father and all the members of the families to which she belonged were manufacturers of cloth. Her parents died, respectively, in 1836 and 1846, in their native country. They had 12 children: John, Betty, Joseph, Joshua, Maria, James, Mary, Hannah, William, Mathew, Sarah and Jane. All lived in England, with the exception of Mrs. West, and her brother Joshua, who came to America in 1851. The brother was killed Jan. 24, 1853, while chopping in the woods. Failing to return to his home at nightfall, he was found crushed to death between the stump and fallen trunk of a tree he had been cutting.

Mrs. West was born Dec. 5, 1819, in Yorkshire, where she was reared. She is the mother of eight children: Henry is a miner in Arizona; William married Lucy A. Fieldsend, and they reside on a farm in Clyde Township; Anna is a music teacher; Jennie is next in order of birth; Joshua is a member of the mercantile firm of Hollinshead & West, doing business at Morrison; Thomas is a miner in Colorado; Benjamin and Charles are conducting the homestead estate.

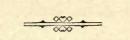
After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. West came to

America, and passed one year in Haverstraw. They came thence to Clyde Township, where they arrived Sept. 19, 1849, and they were among the earliest of the permanent settlers. They entered claims on sections 17 and 21, where they purchased a land warrant of 200 acres. That portion of the township was so unsettled that there was not a fence between their location and Fulton, a distance of 12 miles. The land had never been touched by the plow, and Mr. West set himself about improving his property, and also exerted his influence in the development of the town. He induced numbers of his friends to locate in the township. He was one of the first Englishmen to fix his residence in Clyde Township. There are 15 other English settlers who came hither through his representations, and that nationality predominates. Mr. West is the proprietor of 298 acres of land, all improved and stocked with fine graded cattle.

Mr. West is independent in political views, and has represented both parties in their conventions. He takes great interest in local politics, and he has been the recipient of all the official honors pertaining to his township.

He has crossed the Atlantic five times, having twice revisited the home of his birth. Jennie, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. West, visited the birthplace of her parents in 1881. She left Morrison Nov. 21, 1881, and sailed from the city of New York six days later on the steamship Furnersia, and reached Glasgow, Scotland, December 7. She went by rail to Penistone in Yorkshire, England, where she spent four months on the soil where her family had its origin. . She sailed for America April 13, 1882, and derived much benefit to mind and body from the trip.

The portraits of Mr. and Mrs. West, on other pages, are given with peculiar satisfaction, as worthy representatives of a class whose efforts have aided materially in the development of Whiteside County. Mr. West is a genuine Englishman of the middle class, the type which constitutes the bone and sinew of the government under which he was born; and he is as genuine an American citizen, appreciating the abundant privileges accruing to him as such, and giving the heartiest support to the institutions of the Republic. His genial, mirth-loving temperament secures its reward in the general esteem he wins and the broad influence he wields.



Ifred Barnes, of Genesee Township, has been a farmer on section 13 since 1869. He came to Whiteside County in 1854, when he purchased a farm on section 24, on which he was a resident 15 years. He has been connected with the agricultural development of this section of the State of Illinois over 30 years.

Mr. Barnes was born Nov. 28, 1824, in Fabius Township, Onondaga Co., N. Y. His father, Truman Barnes, was born in the State of New York, of parents who were natives of New England. He was a private soldier in the war of 1812, and was married in his native county to Azuba Kinney. She was born in the same county and township; and her parentage was the same in nationality as that of her husband. They passed their entire lives in their native State, and died in the township of Pike, Wyoming County. The father died in 1835, when about 47 years of age. The mother, died in 1860. Three of their nine children are living.

Mr. A. Barnes is the seventh child of his parents, and he lived in his native place until he was eight years old. His father then removed his family to Wyoming County, where he received his education. He was 11 years of age when his father died; and four years later, he went to Pike in the same county, to enter upon an apprenticeship under Messrs. Hull & Smith, woolen manufacturers. After completing the period of his instructions, he engaged in their service and remained with them 15 years, becoming general manager of their factory. In 1854 he decided to devote the remainder of his active life to farming, and in accordance with that purpose he came to Whiteside County, where he has since been occupied as stated. The farm he first bought contained 40 acres and was wholly unimproved. He had placed it in good agricultural condition when he severed his connection with it by sale. The farm which he has owned since 1869, was under partial improvement when he became its owner. It is at present in excellent condition, and supplied with creditable farm structures. It is one of the best improved farms in the township. Mr. Barnes is a Republican of well known stability and consistent record. He has occupied several local official positions, interested in school matters since he came to the township, and has been School Director 15 years in succession.

March 21, 1848, he entered into matrimonial bonds with Adaline Olin, in Pike, Wyoming Co., N. Y. Mrs. Barnes is the daughter of Justin and Mary (Tiffany) Olin. Her father was born in Vermont, and is a cousin of Stephen D. Olin, a famous clergyman in the Methodist Church, and is a relative of Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont. Her mother was born in the State of New York. Mrs. Barnes was born June 5, 1826, in the township of Eagle, in Wyoming County. She is the daughter of a farmer and was educated in her native county. Her parents came to Illinois, and her father died in 1863, in Whiteside County. Her mother died in 1883 in Carroll County. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have been the parents of six children. Mary L., Evaline P., and S. Henrietta are married. Eugenia L. and Emma E. are at home. Sarah A. died in infancy. Mrs. Barnes is connected by membership with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Jult H. Woodworth, farmer, section 27, Coloma Township, was born in Norwich, Vt., Oct. 20, 1806. His parents were Abel and Olive (Patridge) Woodworth, natives also of the Green Mountain State. His father was a carpenter by trade. He remained with his parents until of age, receiving a common-school education. He also attended the Military Academy at Middletown, Conn., for seven months, and the Military Academy of New Jersey 18 months, in 1828-9. After completing his studies, at the age of 17, he taught district school four winters. He then taught for a time in the Military School at Perth Amboy, N.J., and afterward as Assistant Professor of Mathematics, in Jefferson (Miss.) College. About this time he commenced the study of law; but his sight failing somewhat, he had to abandon the pursuit of his chosen calling, and for two years he was in the employment of the State of New York as Resident Engineer upon the Black River Canal.

In 1839 he emigrated to Illinois, settling on the Upper Rapids on the south side of Rock River, where he purchased of the Government a fractional

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quarter (91 acres) of section 9, Sterling Township. He afterward sold this, and in 1842 pre-empted 124 acres on section 27, where he still lives.

Mr. W. has been Justice of the Peace, Town Supervisor, County Surveyor of Whiteside, etc. In religion he is a Universalist, and in politics a Republican, taking a deep interest in the welfare of the community and of the nation.

May 14, 1834, in Saratoga Co., N. Y., Mr. Woodworth was married to Permelia Parks, who died Dec. 1, 1844, leaving two children, Leonard and George L. Mr. W. was married again, Oct. 24, 1845, to Mrs. Alice H. Goodell; and by this marriage there have also been two children, Clarence C. and Alice S.



ohn R. Thompson, one of the progressive and energetic farmers and stock maisers of Whiteside County, residing on section 10, Portland Township, and owning 650 acres in the township, is a son of Robert and Lydia (Graham) Thompson. He was born on the farm where he at present resides, Sept. 15, 1838. His father was a native of Ireland, and came to this county from Ohio, in 1836. He drove through with an ox team, bringing his furniture, wife and children, Mary, Richard, William, Elizabeth and Robert. He bought a claim where John R. now resides, consisting of 320 acres, from Asa Crook, and when the land came into market, purchased the same from the Government. He died on the old homestead, April 6, 1883. John R.'s mother died at the same place, Aug. 16, 1873.

After his father's death, John R. Thompson bought out his brother Hiram C.'s interest, and has since added by subsequent purchase to his landed estate until he is at present the possessor of 650 acres. He makes a specialty of Short-horn cattle, and has 30 full-blooded and also a number of graded. He raises a large quantity of poultry, among which are the Plymouth Rock chickens and Mammoth Black turkeys. He also raises a number of Norman and Clydesdale horses.

Mr. Thompson worked on the farm for a number of years after reaching the age of maturity, and then himself and brother Hiram, being the youngest of the children, ran the farm and took care of the old folks.

Mr. Thompson enlisted in Portland Township, this county, in Dec., 1861, in Co. B, Ill. Vol. Inf., and was soon afterward transferred to Co. K, 34th Ill. Vol. Inf., in which he served as private for one year. He was then wounded at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, in the left hand, and came home on a furlough of three months. He returned to his company and was discharged in December, 1862, on account of disability. He then returned to the farm, and the following April enlisted in Co. K, 134th Ill. Vol. Inf., and served for about six months, when he again returned home, having received his final discharge.

Mr. Thompson was married in Portland Township, this county, May 10, 1868, to Miss Celesta F. Herman. She was a daughter of Moses and Betsy (Underwood) Herman, and was born in Marion, Linn Co., Iowa, Aug. 1, 1850. They are the parents of four children, all born on the homestead, in Portland Township, this county. Their record is as follows: Sylvia L., born March 10, 1869; Graham G., born Oct. 20, 1870; Freddie J., born Sept. 27, 1876; Pearle C., born Sept. 29, 1881.

Mr. Thompson has been School Director for the past ten years. His brother Hiram C. makes his home with him, and was born in Portland Township, this county, Feb. 28, 1840.

eorge Foy is a farmer, residing on section 34, in Prophetstown Township, and the owner of 200 acres of land located thereon. He was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., Aug. 29,

1818. His father, William Foy, was a native of Vermont and was born about 1788. His mother, Ruth (Morrill) Foy, was also a native of Vermont, and was born about 1790. They had ten children, six of whom are now living. Phœbe, Mahala, Harriet, George, Daniel and William. In 1839 the family came West to McDonough Co., Ill., where the father purchased a farm of 160 acres, and George also became the proprietor of 120 acres.

In 1848 Mr. Foy, subject of this biographical notice, came to this county and purchased his present farm of 200 acres, located as above stated. He

has two groves on his farm, containing five acres of ground, located near his residence and which is used by picnic parties. He has improved his place by the erection of a nice residence, barns, etc., and now has a well cultivated and finely appearing farm.

Mr. Foy was united in marriage in McDonough Co., Ill., Tennessee Township, April 30, 1844, to Miss Nancy Dickenson. She was a daughter of John Dickenson, and was born in Kentucky, in 1822. They have had 11 children, two born in Hancock County. Of their children five survived, namely: Charles E., a farmer and stock-raiser in Nebraska and owning a fine place in that State, containing 590 acres. Mary F. is the wife of George Klock, a resident in Sheffield, Bureau Co., Ill. Augusta E. is the wife of Hulbert C. Bunker, a farmer residing in Nebraska. Wilbur is a farmer located near Davenport, Iowa; and Freeman E. lives at home.

The deceased were Augustus, Latitia, Albert E., who was a practicing physician in Elmira, Emma, and two who died in infancy. The parents of Mr. Foy came to this county a few years after their son, and the father died in Prairie City, Jan. 16, 1869; and the mother died in Prophetstown Township, Sept. 21, 1864; Charles E. was a soldier in the war for the Union, having enlisted in the 34th Ill. Vol. Inf., and served two years, participating in all the engagements in which his regiment took part.

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The ohn P. Fuller, one of the old pioneers of Whiteside County, a farmer residing on section 21, Portland Township, and the owner of 120 acres of land in the township, is a son of Levi and Betsey (Martin) Fuller, and was born in Cattaraugus County, Randolph Township, N. Y., July 4, 1822. His father was a native of Oneida Co., N. Y., and was born in January, 1793, and his mother in the same county in January, 1792. The issue of their union was 11 children, of whom five yet survive. Levi resides in Arkansas, John P. is the subject of this notice, George is a farmer in York Co., Neb., Rachel is the wife of John Zimmerman, a farmer in Portland Township, this county, and Lucinda is the wife of C. W. Lanphere, a farmer and veterinary surgeon in Portland Township. The father died in Portland Town-0 × 20 / 200----JC2

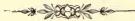
ship, April 19, 1856, on the old homestead, and the mother is still living, aged 93 years. In 1835 the family drove from Erie, Pa., to Chicago, this State. The village of Chicago at that time was in its infancy, and neither Mr. Fuller nor any of his children realized for a moment the future of the great metropolis. The family remained in the village of Chicago until Feb. 2, 1836, when they drove to Portland Township, this county, where the father took up a claim of 160 acres of land located on section 10. He resided there a number of years and experienced all the trials incident to a pioneer life. He nevertheless was determined to establish a home for himself and family and laboriously entered upon the task of improving and cultivating his land. He first built a log house, and the product of his land he disposed of in Chicago, which consisted of wheat and pork. He was a Christian man and belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Fuller, subject of this biographical notice, remained at home until he was 21 years of age, when he set forth upon the road of adversity to fight the battles of life alone. He engaged to work by the day for Mr. Horace Burk, and while working for him in 1841 or 1842, a tornado came through the township at this time. He was in the house with 13 others, and the tornado entirely demolished the house; and when it was over he found himself some six rods from the house. He was terribly bruised and nearly dead, and it took six hours and a half to revive the circulation of the blood in his veins. The disaster laid him up so he did nothing for about two years. Two others of the 13 were badly hurt, Mr. Burk and wife, and they never fully recovered from the injury they received. Mr. Fuller feels the effect of the injury received every day he lives, his spinal column being fractured at the time.

Mr. Fuller purchased 40 acres of his present farm about 1851, and now has 120 acres, also 12 acres of timber land in Fuller's Grove, Portland Township. His son-in-law, Henry Sibley, now works the farm. Mr. Fuller has been Highway Commissioner 19 years. He was married in Warren Co., Ill., June 25, 1844, to Miss Almira M. Lanphere, daughter of Caleb and Lucinda (Martin) Lanphere. She was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Aug. 23, 1821. They had seven children, five of whom yet survive. The record is as follows: Clark C., born Nov. 4, 1847, is a merchant at Spring Hill. Willis H., born Feb. 27,

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1849, is a merchant at Spring Hill. Guy, born March 14, 1850, died Nov. 8, 1864. Emma, born Aug. 2, 1851, is the wife of Charles Sibley, farmer in Portland Township. Lydia, born Nov. 18, 1852, is the wife of Henry Sibley, who is engaged in conducting the farm of Mr. Fuller. Katie, born Aug. 3, 1855, is the wife of George Tolcott, of Spring Hill. Alma, born June 13, 1861, died Jan. 4, 1875.



tephen Pond, resident on section 31, Genesee Township, was born in Rutland Co., Vt., July 11, 1808. His father, Stephen Pond, Sr., was born in Berkshire Co., Mass. The earliest ancestor from his descent is clearly traced to Samuel Pond, who was married Nov. 14, 1643, at Windsor, Conn., to a lady of whom there is no trace save her given name of Sarah. This era in his existence gives tangibility to several suppositions regarding the founding of the Pond family in America, as there are traditions of two or three brothers who came hither in the time of Governor Winthrop, of Massachusetts, and who were of tender years and under the supervision of Winthrop, who kept their father in England informed concerning their welfare. Samuel, the second son of him last named, was born March 4, 1648, at Windsor, Conn., and is recorded as Samuel Pond, Jr. His second son, Philip, was the father of Dan Pond, the father of Abel Pond. The latter was the grandfather of Mr. Pond of this sketch, who is a member of the eighth generation. Stephen Pond, senior, married Elizabeth Streator. She was born March 27, 1785, in Becket, Mass., and died in Rutland Co., Vt., Dec. 22, 1810. Her family settled in New England prior to the Revolution, and seven of her brothers were in the Colonial service. Abel Pond and six of his brothers were soldiers of the Revolution.

Mr. Pond is the second of ten children born to his father, and is the youngest child of his mother, who died when he was between two and three years of age. His father married again and eight children were born of the second marriage. Mr. Pond remained under the care of his father and stepmother until he was 14 years of age. On leaving home he went to Lansingburg, in the vicinity of the city of Iroy, N. Y., and he engaged soon after as a farm

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assistant in the neighborhood of that place. Later, he went to Windham, Portage Co., Ohio, and worked on the farm of his uncle, Jason Streator, remaining in his employ three years. He was then about 17 years of age, and he went thence to Erie Co., Pa, and began to learn the trade of a tailor. His next removal was to Nelson, in Portage Co., Ohio, where he completed his knowledge of his trade under the instructions of a craftsman named Oren Smith. He went back East and passed two years in Western Vermont and Eastern New York, operating as a journeyman tailor, after which he returned to Windham, Ohio, and he there established his business independently, and controlled a shop about five years. He concluded to turn his attention to agriculture, and he bought a farm in Huron Co., Ohio, on which he resided about ten years. In 1853 he turned his face Westward and decided to locate in Whiteside County. He bought 160 acres of land on section 31, Genesee Township, which was all unbroken prairie at the time at which he made it his homestead. He entered with all possible vigor into the work of improvement, which he prosecuted until the spring of 1864, when, after three years of war, there was need of men for immediate service. He enlisted in Co. A, 140th Ill. Regt., to serve 100 days in lieu of veteran troops who were needed where experience was indispensable. Company A was detailed for garrison duty in Tennessee and Missouri. Mr. Pond was discharged Oct. 29, 1864, after a service of 160 days. He returned to his farm, on which he has since pursued his vocation of farmer and which now contains 80 acres.

Mr. Pond was united in marriage to Abiah Bristol, May 2, 1833, in Windham, Ohio. She died May 2, 1848, in New London, Huron Co., Ohio. She was the daughter of a Connecticut farmer, and was herself born in that State, of New England ancestry. Her parents removed to Ohio, in the year preceding her marriage. She became the mother of three children, one of whom has followed her to the land of peace and silence. Elizabeth is the wife of Charles Birdsall, of Lyndon Township. Henry D. married Margaret Fleming and resides in Genesee Township (see sketch). Helen M. was born March 12, 1838, and died Sept. 11, 1856, aged nearly 19 years. Mr. Pond was again married Jan. 25, 1851, in Wayne, Knox Co., Ohio, to Phebe A. Lindsley. She was born May 11, 1819, in the place where she was mar-

ried, and died March 3, 1873, in Genesee Township. Three of her children are with her in the mystic country of the hereafter. Grace C., the remaining child, married E. C. Hannawalt. Hattie and Stephen died in early childhood. The third wife of Mr. Pond is the sister of her predecessor, and her name Elizabeth. She is the daughter of David and Elizabeth (Beers) Lindsley, and her parents were born in New Jersey, of ancestors of mixed English and German descent and New England origin. She was born Jan. 27, 1833, in the township of Wayne, Knox Co., Ohio. She was there married to J. W. Wilson, by whom she became the mother of eight children, of whom four are not living. Amanda is deceased. Antha married Charles Chamberlain, a dentist in Lanark, Ill. Mary E. is deceased. Francis married Emma Baker and resides in Grundy Co., Iowa. Patience is the wife of Levi Thorp, a farmer in Genesee Township. Mortimer and Albert are deceased. Emma lives with her mother. Mr. Wilson died at Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. Pond is a Republican in political sentiment.

alter H. Scott, of Hume Township, represents a pioneer name which is connected with the days of first things in Whiteside County. Josiah Scott, his father, was born May 18, 1819, in Ohio, and he came to Whiteside County_ in 1839. He was married March 13, 1846, to Harriet J. Coryell, and they had 12 children, of whom two died in infancy. Mr. Scott, Sr., became the owner of a valuable farm on section 12, and attained prominence in the agricultural deovelpment of the township. He is now living in retirement at Rock Falls.

Mr. Scott was born in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1847. He was two years of age when his parents removed to Hume Township. He obtained all the education possible from the facilities afforded by the public schools of the period. When he was 18 years old he entered college at Adrian, Mich., where he was a student nearly four years in the classical course. On his return to Whiteside County he engaged in teaching. He went, in the spring of 1873, to Macon Co., Mo., where he engaged as a teacher in the winter season, and during the remainder of the year managed a steam grist and saw mill. After a residence there of nearly 11 years, he returned to Hume Township, where he assumed control of the homestead estate, on section 12, in which he has since been engaged. In his professional relations he attained gratifying prominence. In his political belief and connections he is a Republican. He has officiated to a considerable extent in local affairs, and is Township Clerk, and also Clerk of the Board of School Directors in his district.

He was married in Allegan, Mich., to Mary G. Wilcox, and they have had four children: George D., Edith, Harriet and Hiram G. Mrs. Scott was born May. 21, 1849, in Blissfield, Lenawee Co., Mich., where her parents were prominent farmers. She was educated at Adrian.

ohn Riley, retired physician, residing at Spring Hill, Portland Township, this county, was born in the city of New York, Sept. 30, 1818. His father was born in the same city, and was quite an extensive manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes. His

mother was born in Poughkeepsie, the same State. Their family comprised eight children, of whom two survive. Richard J. was a farmer in Wright Co., Iowa, and John is the subject of this notice. The parents died in New York city when the subject of this sketch was quite young, and he was taken by relatives to Montgomery County, same State, and raised on a farm. He remained on the farm, alternating his labors thereon by attending the common schools, until he attained the age of 17 years. He then attended the seminary in Amsterdam and also Kingsbury, and taught school for several years. He taught for the purpose of procuring means to assist him in attaining a knowledge of medicine. He studied medicine in Fulton County, and then attended the Castleton Medical College in Vermont, and graduated in 1843.

Soon after the completion of his education, he went to Saratoga Co., N. Y., where he followed his profession for about three years, and then came to Knox Co., Ill., and located near Galesburg. In 1853 he came to Portland village, and practiced there a short time, and then went to Spring Hill, at which

place he followed his profession until about 1873, when he retired from active practice..

Mr. Riley has a farm of 80 acres adjoining Spring Hill, also 40 acres one mile southwest of the -village and seven acres of a grove. He also has 160 acres of land in Nebraska and the same in Dakota. In 1877 he opened a store and dealt in groceries, boots and shoes, crockery, glassware, hardware, wagons, etc., which he successfully conducted until lately, when he sold out. He still owns his store building.

Mr. Riley was Coroner of the county one term, 1872-3, and Justice of the Peace four years, having been elected in 1873. He was married Dec. 24, 1845, in Saratoga Co., N. Y., to Abigail Burnett. She was the daughter of Isaac and Azubah (Slocum) Burnett, and was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., Dec. 17, 1825. They have seven children, all sons, one born in Knox Co., Ill., one in Henry Co., Ill., and the others in Portland Township, this county. Charles graduated at the Soldiers' College at Fulton, Ill., and enlisted in the war for the Union in the 112th Ill. Vol. Inf, when he was 16 years of age. He is now Superintendent of the Genesee Schools. John is a physician in Exira, Audubon Co., Iowa. William is an attorney in Grundy Co., Iowa. George W. is an attorney in Albion, Boone Co., Iowa. Bruce is now studying medicine at the Iowa State University. H. Clay is a land and insurance agent at Clearwater, Antelope Co., Neb. Lincoln is now attending the Fulton College. He is aged 17 years, and is studying for the medical profession.

arvey C. Hull, of the firm of Hull & Smith, dealers in drugs, medicines and fancy toilet articles, paints, oils, glass, etc., at Prophetstown, was born in Roxbury, Conn., Jan. 10, 1830. His father, Bradford J. and Catherine C. (Teeple) Hull, his mother, both died in the fall of 1884, in Connecticut. The father was a carpenter and farmer, and to him and his wife nine children were born, five of whom are yet living.

Mr. Hull, subject of this biographical notice, learned the trade of his father, that of a carpenter, on attaining adult age, and when nineteen years old he went to Waterbury, Conn., and was there employed at his trade until about 1853. He then came

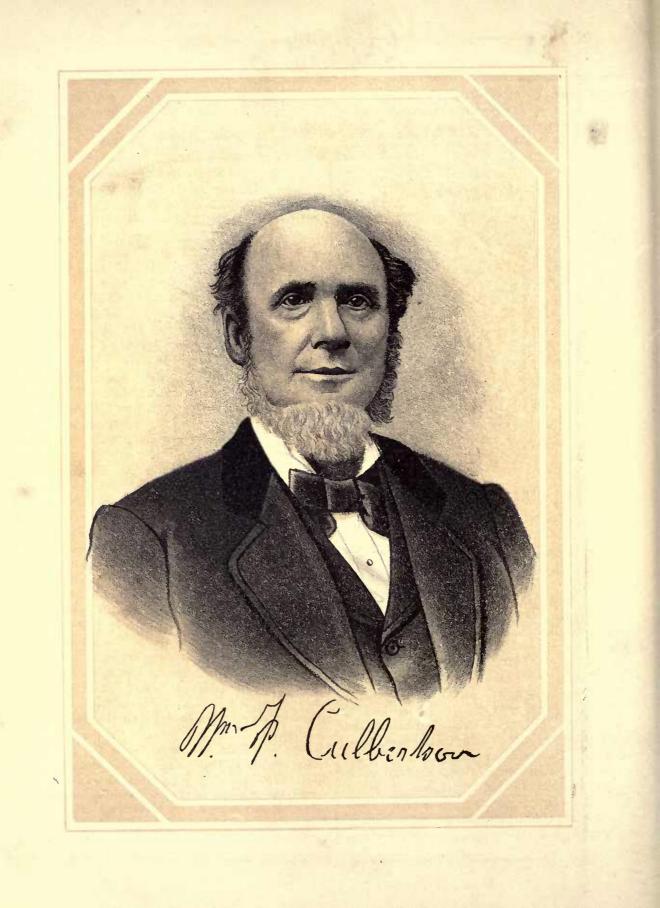
West, and located in Geneseo, this State, where he worked at his trade for a short time. In 1854 he came to this county, locating at Prophetstown, where he continued to work at his trade until 1864. In October of that year he enlisted in Co. C, 75th Ill. Vol. Inf., and served for seven months as private, during which time he participated in the battle of Nashville. He then returned to Prophetstown, and followed his trade until 1869, when he went to Lyndon, this county, and engaged in buying and shipping grain, and also had a retail lumber and coal yard. In 1870 he sold his business at Lyndon, and returned to Prophetstown. He shipped the first freight carried over the Rock Island and St. Louis railroad, and also over the Clinton and Mendota branch.

On returning to Prophetstown, 1870, he formed a. partnership with John J. Green, in the lumber, coal, and grain business, and also built the Prophetstown elevator. He afterward sold out his business, and in the fall of 1875 engaged in the furniture trade in partnership with E. C. Hutchinson. Jan. 29, 1884, they were burned out, sustaining a loss of about \$3,000. They sold the remnant of their stock in March, 1884. May 1, 1884, in company with P. H. Smith, he erected the building they now occupy, and put in a stock of drugs. He also, in company with his former partner, Mr. Hutchinson, rebuilt the building destroyed by fire, and which is now fire-proof, as likewise is the drug-store. Mr. Hull, in company with his partner, Mr. Smith, carries a stock of from \$3,000 to \$4,000, and are doing a good and constantly increasing business. Mr. Hull has a farm of 130 acres, which he leases, and also a fine residence, and one acre of land on Washington Street, Prophetstown.

Mr. Hull was united in marriage in Waterbury, Conn., Oct. 7, 1850, to Miss Janette L. Scarritt, a daughter of James and Harriett J. Scarritt. She was born in Middletown, Conn., Feb. 18, 1832. They have one son, Charles W., born in Waterbury, Conn., May 18, 1852, and is at present a banker at Kirwin, Phillips Co., Kan., the firm being Cameron, Hull & Co. He was married to Miss Myra Hill, a daughter of Joseph W. Hill, of Prophetstown, and they have two children, Mary and Harvey.

Mr. Hull belongs to the Order of Masons, and is a member of the Blue Lodge and Royal Arch Chap-

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ter. He was President of the Town Board four years, and while acting in that capacity constructed a large portion of the sewer system of the village of Prophetstown, and has held numerous other minor offices.

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illiam Patton Culbertson, capitalist at Fulton, was born Dec. 3, 1819, near Erie, Pa. In the paternal line of descent he is of Scotch lineage, his earliest recorded ancestor having been one of those who went to Londonderry, Ireland, to escape the persecution of the Scottish "kirk," and who was in the siege of that place during the attack by King James. John Culbertson, son of the latter, landed at New Castle, Del., during the reign of the first George. His son, John Culbertson (2d), was born in 1708. The record of his children is as follows: Andrew, born in 1731; James, 1733; Jane, 1735; John, 1737; Samuel, 1744; Elizabeth, 1746; Margaret, 1749; Benjamin, 1751; Ebenezer, 1757: Esther, The children of Andrew Culbertson were 1763. William, born in 1765; John Boyd, 1767; Elizabeth, 1769; John B. (2d), 1770; Andrew, 1772; James, 1774; Samuel, 1776; Mary, 1780; Jeannette, 1783. Andrew Culbertson (2d), father of Mr. Culbertson of this sketch, was born in 1772, in Northumberland Co., Pa., the increasing generations having settled in that State. He married Ann Culbertson, a cousin of several removes, and they had the following children: John B., born in 1798; Jane, 1800; Duncan, 1802; Agnes, 1803; James, 1805; Eliza, 1807. The mother died and was succeeded by Ann Moorhead, who was born April 29, 1781, in Lancaster Co., Pa., of Scotch-Irish parents. The children were Thomas M., born June 21, 1810; Andrew J., April 21, 1812; and William P., as above stated. Their father was a farmer, and a pioneer of Erie County. He located a farm, which he cleared of the heavy forest and placed in creditable agricultural condition. Desirous of changing his locality, he determined to make his way Westward, and made every preparation to that effect about 1811; but family considerations prevailed, and he settled about ten miles east of Erie, where he secured à claim in the dense primeval forest and cleared another farm.

He died in 1848. The demise of his wife took place Nov. 17, 1867. Thomas M., their oldest son, died Oct. 16, 1881. Andrew was for many years a farmer in Garden Prairie Township, Boone Co., Ill. He is living there in retirement.

Mr. Culbertson obtained a fair degree of commonschool education under the difficulties naturally attendant upon pioneer conditions; and after he was 21 years of age, acquired an expert acquaintance with the business of a carpenter and joiner, going to Washington County, in his native State, for that purpose, and was occupied there in the vocation of a mechanic between two and three years. In 1843, circumstances induced him to make a chance trip to Western Illinois, and he remained throughout that year and until the fall of 1844 in Rock Island and Warren Counties; and, during the period of his stay in the latter, he was occupied in the pursuit of his trade. He returned to the State of his nativity at the time referred to, having contracted the " chills," a malarial disease which was more troublesome than dangerous, and in the early days of Illinois seemed likely to postpone indefinitely the period of her permanent settlement.

Mr. Culbertson was first married in Erie County, Aug. 22, 1846, to Mary, daughter of Robert McCord. She was born in Newville, Cumberland Co., Pa. In October, same year, they moved to Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill., and in the fall of 1850 Mrs. C. returned to Erie Co., Pa., to spend the winter and there died, Feb. 16, 1851. Mr. Culbertson continued to operate as a contractor and builder. In 1852 he entered the employment of Beloit & Madison Railroad corporation as superintendent of construction of buildings and bridges, continuing in that capacity until 1855, when he was appointed to the position of Assistant Superintendent of the more extended railway, the Dixon Air Line, now the Chicago & Northwestern, his chief being George Bassett. His business relations brought him in June, 1855, to Fulton, where he was for some time occupied in constructing several buildings in the railroad interest. In the spring of 1859 he caught the inspiration of the gilded rumors from Pike's Peak, and set out thence to push his way to fortune by a more rapid route, and he passed the summers of 1859-60 in mining for gold with reasonable success. On his return in 1861 to Fulton, he formed an association with Dr. Leander Smith, now a banker at Morrison, for the purpose of

prosecuting the lumber business. In 1862 they purchased the Dement saw-mill near Fulton, which they continued to manage several years. Dr. Smith fell into ill health, and in 1868 sold his lumber interest to E. P. Wells, now a banker at Clinton, Iowa. After the return of Dr. Smith with restored health, he and J. M. Fay bought the half interest of Mr. Wells, the firm style becoming Culbertson, Smith & Co. They continued their joint transactions until 1878, when they suspended active business, and at the date of this writing (1885), the partnership has not been formally dissolved.

In 1879 Messrs. Culbertson & Fay established a grocery enterprise at Fulton, which they conducted two years with satisfactory results, and closed in the spring of 1882. Since that date Mr. Culbertson has given his attention to financial transactions.

Politically, he is a Republican, but has never been aggressive in his political action, and has never sought the emoluments of office. In 1882 he was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the Northern Illinois College, and is still the incumbent of the position.

Oct. 28, 1852, he married Helen M., daughter of Dr. Daniel Reed, of Belvidere, Ill., and they had two children: Carrie J., born April 23, 1854, is the wife of Prof. Carl V. Lauchman, founder of the Conservatory of Music at Minneapolis, Minn., and they have a daughter, Helen Reed, who was born Aug. 30, 1878. Professor Lauchman was born March 27, 1853, in Missouri and descended from German parents. He has spent many years in the acquisition of musical knowledge abroad. In 1881 he and his wife, who is an accomplished musician, went to Cologne for the purpose of study, where they spent 18 months. Later, they went to Berlin and thence to Weimar, where they passed a year and a half under the instructions of Lizst. Mrs. Lauchman was a frequent contributor to the musical journals of America during her residence in Germany, and has since been connected with musical literature in her native country. Charles R., the only son of Mr. Culbertson, was born March 18, 1857, and is a resident at Fulton.

The mother died at Fulton, Nov. 6, 1857. Nov. 18, 1858, Mr. Culbertson entered into a matrimonial alliance with Mary M., daughter of John Fay, at Westfield, Chautauqua Co., N. Y She was born there Aug. 21, 1821, and died at Fulton, July 19, 1866. Mr. Culbertson was again married Feb. 8, 1871, at Westfield, to Charlotte, daughter of Asa Hall. She was born Sept. 23, 1828, at Westfield and died at Fulton, Sept. 17, 1882.

The portrait of Mr. Culbertson, which appears on a previous page, is copied from a likeness taken in 1880. It is justly regarded as a fitting addition to the catalogue of portraits presented in this volume, from the character and position of the subject. Upon him has fallen the mantle of the upright, thrifty and honorable race of which he is a descendant. Fulton has been the field of his operations in business matters for a period of 30 years; and during that time he has maintained his record as a man of probity and unswerving rectitude. He became a convert to the faith of his ancestors in early life, and for 20 years has been an Elder in the Presbyterian Church. Physically, he has preserved the erect stature and firm, sound constitution of the days of his prime. Although he is approaching the limit of years allotted to man, his mental powers are in full vigor, and he manifests in not even the smallest degree the encroachments of time. His eyes exhibit the fire and keenness of early life, and his face glows with the ruddy hue of health.

aniel L. Austin, of Lyndon Township, was born Oct. 22, 1823, in Cotton Township, Switzerland Co., Ind., and he is the second son of William and Margaret (Livings) Austin. While he was in his minority he attended school winters, and as soon as he reached a suitable age and degree of strength he aided his father in improving the farm.

He was married Nov. 15, 1846, to Myra A. Gary. She was born in Rushford, Allegany Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of Charles and Eunice (Spaulding) Gary. Soon after the event of his marriage Mr. Austin bought a portion of the land owned by his father in the town where he was born, on which he built a log house, and set about the work of reclaiming his land, which was in timber. Later he built a frame addition. In 1854 he sold his property in Indiana, and emigrated to Whiteside County. He bought a tract of unimproved land in Ustick Town-

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ship, residing in Mt. Pleasant Township while engaged in its improvement. In 1862 he purchased wild land in Mt. Pleasant Township, on section 31. Two years later he made a purchase of land adjoining, lying on the same section, which was supplied with a comfortable frame dwelling, of which he took possession with his family, and which they occupied until 1879. In that year Mr. Austin rented his farm in Mt. Pleasant, and went to Lyndon, where he remained three years. In 1882 he went back to his farm. In 1884 he again rented his place, and again went to Lyndon. He owns 131 acres of land, under good improvements and all enclosed.

Mrs. Austin died April 18, 1874. Following is the record of her surviving sons and daughters: Myra J. is the wife of J. G. McGregor; Celia married N. C. Vest, and lives in Lake City, Iowa; George W. resides near Storm Lake, Iowa: Charles W. resides in Cloud Co., Kan.; Augustus E. is a resident of Morrison; John is living in Cloud Co., Kan. Mr. Austin contracted a second matrimonial alliance Oct. 22, 1877, with Mrs. Priscilla (Magner) Hurd, a native of Richland Co., Ohio. Lou Belle is their only child. Thomas H. Hurd, the first husband of Mrs. Austin, died June 4, 1866. Their marriage occurred June 11, 1861. Their children were named William H., Arthur O. and Mary G.

W. Carman, M. D., homeopathic physician and surgeon, office at his residence in Prophetstown, is a son of Jeremiah and Jane (Treat) Carman. He was born in Stering, Cayaga Co., N. Y. About the year 1862 his parents' family came to Henry Co., this State. His father was a farmer, and is at present engaged in the grocery business in Geneseo, Henry Co., where his mother is also residing. Dr. Carman was reared on the farm, and finished his education in the High School of Geneseo. In 1876 he commenced to study medicine in the office of Dr. H. I. Hoppins, where he remained until 1880, in the meantime attending the Cook County Hospital one year, and graduated from the Chicago Homeopathic College. He practiced a short time in Geneseo, and afterward followed his profession in Lyndon, this county, 18 months. In the spring of 1883 he

moved to Prophetstown, and opened an office and entered upon the practice of his profession at that place, where he has since continued to follow the same. He makes a specialty of chronic diseases and of diseases of children, and has met with very flattering success in his practice of medicine and surgery.

Dr. Carman formed a matrimonial alliance in Geneseo, Henry County, this State, Oct. 25, 1882, with Miss Mary S. Pomeroy, a daughter of Charles and Sylvia A. (West) Pomeroy. She was born in Henry Co., Ill., March 11, 1860. One son, Lee J., was born of their union, in Prophetstown, Sept. 16, 1883. The father of Mrs. Carman is deceased, and her mother resides in Moline, Mich.

Dr. Carman is a member of the Order of Modern Woodmen of America, and also of the Rock River Institute of Homeopathy.

halkley John is one of the most prominent, active and enterprising citizens of Whiteside County, and resides in Jordan Township, of which he is Supervisor. He is also the editor and manager of the Farmers' Gazette, published at Sterling, and is President of the Sterling Gazette Company. He owns a farm on section 24, of Jordan Township, to which place he came in 1859.

He was born Oct. 10, 1839, in Shamokin Township, Northumberland Co., Pa. Elida John, his father, was a native of the same county and was of Welsh origin, being the son of Abia John, who was born in the vicinity of the city of Philadelphia, of Welsh parents, and who was a farmer. Elida John came West and located in the township of Jordan, where he became an extensive land-holder and a citizen of prominence, dying in May, 1883, aged 78 years. In Pennsylvania, the family acquired an honorable reputation, and the elder John was highly esteemed for his excellency of character, the reliability of his judgment, his sound common sense and his unswerving integrity, which made him a man to whom his fellow townsmen often looked as an arbitrator to settle disputes. He reached prominence in local official positions in Jordan Township, and enjoyed to an unusual degree the confidence and es-

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teem of his fellow citizens. In his death the loss to the community was regarded as a public calamity. Sarah Hughes, to whom he was united in marriage, and the mother of our subject, is an estimable lady. She is the daughter of a Pennsylvania farmer of English and Welsh extraction. But one of her ten children is deceased,—Ruth Anna,—who was sixth in order. The survivors are all married except one, and are named Palemon, Edwin, Martha A., Abia C., Hugh L., Chalkley, Sarah E., George D. and Lydia E. The mother is still living, and is 83 years of age, and makes her home with her son, the subject of this biography. The ancestry is well known, and held their age to a remarkable degree, as the family records show.

Mr. John passed the years of his minority under the authority of his father, and he received only a common-school education. He possessed an active, ambitious mind and a body strong in health and characterized by the vigor which is a trait of his lineage. With determination to make his mark in the world, he set out for the West, coming to Illinois. On landing in Whiteside County, which was at the time mostly unbroken prairie, he sought employment on a farm of 160 acres his father had previously secured in Jordan Township.

He took possession of his father's claim and began the work of improvement, boarding with his sister, who had preceded him to the township and was engaged in teaching in the public schools. He had made considerable improvement on his father's farm, where he had settled in the spring of 1859, but afterwards purchased 160 acres of wild prairie land on section 24, in partnership with his brother, Hugh L. The latter erected necessary buildings, and the brothers proceeded with the work of improvement. Later, Chalkley John bought the interest of his brother.

His marriage to Anna Nixon occurred on the 24th day of August, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. John had one child,—Marius,—born Feb. 15, 1877. The mother died at her home in Jordan Township, in November, 1878. She had occupied a high position in the Church of the Friends, and was held in universal esteem for her womanly character and excellent traits.

With the exception of an interim of a few years, Mr. John has resided on the old homestead of his

father, with his aged mother. His farm gives evidence of the value of the persistent application of energy and industry in agricultural avenues.

Previous to his election as Supervisor, Mr. John held the office of Road Commissioner four years, to which he was elected in the spring of 1377, and he has been elected to the office of Supervisor every year since, with the exception of one, and he still holds said office. He has performed the duties of his official life in a manner every way creditable. He is a Republican of positive stamp, and has taken a deep interest in local affairs.

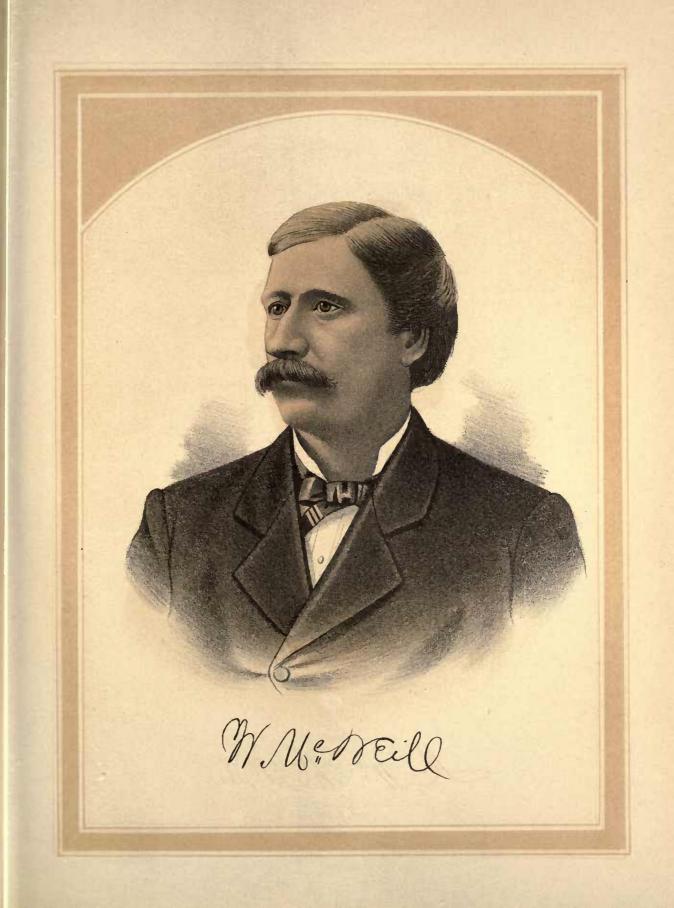
The paper with which he is editorially connected is published at the *Gazette* buildings at Sterling, and his nephew, W. R. Cobb, is the secretary and treasurer of the proprietary interest.

Mr. John is a director in the Northwestern Agricultural Society, which holds its exhibitions at Sterling. He is a member of the Frier.ds Society, in which his father was a leading actor, and was for many years and up to his death an Elder in his relations to the organization.

MXXX M ohn S. Logan, one of the pioneers of Whiteside County, residing in Prophetstown, is a son of Robert and Polly (Row) Logan, and was born in Yates Co., N. Y., Aug. 3, 1815. He was reared on a farm in his native county, receiving only such education as was common to farmers' sons of the time and locality in which he lived. In 1836 Mr. Logan came West with his brother-in-law, Nathaniel Squires, and an uncle, Christopher Row, both now deceased. They started originally for Davenport, Iowa, but stopped at Rock Island about two months, where Mr. Logan was, with his brother-in-law, engaged in the carpenter and joiner's trade. He then went to Davenport, and was there engaged in the same business, and in the fall of that year he came to this county and made a short visit to parties of his acquaintance, when he returned to Davenport and taught school on Vandruff's Island, in Rock River, that winter, the teacher having been drowned. In July, 1837, he returned to Portland Township, this county, and made a claim of 250 acres of land, and when the same came into market, he bought quite a large

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tract. He kept the same for 40 years, put it under good tillable condition, and placed numerous improvements upon it. While living in that township he was Assessor ten years, Justice of the Peace twelve years, and Township Clerk several years.

Mr. Logan was united in marriage in Portland Township, this county, Dec. 19, 1844, to Miss Elizabeth Warren, a daughter of Russell Warren. She was born in New York, May 24, 1819, and has borne her husband nine children, four of whom yet survive: Herman N. is a farmer, in York Co., Neb.; George E., a farmer of the same county; Addis G. is likewise a farmer of the latter county; Robert Emery is a printer in Washington, D. C. Mis. Logan died in Portland Township, on the old homestead, Oct. 26, 1863, and Mr. Logan was again married, in the same township, April 2, 1865, to Mary A. Ashton. She was a native of Devonshire, England, and was born in that country Dec. 11, 1824. She had by her former marriage, with John Ashton, six children : Samuel J., William H., Matilda, Elizabeth, Frank D.; George is deceased. Mr. Logan owns his residence and three lots in Prophetstown, also a number of other vacant lots, and also has a house and lot in Waco, York Co., Neb. He left the farm in the spring of 1879 and moved to Prophetstown, where he is at present residing, retired from the active manual labor of life.



Solonel Bushman is a farmer on section 11, Genesee Township, and he was born in Wysox Township, Carroll Co., Ill., Aug. 10, 1853. The personal account of his parents appears in connection with that of H. S. Bushman. He was about six years of age when he accompanied his father's family to Genesee Township, and they settled on section 11, on the estate which has been for years designated the "old Bushman homestead." Mr. Bushman passed 17 years on the place, engaged in obtaining his education and in farm labor.

He was married Oct. 27, 1874, to Ella, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Hills) Scoville. (See sketch of James Scoville.) She is a native of Genesee Township and was born Dec. 12, 1855, on section 10. She has been reared and educated in the township where she is now living. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Bushman have the following record: Earl L., born Sept. 18, 1877; Homer G., July 7, 1883; and Tessa E., born Jan. 16, 1882, died April 9, 1882.

After his marriage Mr. Bushman took charge of his father's homestcad property, where he operated between two and three years. He then managed the farm of his father-in-law, James Scoville, for a time, when he purchased roo acres on section rr, and forming part of his father's farm. This is all under cultivation and is in fine farming condition. Mr. Bushman is a Republican in political opinion and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Bushman is also a member.

illiam McNeill, Jr., a farmer and stockraiser, residing on Washington Street, Prophetstown, is a son of William, Sr., and Jane (Gillis) McNeill, and was born in Portland Township, this county, Feb. 6, 1851. His father is a native of Ireland, as likewise is his mother, and both at present reside in Lamoille, Bureau Co., this State. Their family comprised six children, whose record is as follows: James is deceased; Elizabeth is the wife of Robert Dale, a farmer residing in Portland Township, this county; Florence is single and resides at Lamoille; William, the subject of this notice, is next in order of birth; Margaret is deceased; John J. is engaged in running a creamery at Lamoille. The parents came to this county in 1849, and located in Portland Township, where the father procured a farm consisting of 400 acres, and resided there until 1883, when he sold the property and removed to Lamoille, Bureau Co., Ill.

Mr. McNeill was united in marriage in Prophetstown, Nov. 18, 1880, to Miss Pearlie Geer, a daughter of Lyman D. and Caroline D. Geer. She was born in Geneseo, Henry County, this State, Oct. 1, 1858. She is the owner of a farm comprising 600 acres in Yorktown Township, Henry County, this State, and Mr. McNeill is engaged in stocking it with fine Short-Horn cattle. He expects to make a specialty of fine stock, and will buy and sell considerable. In 1881 he started a creamery in Prophets-

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town, and in the fall of \$882 he sold out and bought an interest in a creamery in Walnut, Bureau County, this State, with his brother, John J. They afterwards purchased a creamery in Lamoille, and one at Sublette, Lee County, this State; and Mr. McNeill at present owns a one-fourth interest in the three creameries. They manufacture annually about 500,-000 pounds of butter, and ship mostly to New York City. Mrs. McNeill's father resides in Prophetstown.



Ibert A. Colbert, a farmer residing on section 29, owning 160 acres thereon, 1353/4 acres on section 20 and also 40 acres on section 4, Portland Township, is a son of Washington and Caroline (May) Colbert, and was born in Phœnix Township, Henry Co., Ill., March 19, 1842. His father was a native of Kentucky and was born near Lexington, that State. He was killed by the caving in of a well on his farm in 1844. His mother was a native of Southern Illinois, and is at present residing in Geneseo, this State. They were the parents of three children, of whom Albert A., the subject of this biographical notice, is the only survivor.

Mr. Colbert was reared on his father's farm in this State, and received the advantages afforded by the common, schools, assisting in the labors of the farm. In 1842, his parents drove through from Southern Illinois via the Rock Island and Dixon Stage Road, and when they arrived in Phœnix Township, the subject of this notice was born. His father took up in that township 120 acres of land, and resided there until his death. His mother now owns a small place, consisting of ten acres near Geneseo, where she has resided since 1862.

Albert A. enlisted in the war for the Union in July, 1861, in the Texas Rangers. Three months after enlistment he was taken prisoner at Lexington, Ky., with 2,000 others. They took the oath and were allowed to return, and went to St. Louis, where they were discharged and returned home. In August, 1862, he re-enlisted in Co. K, 112th Ill. Vol. Inf., as teamster, and served in that capacity two years and eight months. During that time he drove one six-mule team, two years and four months, and at the general review in North Carolina he was accredited with having the finest appearing team among 6,000 in the Western Army. After receiving his discharge he returned to Geneseo and dealt in horses one year. He was then united in marriage. This event occurred in Phœnix Township, Aug. 20, 1866, and the lady chosen to share his joys and sorrows, his successes and failures, was Miss Lois A. Allen. She was a daughter of Jonathan and Charlotte Allen, and was born near Keokuk, Iowa.

They are the parents of two children, namely: Nellie M., born in Geneseo, April 6, 1873; Amy B., born in Portland Township, this county, July 5, 1877.

After marriage, Mr. Colbert bought 80 acres of land in Phoenix Township, on which he resided and cultivated four years, when he rented it, and removed to Geneseo, and remained one year. He then exchanged his 80 acres for 200 located on sections 14 and 15, Portland Township, and resided there three years; then rented it, and in 1878 bought 160 acres, where he at present resides. He has since resided in Geneseo one year, where he had a fine residence and two acres of land, which he sold, and returned to his farm. In the fall of 1844 he bought 130 acres adjoining on the north, and now has a fine farm, well improved. He makes a specialty of stock, has 75 head of cattle, and is working into the Short-horn breed, and intends making his place a stock farm. He still deals in horses, and is one of the energetic, progressive farmers of Whiteside County.

ohn B. Loomis, liveryman at Prophetstown, is a son of Joel and Permelia (Bowman) Loomis, and was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., March 18, 1841. When he was four years of age he came to this county with his mother and two brothers, his father having died nearly two years previously. They came to Morrison, this county, and afterward removed to Henry County, this State.

Mr. Loomis was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common schools of the time and locality in which he resided. In the spring of 186r he came to Prophetstown, and has made his residence there until the present time. He was united

in marriage in Prophetstown, Dec. 16, 1868, to Mary Mary Alvira Barber, a daughter of David and Eliza Barber. She was born in Prophetstown Township, March 4, 1850. Her parents were among the pioneers who settled that portion of the county and endured all the trials incident to the early settlement. Mr. and Mrs. Loomis are the parents of three children, all born in Prophetstown: Carrie E., Aug. 17, 1873; Mina P., Aug. 30, 1877, and Jay B., Feb. 5, 1885.

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Mr. Loomis has been in the livery business in Prophetstown since January, 1881. He keeps usually about eight horses, and vehicles sufficient to supply the wants of his customers. Socially he is a member of the Order of Masonry, Modern Woodmen of America, and the A. O. U. W.

harles Hanson, farmer, section 11, New-³ ton Township, was born in the city of Christiana, Norway, March 19, 1828, the youngest of five children. His father was a mason by trade. He was not the son of wealthy parents, but of poor, hard-working, people. His early education consisted of a few weeks' schooling in the winter. He had no time to go to school then, as boys have nowadays. He had to be diligent when a small boy, doing what he could in order to help support the family; and when he arrived at the age of manhood he saved his earnings in order that he might come to North America, to make his home out in the world, and among strangers. He sailed for the United States in the year 1853, and landed at the port of New York, after a voyage of 52 days.

He came at once to Illinois, and obtained his first employment on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, by which he earned enough money in a short time to send back to his aged father, and his sister and brother, to bring them also to the land of opportunity. His mother was called away by the angels one year before he started for the United States. He worked for the same corporation seven years, and saved his earnings to buy his first 40 acres, after which 40 more, and so on until he now owns a fine estate, comprising 400 acres of land, with good improvements on all four farms.

His marriage to Mary Johnson, of Sweden, took

place in Fulton, Jan. 13, 1857. They have seven children, two of whom are dead. The two oldest are married. The eldest married Miss Rebecca Jordan, daughter of Hezekiah Jordan. Mrs. Hanson is a hard-working and industrious woman.

illiam McCune, pump manufacturer, Sterling, was born March 23, 1813. His parents were Stephen and Polly (Davenport) McCune, natives of Vermont and of Scotch descent, who moved to Ohio in 1833, where they died, the former in 1840 and the latter in 1854.

Mr. Wm. McCune, the subject of this biographical outline, was brought up as a farmer's son, receiving a common-school education. At the age of 19 years he left home and spent a year as a sailor on Lakes Eric and Ontario; was then on the North River and the Erie Canal three years: next, he conducted a hotel at McConnellsville, N. Y., five years; then he purchased a hotel at Camden, N. Y., and managed that for seven years, when he sold it; and finally, in the fall of 1854, he came to Sterling and opened the Wallace Hotel, of which he was landlord ten years. Then he engaged in real-estate business, and was also agent for the hydraulic company, and built the second dam across Rock River. In 1870, in company with Hull & Bowers, he entered his present business as pump-manufacturer. He afterward purchased the interest of his partners, and he has since admitted into the business his sons, so that the firm name is now Wm. McCune & Co. They are enjoying a prosperous run of trade.

In his political views, Mr. McC. is a Democrat; and he is a member of the Masonic Order.

Mr. McCune was first married in 1834, to Luvina Perrin, and by that marriage there were three children, two of whom are living, viz. : Sarah and Hervey H. Sarah was married to Mr. M. A. Bunn, and she now has one child living, named Frank. Mrs. McCune died in 1845, and Mr. McCune was married again, in 1848, to Almira Hazen, and by the latter union there are three children,—Elizabeth, William A. and James A. William was married June 7, 1877, to Anna Crawford, and they have three children,—Fred L., born May 24, 1878; Helen,

Nov. 20, 1881; and Gretchen, May 9, 1883. James A. married Ella Pickett, Sept. 12, 1877, and they are the parents of one daughter, Etta L., born July 16, 1878.

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Jonn' udley R. Fitch, farmer, section 8, Lyndon Township, is the oldest son of Erastus and Harriet (Beecher) Fitch, of whom an account is given in connection with that of George W. Fitch. He was born in Pike, Bradford Co., Pa., Nov. 20, 1820, and was a lad of 12 years when his parents became pioneers of Ohio. Four years later the family came to Lyndon Township, and Mr. Fitch passed the remainder of his minority in aiding his father on the homestead. He spent two subsequent seasons breaking prairie, and later he worked land on shares. In 1845 he bought a claim on section 8, which he secured when the Government sales were made, and also bought 40 acres adjoining on section 17. He built a dwelling on the latter in 1850. He has improved and enclosed his entire acreage. In 1874 he rented his farm and went to Lyndon, where he bought four lots and erected the dwelling he now occupies.

The marriage of Mr. Fitch to Zelinda Merrill took place Feb. 12, 1852. She was born in Lowell, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Fitch have had six children: Hattie married L. L. Barter and lives in Clinton, Iowa; Abbie A. is the wife of N. W. Martin, of Henry Co., Ill. Ida M. was born Feb. 5, 1859, and died in February, 1884. She was the wife of R. S. Vaughn; Mary A. and Ernestine A. are the youngest; Grace died in infancy.



ohn Farnum, farmer, section 18, Prophetstown Township, and the proprietor of 100 acres located thereon, is a son of John and Sally (Philbrick) Farnum, and was born in Orange Co., Vt., May 10, 1814. His father was a native of New Hampshire, as likewise was his mother. The father died just before the subject of this notice was born, and when he was three years of age he was placed by his mother in the family of Stephen Eaton, a farmer of Corinth Township.

WHITESIDE COUNTY.

Mr. Farnum remained in his native township until he had attained the age of 22 years, when he left the family of Mr. Eaton and was employed two years on a farm in the same neighborhood. In 1838 he came to Prophetstown Township, this county, and bought a claim where he at present resides. When the land came into market, he purchased the same, and is now the owner of 100 acres of the original tract, which is in a good tillable condition and on which he has erected a nice residence and otherwise improved it.

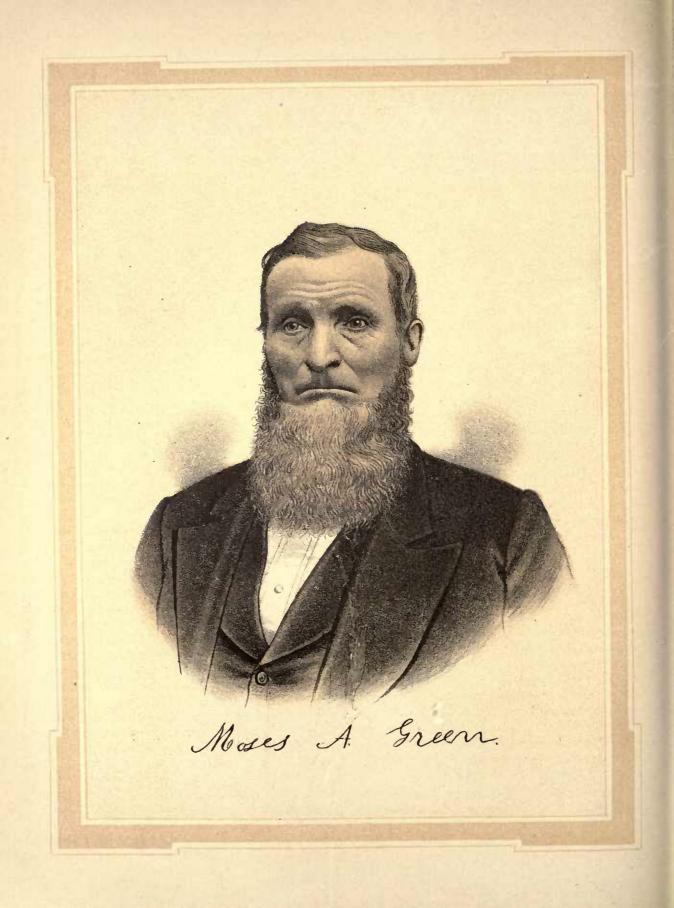
Mr. Farnum is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Prophetstown lodge.

Mr. Farnum was united in marriage in Portland Township, this county, Dec. 8, 1845, to Irene Underhill, *nee* Wellington. She was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Jan. 3, 1816. They have adopted and raised four children: Henry B. Leonard, now a merchant in Prophetstown; Maria is the wife of Kingsley Carpenter, a farmer residing near Jamestown, N. Y.; Cullen Southard is a farmer in Iowa; and Julius, a traveling insurance agent in Nebraska.

aniel W. Reynolds has been a farmer in Whiteside County since r853. In April of that year, he bought 150 acres in Lyndon Township, settling thereon and continuing a resident of that township 16 years. In r869 he sold that farm and bought 160 acres on section 32, in Hopkins Township. On this he fixed his homestead and has made further purchases of real estate until he is the owner of 371 acres, which is all practically under cultivation. In political sentiment and action he is a Republican. While a resident of Lyndon Township he was Treasurer and held other local offices.

He was born May 1, 1824, in Aurora, Erie Co., N. Y., and he is the son of Nicholas and Mary (Wright) Reynolds. They were natives of Vermont and removed thence to Erie Co., N. Y., where the father died. After the death of her husband, the mother came to Whiteside County, and died in Hopkins Township. She had had eight children, born as follows: Charlotte, Almos H., Harriet, Almond V., Weston W., Marinda, James A. and Daniel W. LIDRARY UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA

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Mr. Reynolds was educated in the common schools and obtained a more extended knowledge of English branches at the academy at Aurora, his native place. He remained at home until he was 27 years of age. Several years afterward he came to Whiteside County, as stated.

His marriage to Cordelia L. Besse took place April 15, 1851, in Erie Co., N. Y. They have had five children, who were born in the following order: Mary L., Frank W., Edward, Charles E. and Helen E. Edward died in infancy. Mrs. Reynolds' parents, John and Cassandra (Patten) Besse, were born in the State of New York, which was also her birthplace.

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oses A. Green is one of the leading and progressive farmers of Ustick Township, where he has been a resident since 1864. His farm of 200 acres is situated on section 1, and is, practically, all under cultivation. He was born Nov. 26, 1817, in the township of Monroe, Licking Co., Ohio. Hazel Creen, his father, was born in Virginia, and married Susanna Mullen, who was a native of Germany. After their marriage they settled in Ohio, in the county where their son was born. The senior Green died there in August, 1841. Their children were 12 in number, and were named Moses A., Merinda, Diana, Noah, James, Lovica, Abner, Lucretia, Charity, Archibald, Emily and Malvina. The mother is yet alive.

Mr. Green was brought up in his native State, and was there trained to the pursuit which he has followed all his life. In February, 1841, he came first to Whiteside County, and lived three years in Union Grove Township. In 1844 he went to Carroll County, where he resided nearly 20 years, coming, in December, 1864, again to Whiteside County, having exchanged his property for the farm in Ustick Township, on which he has since operated. He is a Demoerat in political views and connection, and he has held various township offices. He belongs to the Masonic Order.

The marriage of Mr. Green to Sarah M. Kent took place Sept. 27, 1838, in Licking Co., Ohio. She was born in New Jersey. Their children were 13 in number, and the survivors are named as follows:

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Charlotte A., Nancy E., Abby M., Lewis D., Malvina and Naoma. Seven are deceased. The mother died suddenly Sept. 7, 1882, of heart disease, while attending a fair at Morrison.

The portrait of Mr. Green appears on the opposite page. Its appropriateness to the collated records of Whiteside County is apparent from the accompanying sketch.

S. Ellithorp, a farmer residing on section 6, Prophetstown Township, and the proprietor of 450 acres of land, located on sections 6, 31 and 32, is the son of Sampson and Eliza (Wight) Ellithorp, and was born in Saratoga, N. Y., town of Edinburg, Nov. 21, 1833. His father was a native of New York, and born in 1806. His mother was a native of Vermont. The father was a farmer by occupation, and died Sept. 5, 1840, in Prophetstown Township, this county. The mother died in Lyndon Township, this county. Their family comprised four children, two of whom survive: Bethiab, now the wife of Dr. H. C. Donaldson, of Morrison, and E. S., the subject of this biographical notice. The two deceased were Alpheus and Lucelia.

Mr. Ellithorp was reared on a farm, attended the common schools, assisted in the maintenance of the family, and developed into manhood. In the fall of 1839 his father came to this county, and made a claim in Hume Township. He built a small house, and entered vigorously upon the improvement of his land preparatory to bringing his family to the county. In the following spring he returned to New York for his family and came to Prophetstown Township with them in July, 1840. He died Sept. 5 following, on the farm known as Crocker's farm, about one and a half miles southeast of Prophetstown. The mother afterwards married Marvin Frary, and they moved to Portland Township. In 1845 they moved to Prophetstown Township, to what is now known as the Quaker Averill farm.

Mr. Ellithorp resided with his mother and stepfather until he had attained the age of majority. He was united in marriage March 27, 1856, in the township of Sharon, Henry County, this State, to Miss Mary J. Averill. She was a daughter of Mark

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R. and Ada (Dunn) Averill. She was born in Highgate, Franklin Co., Vt., Feb. 21, 1835. They have one daughter, born in this township, Louanna, born Oct. 27, 1862. After his marriage Mr. Ellithorp rented the farm he now owns for two years, and after that rented one-half of it. In the meantime he purchased a farm of 320 acres, in Hume Township, upon which he moved in February, 1863, and improved 160 acres of it. He sold the farm, and in December, 1864, he returned to the farm on which he at present resides. In the fall of 1867 he went to Iowa, and engaged in the lumber and grain business in company with his brother-in-law, C. H. Sanford. He had previously started the business, and the same had been run by his brotherin-law two years. In the fall of 1868 he returned to Prophetstown Township, and bought his present farm of 450 acres, where he has since resided. He makes a specialty of Merino sheep and keeps as high as from 600 to 1,000. He also bred a nice herd of Short-horn cattle, and now owns about 35 head. He also raises about 75 head of swine annually.

March 1, 1885, Mr. Ellithorp rented his farm for three years, and expects to travel during that time through California and other States of the Union.

orman Clark, senior member of the firm of Clark, Giddings & Co., jewelers, Third Street, Sterling, was born in Cavendish, Vt., Feb. 11, 1831. His father, Reuben Clark, was a native of Barre, Mass., and a watchmaker and jeweler by occupation. His mother, nee Prudence Gibson, was born in Rindge, N. H. At the age of 14 years, Mr. Clark commenced to obtain a systematic knowledge of his trade, which he completed in five years. He was also educated at the public school. At the age of 19 he left home and commenced business for himself, in Ludlow, Vt., remaining there four years. Then selling out, he went to Rutland, same State, where he followed his calling, in partnership with a brother, for 18 years. In May, 1872, he sold his interests there and came to Chicago, where he was with Giles Bros. & Co. about two years. He then came to Sterling, with his brother, and opened a jewelry

house. In 1880 his brother withdrew, S. P. Giddings (see sketch) taking his place, in partnership, the firm style at present being Clark, Giddings & Co. They are the leading jewelers of Sterling. Mr. Clark is a successful business man, as well as a successful inventor. In political views he is a Republican, and both himself and Mrs. C. are exemplary members of the Congregational Church.

Jan. 1, 1857, is the date of Mr. Clark's marriage to Miss Sarah J. Giddings, a native of Vermont, and a daughter of Daniel N. and Beulah (Brown) Giddings. By this union there are three children —Charles N., Anna E. and Reuben N. The firstmentioned married Grace E. Bushnell, of Sterling, and they have one daughter, named Virginia Norman.



T. Van Antwerp, a farmer, residing on section 9, Prophetstown Township, and owning 120 acres of land on the section, is the son of John A. and Martha Anna (Sturtevant) Van Antwerp, and was born in Schenectady Co., N. Y., Aug. 20, 1823. His father was a native of New York, and his grandfather, Aaron Van Antwerp, was a native of Antwerp City, Holland, and at one time was the possessor of a fortune of several thousand pounds, but lost it, and came to this country. He received a section of land in Glenville Township, Schenectady Co., N. Y., from this Government for his services in the Revolutionary War. Six of his sons were engaged in the war of 1812, and one of them, Abraham, afterward represented his district in the State Legislature.

D. T. Van Antwerp, the subject of this biographical notice, was reared on a farm two and a half miles from Schenectady. His father died when he was six years old, and at the age of nine years he went forth upon the road of adversity to fight the battles of life alone. Armed with a firm determination to succeed in life, he engaged as laborer on a farm, and followed that vocation for some years. In 1854 he came to this county, and brought with him some of the finest carriage horses ever owned in the State. He is a breeder of fine horses, and is noted in this line of business. He bought 120 acres,

where he at present resides. He also had land in Iowa, and other parts of this county. He now has a fine farm, comprising 120 acres, with good improvements, and under a good state of cultivation. Starting in the world with no assistance except his own indomitable energy, combined with a firm determination to get on in the world, he has none to thank for his success in life except his own good judgment, energetic effort and the hearty co-operation of his good helpmeet. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Mr. Van Antwerp was united in marriage at Prophetstown, Dec. 25, 1861, to Almeda L. Maynard, *nee* Spencer. She was a daughter of Jefferson and Anna Maynard, and was born Oct. 3, 1840, in Arcade, Wyoming Co., N. Y. They have two children: Mattie, born Sept. 26, 1862, and Charlie D., born Dec. 15, 1866.



amuel Echelbarger is a farmer on the northwest quarter of section 1, Newton Township, 20 north, range 3 east, and was born Jan. 24, 1824, in Vermillion Township, then Richland Co., Ohio. (The township is now in Ashland County, the territory having been divided.) His parents, George and Jane (Hagerman) Echelbarger, were born in Westmoreland Co., Pa. They were married in their native State, and in 1822 located in Richland Co., Ohio. They moved there, with their teams, there being no provision for public transportation, and settled in the dense timber. The senior Echelbarger cleared a farm, where his children were born and reared. In 1857 they came to Whiteside County, and settled near Erie, where the father died in 1858. The mother died in 1862, in Newton Township.

At 18 Mr. Echelbarger was apprenticed to learn the business of a millwright in Richland County, at which business he worked two years. He then began to operate as a carpenter and joiner and worked at that business in Union Co., Ohio, until 1856. He had also acquired a knowledge of the blacksmith's trade, and in the year named he came to Whiteside County. He rented a farm on "Slocumb Street," in Newton Township, and established a blacksmith shop. In 1862 he bought the place,

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which he has improved, and on which he has erected good and suitable farm buildings.

His marriage to Matilda Flinn occurred Sept. 12, 1849. Following is the record of their children: Susan married Henry Rumsey, and lives in Webster Co., Iowa; Silas G. lives in Newton Township, as does Jared; Mary S. is the wife of Jephtha Hatfield, of Webster County; David lives in Garden Plain Township, this county; Benjamin F. is a resident of Fulton Co., Ill.; Samuel lives at home. Mrs. Echelbarger is a native of Virginia.

erdinand B. Hubbard, land agent, Sterling, office on Mulberry Street, on block 39, west of Broadway, was born May 4, 1818, a native of New York, and a farmer by occupation. His father's given name was Abel; his mother's maiden name was Siley Andrews. He remained at home until of age, assisting on the farm and receiving a common-school education. In 1839 he came West, locating in Lyndon, this county, and during the first few seasons or years taught school near Princeton, Ill., and continued in the vocation of teaching for a number of years. Returning to New York, he taught there two winters; was then employed in buying grain and assisting in a store in Venice, Ohio, for a cousin, R. H. Haywood, of Buffalo. In 1849 he went to Fremont, Ohio, and in company with Messrs. Pease and Roberts, under the firm name of Roberts, Hubbard & Co., engaged in the stove and tinware business, which relation continued for two or three years. Selling out to his partners, he went to Huntsville, that State, and continued in the same business, in partnership with Sidney B. Foster, under the title of Hubbard & Foster. A year or two afterward he sold his interest to Mr. Foster, and engaged in the warehouse business, buying grain, etc., in the same place, and also acted as agent for the Mad River Railroad Company. In two or three years he sold out, and in 1855 came to Sterling, entering the realestate business, and buying grain and live stock. After following this for a year or two, he started, in 1856, the first (except one) agricultural store west of Chicago, acting as general agent for the sale of threshers and reapers for the State of Illinois for a

manufactory in Ohio, and followed that business until 1878, since which time he has devoted his attention to real estate. He owns lots 7 and 8, in block 39, west of Broadway, lots 1 and 2 in block 22, on Mulberry Street, 275 acres south of Morrison, 160 in the township of Hahnaman, $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres of timber in Fenton Township, and 320 acres in Palo Alto Co., Iowa.

Mr. Hubbard is an influential citizen, a Freemason, and a Republican. He married Miss Mary O., daughter of Rev. Daniel Dorchester, April 17, 1850; and they have six children living, namely: Siley M., Charlie, Ferdinand B., Lizzie (deceased), Belle, Hattie and Lena. Siley M. married Wilks C. Bunn; Ferdinand B., Jr., married Miss Carrie Paddock, and has one son, Charlie E.

acob M. Van Demark, farmer and stockraiser, section 3, Tampico Township, was born in Olive Township, Ulster Co., N. Y., Dec. 18, 1832. His father was J. S. Van Demark, a mechanic, of whom a sketch is given elsewhere in this volume. He worked with his father in mechanical pursuits until of age, receiving only a limited school education, but a good training in the art of house-building.

After he attained his legal age he worked four years for Martin Acker, an architect, and then, in 1858, he came West and located upon 40 acres in Yorktown Township, Henry County, this State, and followed his trade. In 1859 he came to Tampico Township, this county, and helped to organize that division of the county, being clected the first Township Clerk. He has since served also as Road Commissioner several years. In 1866 he settled on a farm of 80 acres on the section he now occupies. At present, however, he owns an aggregate of 220 acres, all finely improved, the county ditch passing through his farm. His farm buildings and equipments are also first-class, and he exhibits every evidence of a No. 1 agriculturist. His cattle are of a high grade of Short-horns.

He votes the Republican ticket. Feb. 19, 1857, in his native township, he married Miss Mary A. Lane, who is also a native of Ulster Co., N. Y., where her father, Cornelius Lane, was a farmer. Her mother's maiden name was Catharine Elmendorf. Her parents now reside in Hume Township. Mrs. Van Demark received a good education, and before her marriage, taught school. Mr. and Mrs. V. are the parents of two children, namely: Fred, born Oct. 25, 1863; and Irma, born Sept. 12, 1870.

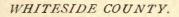


ewell W. Paddock, a farmer, residing on section 7, Prophetstown Township, is a son of Chauncey and Lucy Paddock, and was born in Lewis Co., N. Y., April 20, 1851. The same year that witnessed the birth of Mr. Paddock, his parents' family came to Prophetstown Township, this county, and located on the Paddock Bottoms, two miles northeast of Prophetstown. In December, 1870, the family moved to the homestead on which they at, present reside. In the fall of 1875, Mr. Paddock, in company with his two brothers, bought the homestead, consisting of 280 acres of fine and improved land, on which Mr. Paddock at present resides.

Mr. Paddock was united in marriage in Portland Township, this county, Sept. 6, 1876, to Miss Laura E. Brydia, daughter of Sidney and Lucy Brydia. She was born in the township in which she was married. Her parents came to this county about 1850. Her father died in Portland Township, and her mother still resides on the old homestead.

eter F. Hellerstedt, of the firm of Hellerstedt Bros., manufacturers of carriages, spring wagons, buggies, hearses, etc., at Morrison, was born in East Gothia, Sweden, Oct. 20, 1843, and is the son of Anders P. and Anna K. Hellerstedt. The father was a carriage ironer and locksmith and reared his son to the same trades. The latter afterward entered a coach factory to complete his knowledge of the business in all its branches.

In 1865 he left his native land to seek his advancement in the Western world, arriving in November of the same year in Chicago. He entered a shop in that city, where he worked for more than four years. He went thence to Moline, III., where he es-



SIII & IIIG

tablished himself in business in his own behalf, with relations on a limited scale, in accordance with his resources and ideas of safety in his transactions. Four years later he disposed of his interests at Moline, by sale, and in August, 1874, he came to Morrison, where he entered upon the duties pertaining to the position of foreman of the Morrison Carriage Works, in which he was occupied until October, 1876, the date of his initiation of his present business relations. July 7, 1879, he admitted his brother, C. A. Hellerstedt, to a partnership, and their establishment has been conducted under their joint management since. They have had a business career of marked prosperity and have built up a reputation second to none, in point of integrity and ability. They have invented and received letters patent for a twowheeled vehicle, known to the trade as Hellerstedt's Road Cart, which is attracting favorable attention and bids fair to become popular. The patent is dated Jan. 27, 1885. The demands of their factory require several different buildings and they employ an average working force of ten men. The carriage repository and office are situated in the Opera House Block. Three buildings owned by Hellerstedt Bros. are situated on Main Street, where they own a frontage of 100 feet.

Mr. Hellerstedt is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He was married Nov. 20, 1879, at Morrison, to Effie S. Smith, and they have two children,—Carl Johan, born Oct. 21, 1880, and Ruth Mary, born Oct. 7, 1882. Mrs. Hellerstedt was born in Kane County and is the daughter of Edmund and Mary Smith.

eorge W. Brewer, a retired farmer, residing at Sterling, was born May 6, 1827, in Otsego Co., N. Y., his parents being Henry and Lucinda (Johnson) Brewer, natives also of the Empire State. His father was a wagonmaker and millwright. The subject whose name heads this sketch, was an inmate of the parental home until of age, receiving a common-school education and acquiring a practical knowledge of the wagon-maker's trade of his father. This vocation he continued to follow until he was about 25 years of age. He came to Sterling in February, 1838, and is therefore the oldest male resident of the place.

When he discontinued his trade he exchanged his shop and business for a farm of 160 acres in Sterling Township; but within six weeks he sold the farm, at a net gain of 1,625; then he bought another farm and sold it. In 1855 he engaged in mercantile business at Sterling for a year, and then turned his attention to farming and dealing in farms, horses and cattle, until 1881. At the present time he has only 100 acres, and that he rents. He has a fine residence on block 26, east of Broadway. He generally votes the Republican ticket.

Mr. Brewer was married March 4, 1851, to Elizabeth S. Green, a native of New York State, and of their ten children the following four are living: Dolora E., Orra L., Carrie M. and Myrtie M. The first named was married Jan. 14, 1874, to Isaac S. Bressler, and their two children are, Freddie N., born Sept. 12, 1876; and George B., Dec. 21, 1881.

A. Tuller, farmer, residing on section 36, Prophetstown Township, is a son of Elam and Eunitia (Eno) Tuller, and was born in Simsbury, Hartford Co., Conn., Oct. 13, 1813. His father was a native of the same State, born near Simsbury, as likewise was his mother. The father followed the occupation of a farmer and mechanic, and he and his wife were the parents of six children, four of whom are yet living. J. A., subject of this notice, is the oldest. Henry L. resides in Peru, this State. William G. is a railroad official and resides in New York city. Andrew died in Sterling; and Elam is also deceased.

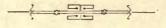
Mr. J. A. Tuller, subject of this biographical notice, on attaining adult age, worked in a steam engine manufactory at Hartford, Conn., of which his father was the principal owner. In July, 1833, he came with his father's family to Chicago and soon afterward went to what is now Joliet, this State, where he remained a short time. In June, 1836, Mr: Tuller came to Portland Township, this county, and remained a short time and then returned to Joliet, and in the fall following, came back and made a claim of 160 acres in Portland Township. He resided there a short time and then sold his claim and bought

other pieces of land in the county, and in 1857 he purchased the farm on which he at present resides, at that time consisting of 160 acres. He has subsequently increased his acreage until he at present is the proprietor of 371 acres, all in a body, and constituting a fine and well cultivated farm. His son, Wilbur E., now cultivates the farm and they together have 27 head of fine horses, with Norman Percheron blood, and a number of fine cattle. Mr. Tuller is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Tuller was united in marriage in Portland Township, this county, June 8, 1837, to Harriet M. Fuller, a daughter of Simeon and Lucina Fuller, and a native of New York. They have three children: Albert G., a farmer and stock-raiser in Osage Co., Kan.; Emmet, a cattle raiser in Southern Colorado; Wilbur E. resides on the homestead, and was married to Miss Grace McDonald. They have one child, Agnes, born Feb. 2, 1883.

**** rancis W. Hodges, farmer, section 30, Coloma Township, was born Aug. 3, 1823, in Taunton, Mass., and is a son of David and Clarissa M. (Jones) Hodges, who were born, married and died in the Bay State. Their children also included a daughter named Clarissa. Mr. Hodges was sent to the public schools and afterwards to a seminary in Maine, which he attended two years. In 1840 he came to Kane Co., Ill. In 1841 he became a resident at Como, in Hopkins Township, where he was a citizen until 1850. In that year he made an overland journey to California for the purpose of mining. After four years of effort with fair success he returned to Whiteside County, and located on a tract of land he had entered in 1841 and where he had established his homestead for a permanency. His estate comprises 170 acres in the townships of Coloma and Hahnaman, which is all under tillage. In politics Mr. Hodges is identified with the Democratic party. He was united in marriage with Mary B. Stewart

in Como, Jan. 24, 1856, and they have had four children—Joseph W., Frank A., Jennie L. and James S. Mrs. Hodges was born March 19, 1839, in Pittsburg, Pa., and is the daughter of James and Jane (Lowry) Stewart. Her parents were natives of Ireland and were of Scotch lineage. They came to Whiteside County in 1853 and settled in Coloma Township. They had nine children and the following survived to mature age: Eliza A., Letitia M., Mary B., James H., John W. and Sarah C. Mrs. Hodges is a communicant in the Episcopal Church.



Llen Hays, general farmer, section 15, Hume Township, was born Oct. 26, 1825, in Venango Co., Pa. His father, John P. Hays, was a native of Maryland, and was a farmer. Mr. Hays was married March 14, 1850, to

¹ Esther Willing, and they became the parents of nine children: Maria married Jacob Seth, and lives on her father's homestead; Lorena J. married Joseph Brimmer, a farmer of Hume Township; Alice resides at home; the other children are deceased.

Mr. Hays was a farmer in Venango County until the fall of 1882. In that season he removed to Whiteside County, settling on a farm of 120 acres in Hume Township. He became the owner of the property in 1864, at which time it was wholly uncultivated. After purchase he rented the place until he became its occupant.

In political faith Mr. Hayes is an earnest Republican, and he has held several offices.



odney C. Crook, a retired farmer residing in Prophetstown, this county, is a son of Stephen and Mary C. (Gibbs) Crook. He was born in Orange County, Vt., Aug. 24, 1836. His father was a farmer by occupa-

tion, and in April, 1838, came West, and located in what is now Prophetstown Township, this county, and about one and a half miles east of the present village of that name. Asa Crook, a brother of Stephen Crook, father of the subject of this biographical notice, moved from New York to Michigan, and in May, 1834, came to this county and located, and was one of the first, if not the first, settler in Prophetstown Township. The parents of Mr. Crook, of this sketch, drove from Vermont with teams in the fall of 1837, spending the winter in Buffalo, N. Y., and in the following spring came

Sumo 2

West, with two teams loaded with household goods, and located in this county. The family consisted of four sons and four daughters. One daughter was married and remained in Vermont; and one brother, David P., had already preceded the family to this county to prepare a place of shelter; Mary, now deceased, was married to Harry C. Crook, in Vermont; David P. and Albert G. are also deceased; Lucy A. is a widow, and resides in Denver, Col.; Irene G. is the wife of Joel Kirshbaum, of Burlington, Iowa, a book-keeper by occupation; Charles H. is a resident of Iowa; Harriet is deceased, and Rodney C., the subject of this notice. The father died here in the fall after the arrival of the family., The mother was assisted by her two sons, David P. and Albert G., and when the land had come into market on which they originally settled, they purchased 240 acres. The mother died in Sterling, Sept. 30, 1861, where she was living with her daughter, Lucy A.

Mr. Crook remained at home, assisting in the maintenance of the family and receiving the advantages afforded by the common schools, until the spring of 1834, when he went to California, in company with two brothers, D. P. and Charles. He was employed in herding for his brother, D. P., and in 1857 he returned, and the following spring he was employed in a livery stable at Sterling. He then, in 1860, went to Colorado, but only remained a short time. In 1861 he again made the same trip. In 1862 he went for the third time, and remained until 1864, engaged in mining, and meeting with very good success. He had several claims, and made enough to return and purchase a farm of 160 acres, located on sections 30 and 31, Hume Township. He resides on section 30, and has since added by subsequent purchase to his landed interests until he is at present the proprietor of 240 acres. He gradually worked into fine stock, and when he retired from farming he had 53 head of cattle, among which were 17 head of full-blooded Short-horn and graded. He still owns his 240-acre farm, and has held the office of Supervisor one year, Commissioner three years, School Trustee three years, and Justice of the Peace nearly four years. He is a member of the Masonic Order. In the spring of 1885 he retired from active labor on the farm, and moved to Prophetstown.

Mr. Crook was united in marriage in Livingston

Co., Ill., Feb. 20, 1866, to Miss Mary C. Brydia, a daughter of Truman W. and Laura (Day) Brydia. She was born in Bluffdale, Green County, May 13, 1844. They have one daughter, Mary L., born in Hume Township, this county, March 20, 1876. The parents of Mrs. Crook were natives of Vermont. Her father is a farmer by occupation, and resides in Livingston Co., Ill. Her mother died in that county, July 8, 1873.

ewis C. Arnett, farmer, residing on section 27, Portland Township, and the owner of 27, Portland Township, and the owner of 200 acres on the same section, was born in P the township in which he resides, on section 35, Dec. 18, 1842, and has spent his life within the borders of the county. His parents were Jacob and Charlotte (Summers) Arnett. His father was a native of France, in which country he was born April 15, 1815. He came to this country in 1827, and located in Warren Co., Pa., where he was engaged in lumbering. In 1836 he came West and in the fall of the same year he came to Portland Township, this county. He was there engaged by the month one season and in 1837 located the old homestead of 160 acres on section 35, where the subject of this biographical notice was born. The parents of Mr. Arnett's father, Lewis and Clara (Shedeg) Arnett, came to this State in 1838 and located one mile south of the residence of Jacob Arnett, over the line in Henry County, and died in Loraine Township, that county. Lewis C.'s father went back to Pennsylvania and was there married in the village of Warren, in March, 1842, to Miss Charlotte Summers. They had a family of seven children, all living, ot whom Lewis C. is the eldest. Samuel resides in Geneseo, Ill., and is a dealer in agricultural implements, in company with two other brothers, Philip and Albert. Mary is the wife of Andrew Smith, a farmer, who is residing in Loraine Township, Henry County. Clara is the wife of Abraham Rapp, a farmer residing in the same township. Otilla is the wife of Charles Alber, who keeps a restaurant and bakery in Kansas City.

Mr. Arnett was reared at home until he attained the age of 21 years, receiving the advantages afforded by the common schools and assisting in .the maintenance of the family. In 1866 he bought 120

acres of his present farm, and in 1868 purchased the remainder. He now has 200 acres of good tillable land and also twenty-five acres of timber in Loraine Township, Henry County. Mr. Arnett is a member of the Masonic Order. He was united in marriage in Loraine Township, Henry County, this State, Sept. 6, 1868, to Miss Sarah Roos. She is a daughter of Martin and Elizabeth Roos, and was born in Loraine Township, May 22, 1849. They have six children, all born in Portland Township, this county, namely: Clara, born June 23, 1869; Stacy, born Nov. 15, 1870; Leroy, born March 7, 1872; Ida, born Aug. 20, 1873; Agnes, Feb. 14, 1875; and Winnie, Sept. 5, 1876.

evi D. Baldwin, dealer in coal, feed, flour and meal, lime and cement at Lyndon, became a resident of that place in 1873. In 1879 he bought the business interests he is now conducting of G. W. Fitch. He is the owner of a considerable amount of village property, which he purchased at various times.

Mr. Baldwin was born Oct. 1, 1825, in Manchester, Bennington Co., Vt. His parents, Silas G. and Hannah (Church) Baldwin, were both born in the same State. His paternal grandfather was a native of England, and in company with two brothers came to America. They resided for a time in Connecticut and removed thence to Washington Co., Vt., going from there to Windham County, where the grandsire died. Mr. Baldwin was but six years old when his mother died, and his father went soon after to Jamaica, in Windham County, where he was again married. Mr. Baldwin began to take care of himself when but nine years old, obtaining work in summer and attending school in winter. In 1842 he left his native State and went to Massachusetts, where he remained three years, returning at the expiration of that time to Vermont.

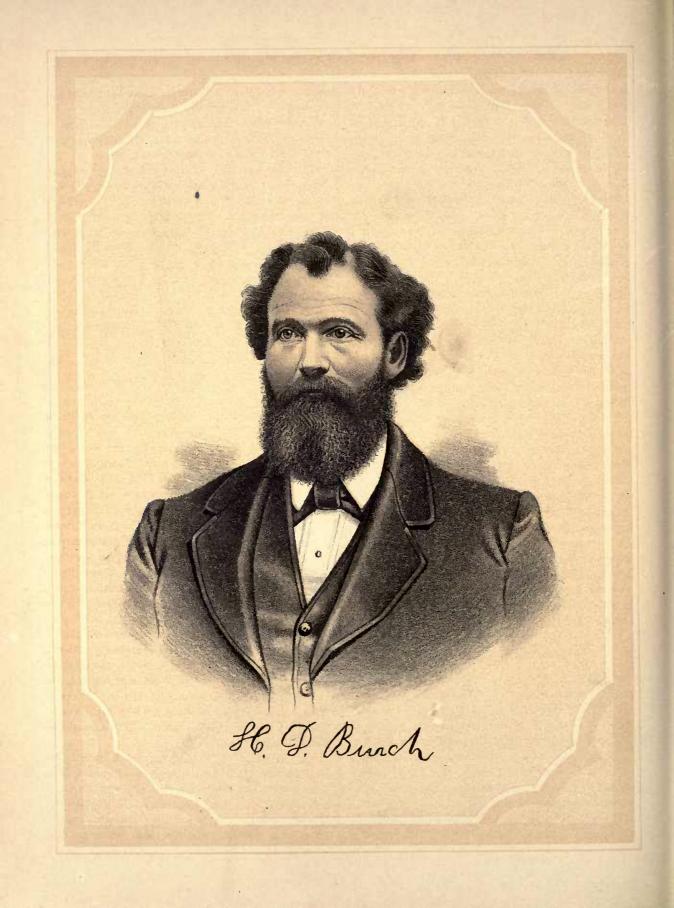
Mr. Baldwin formed a matrimonial alliance Nov. 4, 1845, with Samantha Hogeboon. He remained in Vermont until 1855, and during the last year of his stay in that State he worked as a brick and plaster mason. On coming to Illinois he purchased a considerable acreage of land in Fairfield Township, Bureau County, consisting of both wild and improved land. He began to apply himself industriously as a farmer and also worked at the trade of a mason. In 1871 he sold his farm and went to Washington County, whence he returned after a stay of eighteen months to Bureau County. In February, 1872, he came to the township of Lyndon, this county. Mrs. Baldwin is the daughter of John Hogeboon, a member of the family of his son-inlaw, and 91 years of age.

Deveraux Parish, insurance agent and special agent and adjuster for Northern Illinois, for the Home Fire Insurance Company of New York, has his office in Prophetstown. He is a son of Oliver and Amanda M. (Deveraux) Parish, and was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Dec. 26, 1845: His father was a farmer by occupation, and was Sheriff of that county a number of years, and held numerous other offices. Both parents are deceased.

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Mr. Parish attended the common schools of his native county, and afterward the Alexander and Oakfield Academies, and then attended the Hamilton College two years. He then engaged with the Michigan Southern Railroad in the capacity of Civil Engineer, and remained with them for two or three years, and continued to follow the business, working for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad Companies from 1865 to 1871. In 1870 he came to Prophetstown as Civil Engineer for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and in 1871 he opened a store in company with Benjamin Robinson, which they continued to successfully conduct for a period of five years and over. He then sold his interest and engaged in the insurance business, in which he has since been interested. He has a number of leading fire insurance companies, which he represents, among which are the Home of New York, Phœnix of Hartford, Firemen's Fund, Sun of London, Commercial Union, American of Philadelphia, German of Peoria, and American Central of St. Louis. He does the principal portion of the business of this section of the county, and is also engaged to a considerable extent in the real-estate and loan business. He owns his nice residence in Prophetstown and one block on the

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south side of the railroad. Mr. Parish is also a Notary Public; also a Freemason, belonging to Blue Lodge, and Chapter 173, Sterling Commandery, No. 57; is a Knight Templar and belongs to the Order of Odd Fellows, having passed all the chairs; is a member of the A. O. U. W. and also of the Order of Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Parish was united in marriage in Prophetstown, Aug. 10, 1871, to Miss Libbie Robinson. She is a daughter of Benjamin and Fanny Robinson, and was born in Prophetstown, March 11, 1848. One daughter, Lute R., was born to them Sept. 28, 1875. The parents of Mrs. Parish were among the early settlers of the county, coming here in 1843. Her father is deceased and her mother is still living in Prophetstown.

Mr. Parish was City Clerk for a number of years, until May 1, 1885. He took the census of 1880 and is and has been for a number of years the township representative on the County Republican Central Committee, of which he was secretary. He is also one of the Directors of the Whiteside County Central Agricultural Society of Morrison. In 1880 he was one of the editors and proprietors of the Walnut Motor, of Bureau County, Ill., the firm being Parish & Wilde. He was also Secretary of the Prophetstown Driving Park Association two years. He has been an active Republican worker in local politics. In the 32d General Assembly he was Secretary of the Revenue Committee. In April, 1885, he took control of the State of Nebraska for the Home Insurance Company of New York, in its farm department as superintendent, with an office at Lincoln. Is also interested in the firm of Parish Bros., in Denver, Col.

oseph Benner, farmer, section 1, Hopkins Township, is a son of Philip and Mary (Fralich) Benner, who were natives of Pennsylvania. They married and resided in their native State until her death. He afterwards removed to Canada, where he lived till his death. They had a family of ten children, of whom Joseph was the seventh.

He was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., March 30, 1817, and lived in his native State till 21 years of age, when he went to Canada, where he engaged in farming until he came to Whiteside County, in the spring of 1868, and bought 160 acres of land in Hopkins Township, on section 1. Here he has since lived. All his land is profitably tillable.

He was married in Canada, April 13, 1847, to Mary, daughter of George and Mary Eaton, who were natives of Ireland. She was the seventh of a family of ten children, and was born in Ireland, May 26, 1824. Mr. and Mrs. B. are the parents of 11 children, namely: Maggie A., Barbara, Elias D., George W., Elam E., Mary E., Angie, Sarah E., Alice, Maria and Joseph H. Alice died in infancy, when four months old.

Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Benner is identified with the Democratic party.



arrison D. Burch, farmer, section 15, Union Grove Township, was born July 22, 1833, in Chautauqua Co., N. Y. He is the son of Ira and Joanna M. (Bacon) Burch, who were born respectively in New York and Vermont. After their marriage, they located in the State of New York, and a few years later they went to Indiana, whence they removed in 1837 to Illinois. They are mentioned in the records of the county as being one of four families who settled in the township of Garden Plain in that year. The father is deceased. The mother survives and lives in Union Grove Township. They have four children living,— Harrison D., Thomas J., Eliza S. and Ira S.

Mr. Burch was four years of age when his parents came to Whiteside County, and he has practically passed his life thus far within its limits, having spent but 18 months outside of them since he was brought hither by his father and mother. He is a farmer of extensive agricultural relations, owning 335 acres of land in Union Grove Township, which is nearly all under tillage.

The marriage of Mr. Burch to Elizabeth W. Wookey took place Jan. 1, 1856, in Kenosha, Wis. Mrs. Burch was born May 29, 1835, in England. She is the daughter of George and Maria (Bryant) Wookey. The family of her father came to America about 1850 and located in Kenosha, where he died

Aug. 28, 1854. The mother died in Union Grove Township, May 12, 1880. They had ten children, who were named Mary A., John, Sarah, James, George, Thomas, William, Jane, Elizabeth W. and Frank R. Mr. and Mrs. Burch have been the parents of 13 children, four of whom—William, Marion, Franklin and Nellie—are deceased. They were born in the following order: William, Thomas J., Franklin, Lafayette W., Marion, Mary A., Ella M., George, Lizzie J., Nellie, Bertie, Henrietta and Freddie.

In his political views and connections he affiliates with the Republican party, and he has been active in local official positions. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which his wife also belongs.

The portrait of Mr. Burch appears on a preceding page and represents a man who is esteemed as a worthy citizen and an upright, honorable man. It is copied from a photograph recently taken.

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lbert Field, a farmer, owning 278 acres of land located on sections 22, 27 and 28, Prophetstown Township, was born oneeighth of a mile from his present residence, Jan. 5, 1853. He is a son of Samuel and Olive (Paddock) Field, natives of Oneida County, N. Y., and who reside in Prophetstown Township. Mr. Field was reared on a farm in the latter township, receiving the advantages afforded by the common schools and assisting in the labors of the farm. In 1877 his father gave him 821/2 acres of land where he at present resides, and he has since added to his original tract until he is at present the proprietor of the number of acres mentioned. Mr. Field makes a specialty of dealing in cattle. He buys and fattens his stock on his farm and ships mostly to the Chicago market, usually shipping from one to two cars of cattle and the same of swine.

Mr. Field was united in marriage in Prophetstown, March 25, 1877, to Miss Alice A. Jewell. She is a daughter of Lewis H. and Margaret Jewell, and was born in Carroll County, this State, Oct. 31, 1856. Her parents are both living and reside in Lucas Co., Iowa. Mr. Field has made a success in life, and has a fine farm under good cultivation and is one of the representative and prosperous farmers of Whiteside County.

Samuel Field, the father of the subject of this biographical notice, resides on section 26, the same township. He is a son of Thomas and Anna (Fanning) Field, and was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Feb. 15, 1821. His father was a native of Rhode Island and his mother a native of Connecticut. Their family consisted of 11 children, four of whom are living. Edmund, a farmer. Samuel, the subject of this paragraph. Waterman, a farmer in California; and Silas, a rancher in British Columbia. Samuel Field was reared on a farm, and in 1852 was the possessor of 65 acres, which he sold, and located on the Rock River bottom, where he bought 80 acres and subsequently added to it until he was the possessor of 630 acres, which he has since divided among his children, except 88 acres. In 1865 he came to his present farm and now has 120 acres, 58 of which is on the river bottom.

He was married in Oneida Co., N. Y., to Miss Olive Paddock, a daughter of John and Polly Paddock. She was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Dec. 7, 1829. They have six children, one born in New York and five in Prophetstown Township. Helen is the wife of John Ellsworth, a farmer in Prophetstown Township. Albert is also a farmer in the same township. Mary E. is the wife of Marion Green, a farmer in Hume Township. George also follows the occupation of a farmer. Nettie C. is the wife of William Washburn; and Emma resides with her parents.

B. Worthington, deceased, formerly a prominent resident of Sterling, was a native of Colchester, Conn., married, April 24, 1834, Miss Sarah, daughter of E. McShane, of Philadelphia, Pa., and in 1837, with her and their two children, emigrated from Luzerne Co., Pa., to Harrisburg, this county, now the eastern portion of Sterling, and then consisting of but four log cabins. The two children were Anna, who afterward married Lorenzo Hapgood, and Edward L.,—both now deceased. This was the fifth family to locate here.

To induce Mrs. Worthington to open a school, the (town proprietors gave her a town lot, on which her -

husband built the first frame house in the locality. The frame was raised on the 4th of July, 1837, and occupied on the last day of November. The school was commenced early the following spring, with 10 or 12 pupils. For a list of their names, see history of Sterling, on another page.

Mr. W. made a claim on the south side of Rock River, and, after improving it, sold it to Henry C. Landis, the present owner. Mr. Worthington was chosen Postmaster, under President Harrison, and remained in office 12 years. When the county seat was located and the court-house about to be built. the towns of Harrisburg and Chatham united, under the name of Sterling, in honor of Major Sterling, of Pennsylvania. Being desirable that the postoffice should be more central, Mr. W. selected a location on Broadway, namely, block 52, east of Broadway, built, and removed there in November, 1843. This place he continued to occupy until his death, which took place Nov. 14, 1871: it is still owned and occupied by his widow, who is now in her 70th year. Mr. W. held the position of Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court for several years. Before leaving Pennsylvania, Mr. Worthington edited the Anti-Masonic Journal and Wilkes Barre Advertiser for four years, when, on deciding to emigrate West, he sold to a Mr. Minor.

To Mr. and Mrs. W. four daughters were born, in Sterling, viz.: Mrs. S. S. Lukons, Mrs. A. A. Norwood, Mrs. C. C. Johnson and one who died in infancy. Since then the first named has also died.

harles Frederick Petersen, boot and shoe merchant at Morrison, was born Dec. 16, 1831, in Germany, and his parents, Peter P. and Dorathy Petersen, were also natives of that country. The son was reared in the same manner as other German children, the laws of his native country fixing the course of training under which all male children are brought up. After spending the required time in school, he was placed in an apprenticeship and learned the business of shoemaking. On reaching manhood, he was conscripted in the regular army. He was in the Schleswig-Holstein war and was under fire in several actions.

In 1855 he determined on emigrating to America,

and in the same year he arrived in the United States. He spent a few months at his trade in Albany and went thence to Cleveland, Ohio, where he was similarly employed for a short period. He went next to Painesville, Ohio, where he remained nearly three years.

He came in 1858 to Morrison, and established his business, in which he has operated continuously, and is the oldest craftsman in his line at that place. He first operated on a small scale, opening a boot and shoe store and also did repairing. He bought the stand where he is now pursuing the relations of his business in 1859, and has been its occupant 26 years (1885). He is the owner of 120 acres of land three miles south of Morrison, and a residence at Morrison.

May 2, 1861, he was united in marriage at Painesville, Ohio, to Hannah Louisa Voelker, and they have five children,—Minnie, Frank, Edward, Albert and Bertha. The oldest daughter is the wife of Frank Johnson, of Morrison.

CLE dward Cleaveland, general farmer and stock-raiser, section 33, Hume Township, was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Sept. 27, 1841, and is a son of David and Amy Cleaveland. He was about 12 years of age when his parents emigrated West with their family and settled in Hume Township. He was reared as a farmer's son, remaining at home until he was 23 years of age. When 21 years old he enlisted for the war in defense of his country, enrolling in Co. C, 75th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf., at Dixon. The regiment was attached to the Army of the Cumberland, under Gens. Buel and Rosecrans. Oct. 8, he was engaged in the hottest of the battle at Perryville, Ky., and was wounded in both legs below the knees by a gunshot from the enemy. After lying in the hospital about four months he was honorably discharged, on account of physical debility, at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 11, 1862.

Jan. 3, 1865, he was married at Prophetstown, this county, to Miss Harriet Morehead, who was born in Venango Co., Pa., Jan. 17, 1847, and came West to Illinois with her father when very young. Mr. and Mrs. Cleaveland have three children,— Amy, Grant and Mary Blanche.

During the spring after his marriage Mr. C. set-

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tled on the farm where he now resides, then comprising 40 acres but now 160, all well improved and equipped with good farm buildings.

In his political views, Mr. C. is a stanch Democrat, and he has been Road Commissioner three years and Tax Collector four years.

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ornelius Cunningham, farmer, section 20, Hahnaman Township, was born in Ireland, in 1820, and emigrated to this country in 1850. He lived in Clinton, Hunterdon Co., N. J., until 1852, in Pennsylvania until the next year, then in Rockford, Ill., about two years, then in Monroe, Green Co., Wis., till February, 1866, when he came to this county, settling in Hahnaman Township, where he is now the proprietor of 400 acres, about 250 of which is in thorough cultivation.

Mr. C. was married in Pennsylvania, Nov. 14, 1852, to Eliza Fogarty, who also is a native of Ireland. They have 12 children, viz.: Morris, John J., Mary A., Lizzie A., Cornelius, Nellie M., Sadie F., Frank, Thomas, Edward, Margaret and Charles.

In his political views Mr. C. is a Republican, and both himself and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

nson H. Brauer has been a farmer in Sterling Township, since 1875, when he located on section 11, and where he made a purchase of 80 acres of land. The farm is in excellent agricultural condition. Mr. Brauer was born in Lee Co., Ill., May 30, 1849, and he is the son of William and Helen Brauer. Both his parents were natives of Germany, and emigrated to Illinois in 1840. They located in Lee County, where they are now living: They had three children, one of whom died in infancy. Those who still survive are named Anson H. and Frank W.

Mr. Brauer has passed his life since his school days in the pursuit of agriculture, remaining with his parents until he was 25.

He was married April 8, 1874, in Lee County, to

Lillian H. Butler, and they have two children— Myrtle M. and Leroy. Mrs. Brauer was born June 7, 1855, in Lee County, and is the daughter of Timothy A. and Roxana (Stewart) Butler. The former was born in the State of New York, and the latter in Illinois. Their children, seven in number, were born and named as follows: Mary M., Lillian H., Otho J., Perdita A., Cicely E., Catherine and Nora M.

Politically Mr. Brauer is a Republican, and in religious preference he is a believer in the tenets of the German Lutheran Church. He has been Overseer of Highways five years, and School Director since the spring of 1885.

elson Maxson, of Sterling, residing at the corner of Fourth and Clinton Streets, was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., Feb. 3, 1818, his parents being Phineas and Phebe (Ringlo gold) Maxon, natives of Rhode Island and residents upon a farm.

Mr. Maxson was but 15 years of age when his parents died, and then went to Allegany Co., N. Y., and worked on a farm three years; next, he went to Augusta, Oneida County, that State, purchased a wagon shop and carried it on until 1851, when he sold it and moved to Oswego County, same State, where he was engaged in the lumber business one year; he was Deputy Sheriff of Oneida County, and while at Augusta he was Postmaster during Taylor and Fillmore's administrations; and while in Oswego County he was Postmaster until his removal West. He sold his position in the lumber business in Oswego County, and moved to La Salle Co., Ill., where he took charge of a carriage shop two years. In 1855 he came to Sterling, this county, and engaged in the manufacture of carr ages until 1859, when he closed the business and entered the mercantile trade with Rice Bros., remaining with them until 1862. Then selling his interest to them, he followed the real-estate business until 1872; then was a merchant again until 1874, in Sterling. He moved his stock of goods to Tampico, this county, where he was in business nearly two years, when he was burned out.

Returning to Sterling for a year, he purchased a farm at Midland Junction, Iowa, where he was en-

gaged in agricultural pursuits six years. Selling a part of the farm, he moved back to Sterling, into the same house he built and owned since 1855. He is now enjoying a retirement from the responsibilities of business.

In 1862 he was elected Mayor of Sterling and served a term, and in 1865 was re-elected. He has also been Overseer of the Poor for Sterling for six years, and School Director for several years. He was one of the Vestrymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church from the time their house of worship was built, in 1865, for several years. Since 1844 he has been a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics he is a Republican. He is an influential and leading citizen of Sterling.

Mr. Maxson was married Aug. 11, 1839, to Miss Mary Alexander, a native of Butternuts, Otsego Co., N. Y. They have two children living and an adopted daughter. The children are, Adelbert A., who married Lizzie Monohon in 1870, and has a daughter named Virginia; J. C., who married Annie Strong in 1883; and the adopted daughter is named Georgie.

Aug. 11, 1864, Mr. and Mrs. Maxon celebrated their silver wedding. Both being in good health, they expect in 1889 to celebrate their golden wedding.

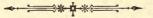
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ilson B. Bull, farmer, section 9, Union Grove Township, is a son of J. W. and and Huldah (Wilson) Bull. (See sketch of J. W. Bull.) He was born in Ustick Township, this county, June 25, 1855, and was reared to manhood on his father's farm, receiving the advantages of the common schools.

At the age of 22 years, Mr. Bull left the parental homestead and "worked out" for about 14 months. He then rented his father's farm, which he cultivated for one year, then rented a farm of Mrs. Sally Martin and cultivated that four years: He has since rented various farms in the county, and is at this writing (1885) cultivating a farm on the northeast quarter of section 9.

Mr. Bull was united in marriage Feb. 26, 1879, to Miss Eva M., daughter of B. P. and Adelia (Greenlee) Baker, in Ustick Township, and in which township Mrs. B.'s parents still reside. Mrs. Bull was born in Union Grove Township, Nov. 28, 1856. She and her husband are the parents of three children, namely, Huldah M., Roy W. and Gertrude.

Politically, Mr. Bull is a Republican, and socially, belongs to the I. O. O. F.



dam Wallace, retired farmer, resident at Morrison, was born May 7, 1816, near Loch Winroch, Scotland, and is the son of Robert and Jane (McLachlan) Wallace. His father was a tradesman and acquired a world-

Wide celebrity as a philanthropist. During the latter years of his life he devoted his time principally to the personal investigation of the condition of the poorer classes and in exertions for the amelioration of their necessities. He was the author of a pamphlet entitled "The Christian Soldier." Adam's mother was also a native of Scotland. They were the parents of 11 children, and four are living: William is a retired farmer and resides at Morrison; Mary is a widow and lives near Chicago; Agnes is the wife of Robert Ralston, a painter in Clinton, Iowa.

Mr. Wallace is the second child of his parents now living. After he was 16 years of age he was an assistant in a cotton factory in his native country until 1840, when he came to the United States, locating in Saco, Maine, where he obtained a position as overseer in a cotton-mill. He has been a resident of Whiteside County since 1856, when he settled in Ustick Township. In 1878 he quit the farm in Ustick Township and moved to Morrison.

He took a prominent part in religious matters in the township of Ustick and aided materially in the construction of the Presbyterian church edifice in that township. He was one who helped to purchase an organ for the Sunday-school, and through the mutual efforts of himself and the minister he was instrumental in its being played during the services, notwithstanding the determined opposition of many members of the society who, true to their educational prejudices, believed it sinful. The feeling grew to such strength that some of the Scotch members took the offending instrument a mile away and burned it!

His marriage to Olive Peabody took place in Kennebunk, Maine. Four children were born of

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their union and two are deceased. William H. is a banker in Excter, Neb.; Susan P. is acting as cashier in the banking house of her brother. The mother died in Biddeford, Maine. Mr. Wallace was a second time married, in Chicago, to Hannah Roberts, who was born at Holly Center, Maine. Two children born of the second marriage are deceased.

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rank Davis, farmer and stock-raiser, section 3, Tampico Township, was born in Lyndon, this county, Sept. 16, 1854. His father, Isaac S. Davis, was a native of New Jersey and a farmer; his mother's maiden name was Jane Belt, and she was a native of Ohio. His parents emigrated to the West in 1840, and were among the first settlers in Lyndon Township. His father died in August, 1881, aged 66 years, and was buried at the Lyndon Cemetery. His mother is still living with her son Frank, and is now 68 years of age.

Mr. Davis, the subject of this sketch, is the youngest of a family of seven children; he attended the common schools of his native township until he was 14 years of age, when his parents removed to Tampico Township, locating upon a splendid farm of 160 acres, where he developed a taste for agricultural pursuits, and since the death of his father he has been the possessor of the homestead. The whole acreage is well improved and in fine condition. Mr. Davis is also successfully increasing his operations in rearing live stock.

In his political views he is a Republican.

ohn H. Kempster, farmer, owning 150 acres on sections 33 and 34, Portland Township, is a son of John and Lydia (Hall) Kempster (see sketch of William W. Kempster for biography of parents), and was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., May 11, 1818.

He came West with his father's family by water, via the lakes and Chicago, and Aug. 25, 1837, came to Portland Township, this county. He was reared on the farm and attended the common schools of the county. On his father dividing his land among his three sons, John H. received 120 acres and has since added by purchase 30 acres, and at present has a fine farm of 150 acres. He has a fine residence and good farm buildings on his place and the entire tract well fenced. In the winter of 1856 he purchased an interest in a mill which his brothers and a Mr. Butzer had erected (see sketch of Wm. W. Kempster), buying out Mr. Butzer.

Mr. Kempster has held the office of Supervisor one year, also Commissioner of Highways and School Trustee.

He was married in Portland Township Oct. 6, 1853, to Miss Eliza Rowe, daughter of Smith and Rachel Rowe. She was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., in 1830. The issue of their union was eight children, namely: Ellen A., born Sept. 23, 1854; Mary J., born March 17, 1856; Henry J., born May 31, 1858, died Aug. 5, 1879; Lottie J., born Dec. 24, 1860; Robert A., born March 5, 1863; Ulysses G., Feb. 1, 1865; Minnie E., Sept. 11, 1868; Estella M., July 7, 1870; Ethel C., Sept. 23, 1874; and Bessie R., Feb. 1, 1877.

Ellen A. married John Hahn, a farmer in Larimer, Col. Mary J. is the wife of Wm. Arnett, a farmer in Loraine Township, Henry County, this State. Lottie J. is the wife of Henry Arnett, a farmer of the same township and county.

illiam R. McKenzie, a farmer residing on section 35, Prophetstown Township, is a son of William and Lovisa (Richmond) McKenzie, and was born in Essex Co., N. Y., Oct. 30, 1815. His father was a native of the same State in which his son was born, and

his mother a native of Connecticut. Their children were five in number, four of whom are yet living. William R., the subject of this notice, is the oldest; Milton, Marlow C., and Laura A. are the remaining three who are living; and Catherine is deceased.

Mr. McKenzie was reared on a farm and received his education in the common schools of the time and locality in which he resided. In 1837 he came West and located in Prophetstown Township, this county; he came by steamer from New York to Chicago, then in company with several others walked to this county, where he engaged in the occupation of a

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farmer for different parties. He entered a piece of land on section 27, which he afterwards sold and bought (1849) where he at present resides 40 acres. He kept adding to his original purchase at different times, until he now has 360 acres of land, which constitutes a nice and well improved farm, with substantial out-buildings, residence, etc. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace four years, and also that of School Trustee.

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Mr. McKenzie was united in marriage in Lyndon Township, this county, March 17, 1842, to Miss Harriet Martin, a daughter of Silas and Sarah Martin. She was born in Canada, May 16, 1822, and has borne to her husband seven children, two of whom are deceased. The living are, Luther B., born Feb. 23, 1843, and is a farmer residing in Prophetstown Township; Lovisa, born Aug. 7, 1848, is the wife of F. D. Ramsay, an attorney at law, residing in Morrison; Ella, wife of A. H. Reynolds, a farmer of Green Co., Iowa, was born Dec. 20, 1850; Mabel, wife of George H. Hyde, a merchant at Little Rock, Ark., was born May 10, 1853; Arthur, born March 29, 1855, resides at home. The deceased are, William, born May 4, 1844, died Aug. 8, 1883; and Dallas, born Dec. 29, 1845, died Aug. 29, 1847.

harles F. Adams, farmer, residing on section 13, Portland Township, has 332 acres of land in the township. He is a son of Abela and Olive (Hawes) Adams, and was born in Pittsford, Rutland Co., Vt., Aug. 24, 1829. In 1840 the family came to this county, and located in Portland Township, where his father bought a claim of 200 acres of land, located where the son, Charles F., now resides, on section 13. Both parents are still living, opposite their son, Charles F.

When 22 years of age he left home and bought an interest in a saw-mill in Portland village, and was engaged in running the same for about six years. He then sold his mill property, and went to Colorado, where he was engaged in mining, and was quite successful. He remained in the latter State five years, and then returned to Portland Township, this county, where he purchased 92 acres of the present farm. He has since added 40 acres, by subsequent purchase, to his homestead, and is at present the owner of 322 acres in the township, and also 120 acres in Henry Co., Ill. He makes a specialty of fine Short-horn cattle, and has usually 50 head of graded, and one thoroughbred, and also about 70 hogs and several horses. He has a fine, well-improved farm, good residence and buildings.

Mr. Adams was married in Portland Township, May 2, 1853, to Miss Sarah Brown. She was a daughter of Samuel A. and Betsey Brown, and was born in Pittsford, Rutland Co., Vt., Aug. 19, 1833. They have one child, a daughter, Katie E., born in Portland Township, March 30, 1855. She is the wife of J. V. Washburn, now a resident on the homestead. They were married April 2, 1885. He was Deputy Postmaster of Portland village six years, and Township Treasurer for eight years. The father of Mrs. Adams, wife of the subject of this notice, is deceased, and her mother resides in Rutland Co., Vt.



rson G. Baldwin, residing in Prophetstown, is the son of Harley M. and Eliza S. (Sherman) Baldwin, and was born in Hinesburg, Chittenden Co., Vt., Dec. 13, 1845. He was reared on a farm, and in 1867 left

home and came west to Prophetstown, this county, where his brother, Sherman, had preceded him, and formed a partnership with him in the general mercantile business. They were very successful in trade, and in 1872 erected the brick building the brother now occupies. Mr. Baldwin retired from the business July 19, 1884, which at that time was the leading commercial house in town.

Since his retirement from the mercantile business, Mr. Baldwin has dealt largely in stocks, and has interested himself in farming. He has 80 acres of land, one half mile south of Prophetstown, and also owns, in connection with his brother, 320 acres of land in Woodbury Co., Iowa. Himself and wife are the joint owners of 160 acres of land, in Suez Township, Mercer County, this State. Mr. Baldwin also owns a fine residence in the northern part of Prophetstown, and a store building on Washington Street. He is a member of the Masonic Order, belonging to the Royal Arch Chapter; he was also a member of the Town Board two terms.

Mr. Baldwin was united in marriage in Prophetstown, Oct. 20, 1869, to Miss J. Mina Shaw, and they have two children—Blanche, born Nov. 7, 1870, and Beth, born Aug. 13, 1875. Mrs. Baldwin died in Prophetstown, July 4, 1881, and Mr. Baldwin was again married, in Aledo, Mercer Co., Ill., Feb. 20, 1884, to Miss Vesta Ransom. She is a daughter of Asa W. and E. Susan Ransom, and was born in Sucz Township, Mercer Co., Ill., Nov. 22, 1859, and was one of eight children born to her parents.

When the First National Bank of Prophetstown was organized he became a stockholder, and continued as such during its existence.

ilo Chapin is a farmer, residing on section 24, Portland Township, and is the owner of 81 acres of land. He is the son of Samuel and Hannah (Jennings) Chapin, and was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., Oct. 23, 1823. His father was a farmer, and a native of Massachusetts, and his mother was a native of Connecticut. Both are deceased. They are the parents of five children, of which Mr. Chapin, of this biographical notice, was fourth in order of birth, and the only survivor. The father died March 9, 1831, and the mother died in Tampico Township, this county, Dec. 29, 1871.

Mr. Chapin was reared on the farm in Massachusetts, and received the advantages afforded by the common schools. He remained on the farm until he attained the age of 22 years, when he came West (in 1845) to this county, and worked by the month on a farm until 1849. Previous to that time he had purchased 63 acres of his present farm, and added to it by subsequent purchase until he was the possessor of 375 acres. He gave his son, Samuel, 120 acres, and his daughter, Louisa E., 120 acres, in Prophetstown Township. In 1877 he retired from his farm, and has since continued to rent it.

Mr. Chapin was united in marriage, near Lyndon, this county, Sept. 19, 1849, to Miss Sarah E. Lathe, daughter of Reuel and Sally (Robbins) Lathe. She was born in Hornby Township, Steuben Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1825. They were the parents of two children, born on the farm: Louisa E., Sept. 16, 1851, and was married April 4, 1877, to Andrew Stevenson, a farmer residing in Portland Township; they have one child, Charlie; Samuel R., born on the home farm, July 5, 1855, and was married Oct. 9, 1879, to Lillie D. Payne; they have three children— Milo Wallace, Alma Mabel and John.

Mr. Chapin is a member of the Order of Masonry, and also is a Knight Templar.

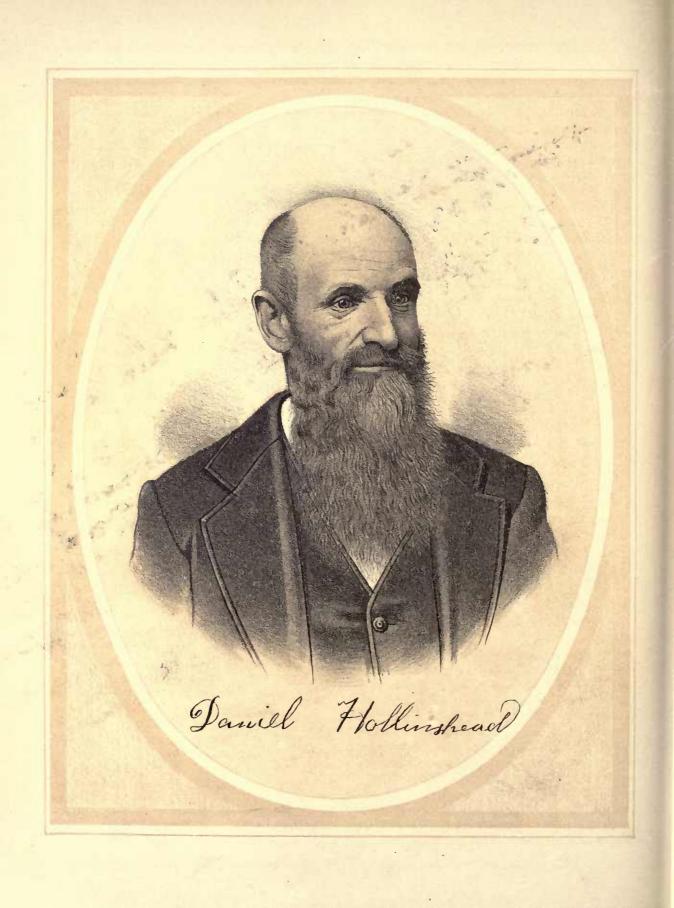
herman G. Baldwin, dealer in general merchandise at Prophetstown, and Supervisor of the township, is a son of Harley M. and Eliza S. (Sherman) Baldwin, and was born in Hinesburg, Chittenden Co., Vt., Nov. 26, 1843. His father was born Oct. 4, 1804, and was a farmer by occupation. His mother was a native of Roxbury, Conn., and was born May 5, 1808, and resides in Hinesburg, Vt. They were married Oct. 8, 1826, and the father died in Hinesburg, Vt., Jan. 24, 1874. They had eight children, six of whom survive: Myron H., a merchant in Lincoln, Neb.; Mary E., wife of Lewis Sanctuary, a boot and shoe dealer, residing in Hinesburg, Vt.; Susan A. Ray, a widow, and resides in Burlington, Vt.; Orson G. resides in Prophetstown; Sherman G. is the subject of this notice; Erederick W., a farmer, and resides in Lincoln, Neb.

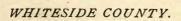
Mr. Baldwin was reared on a farm and received the advantages afforded by the common schools. When 18 years of age, he enlisted in Co. G, 14th Vt. Vol. Inf., as a private, and served in the Army of the Potomac about one year, receiving his discharge July 30, 1863, at Brattleboro, Vt. He participated in the battle of Gettysburg. On receiving his discharge, he returned to Vermont, and in October of the same year came to this county and located at Morrison, where he had a sister (wife of C. W. Sholes). Soon afterward he went to Fulton, this county, and was employed as clerk in the mercantile establishment of Rice Bros., remaining with them for three years. He then went to Davenport, Iowa, was there engaged in the dry-goods house of Wadsworth & Co. one year, when he returned to Morrison and was employed by Charles Spears for a short time. He then went to Prophetstown, and in April, 1867, in company with his brother, Orson G., opened a general store. In 1871 they built the fine brick he now

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occupies, 24 x 75 feet in dimensions, being two stories with basement and a brick warehouse adjoining 18 x 60. They enlarged their business from a \$2,000 stock to about \$20,000, and largely engaged in buying and shipping produce. In July, 1884, his brother retired from the business. Mr. Baldwin employs three assistants, carries a line of groceries, dry-goods, ready-made clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, carpets (on second floor), and does an annual business approximating \$60,000. He owns his residence, two lots on Second Street, also 320 acres of land in Woodbury Co., Iowa. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Blue Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter 174, Prophetstown, and Sterling Commandery, No. 57; also a member of the A. O. U. W.

Mr. Baldwin was united in marriage in Prophetstown, March 27, 1872, to Miss Laura C. Brace, a native of Cook Co., Ill., and born Jan. 29, 1849. They have four children, born in Prophetstown: Kate, Dec. 23, 1872; Cass, June 3, 1875; Mary, April 9, 1878; and Louane, July 18, 1881. When the First National Bank of Prophetstown was organized, he was a stock-holder and director, and continued to be such until the bank was changed to a private one. He was appointed as Supervisor to fill a vacancy in 1879, and in 1880 was elected to the position and has been re-elected each term since.

Politically, Mr. Baldwin is identified with the interests of the Republican party, and at the last Republican National Convention held at Chicago, and also at the State Conventions of 1880 and 1884, he was a Delegate.



aniel Hollinshead, farmer, section 8, Ustick Township, is the third son and fourth child of John and Elizabeth (Rush) Hollinshead, who were pioneers of Whiteside County of 1839. John Hollinshead was born Jan. 6, 1798, in Jersey City, N. J. He went to Canada and came thence to Clyde Township in Whiteside County. While in Canada he was a participant in the Patriot War, and his Yankee shrewdness made him a valuable anxiliary to the insurgents. His wife, Elizabeth Rush, was a grandniece of Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Julia Ann Rush, her mother, lived in the stirring times that preceded the Revolution, and endorsed the cause of the colonists with all the energies she possessed, which were of no mean character. She put on male attire and performed picket duty whenever her services were needed. She accompanied her son-in-law to Canada and came with his family to Ustick Township in 1839. She died in 1842 and was the first person buried in the cemetery on the Hollinshead farm, where John Hollinshead is buried.

Mr. Hollinshead was born Feb. 7, 1833, in Canada. He came to Whiteside County with his parents in the summer of 1839, and he lived at home until he was 21 years of age, when, in company with his brother Jacob, he rented the old homestead of his mother. He is now the owner of 230 acres of improved land and has placed 80 acres under tillage. A part of the estate is on the first half-section of land claimed in Ustick Township, which was made by Ed. Rolfe and was entered by Daniel Reed.

Mr. Hollinshead was a Democrat in principle, but latterly adopts the views of the National party, and is also a strong adherent of prohibition. He has held several official positions of various degrees of importance.

He was first married in Mt. Carroll, Ill., July 2, 1859, to Mary L. Knight. She was born July 3, 1842, in Nauvoo, Ill. She died after having given birth to four children,-Viola, Emma, Dora and Agnes. Dora is the only survivor. The mother's death transpired in Ustick Township April 8, 1867. Mr. Hollinshead was a second time married, Sept. 16, 1868, in St. Clair Co., Mich., to Rebecca, daughter of Matthew and Betsey (Foote) Hubbell. Her parents were born respectively in Connecticut and New York, and had four children, born in the following order: Lucy, Lois, Angelina and Rebecca. Mrs. Hollinshead was born July 31, 1837, in Summit Co., Ohio. She has been the mother of five children,-Delia O., L. Hubbell, D. Earle, Archie F. and C. Burton. Archie died when five years old. Mrs. Hollinshead is a communicant of the Episcopal Church.

The portrait of Mr. Hollinshead, which appears on the opposite page, forms a valuable addition to the collection in this volume. He is a representative of the best class who were factors in the first development of the county, and sustains the honor of the line of descent to which he belongs.

Ibert J. Glassburn, a farmer on section 5, Hahnaman Township, is a son of John and Jane (Fee) Glassburn, natives of Ohio. They had a family of six children,—David, John, Thomas, Albert J., Sally A. and Mary J. The subject of this sketch was born in Gallia Co., Ohio, Sept. 26, 1842, attended the common school until about 18 years of age, and remained a resident of Ohio until 25 years old; engaged in the vocation of agriculture. In the fall of 1867 he came to Whiteside County and purchased 120 acres of land in Hahnaman Township, where he erected good buildings and has since resided. He now owns 200 acres, about 150 of which is in a state of good cultivation. He has a fine farm.

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Mr. Glassburn was married in Gallia Co., Ohio, Sept. 26, 1861, to Miss Mary J., daughter of James P. and Rebecca (Mauck) Wood, her parents being natives of Ohio, and having in their family seven children, viz.: Irene, Mary J., Harrison, Lydia M., Joseph M., James P. and Kate S. Mrs. G. was born in Gallia Co, Ohio, April 29, 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Glassburn have had eight children, five of whom are living, namely: John P., Rebecca J., Ina I., Albert J., Jr., and William G. The deceased were named Effie M., Charles D. and Edward T.

In his political principles he is identified as a Democrat, and in religion both himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church.



obert L. Burchell, dealer in dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, notions, groceries and queensware, at Erie, is a son of Robert C. and Mary J. (Morris) Burchell, and was born in Columbus City,

I Iowa, May 31, 1846. His father was a native of Virginia and an attorney by profession, and came West about 1850, locating in Columbus City, Iowa. In 1855 he moved to Oregon, Ogle Co., Ill., where he is now Mayor of the city. He was State District Attorney for eight years, was one of the Electors on the Greeley ticket and was a strong Blaine man. The mother of Robert L. is a native of New Albany, Ind. The issue of their union was six children, all living: Kate is the wife of Adolphus Jones, farmer, residing in Iowa; Henry is a merchant at Walnut, Bureau Co., Ill.; Nancy resides at home; Robert L. is the subject of this biographical notice; Frank is a merchant at Oregon, Ill.; Jenny is the wife of Charles Wales, a butcher in Savannah, Ill.

Robert L. Burchell, the subject of this notice, received his education at Mt. Morris, Ogle Co., Ill., then entered a store as clerk in Oregon, where he remained three years. He then went to Franklin Grove, Lee County, where he clerked for a time, and then went to Dixon, Ill., where he also clerked one year.

In 1868 he came to Erie and opened a dry-goods store. He started with \$3,600, and has continued in the business ever since. He has enlarged the business until he now has three large stores which open into each other, and carries a stock approximating \$35,000. His store is one of the largest in the county. He also has 400 acres of farming land in Erie and Fenton Townships, and also has in Erie a number of buildings. He has kept the postoffice since 1870. Mr. Burchell also has a creamery in Erie, and in 1884 manufactured 100,000 pounds of butter. He ships his products to St. Louis, New York and Philadelphia.

Mr. Burchell has been Supervisor of Erie six years, and Chairman of the Board of Supervisors for two terms. He is also Village Treasurer and also Treasurer of the school fund. He has taken quite an interest in politics.

Mr. Burchell was united in marriage at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 18, 1866, to Miss Margaret Victoria Jones. She is a daughter of Augustus and Mary Jones, and was born in the State of New York, Nov. 18, 1847. They have had four children. The record is as follows: Edith L., born March 27, 1868, and died Sept. 14, 1880; Robert C., born June 16, 1870; Mary J., born Nov. 5, 1875; and George A., Aug. 13, 1877.

Mr. Burchell is a member of the Masonic Order and was a charter member of the Blue Lodge of Erie. He is also a member of the Prophetstown Chapter and Sterling Commandery. He owns a one-half interest in the store of Burchell Bros., at Walnut, Ill. He employs in his store eight clerks and a bookkeeper, and has put in the Lampson Cash Railway

System. In the main building he has two stories, and also a large cellar. In addition he has a large warehouse and handles large amounts of butter, eggs, etc. He is one of the representative and energetic business men of Whiteside County.

arry F. Kellum, resident of Prophetstown, is a son of Samuel and Lucretia (Eldridge) Kellum, and was born in Susquehanna Co., Pa., town of Dimock, April 1, 1818. His father was a farmer and lumberman, and was born Oct. 19, 1783, and his mother Nov. 27, 1787. The former died Jan. 2, 1869, and the latter Jan. 2, 1879. They had seven children, of whom only two survive, Judge Charles Kellum, of Sycamore, De Kalb County, this State, and the subject of this biographical notice.

Mr. Kellum, subject of this notice, was reared on the farm, alternating his labors thereon with attendance at the common schools, and working at the lumber business, until he was 18 years old. At this age in life he left school and the farm and entered the store of John F. Means, in which he acted in the capacity of clerk for five years, the same being in Towanda, Bradford Co., Pa.

In 1844 Mr. Kellum came to this State, locating in Peru, where he remained until the fall of 1845, when he went to the city of New Orleans. In December, 1846, he enlisted in Gen. Scott's Division, as a soldier in the Mexican War, and was in the service two years. He participated in a number of prominent engagements, and was promoted from a private to the position of Deputy Quartermaster. After his term of service had expired, he came to Peoria, this State, where he was engaged for a period in the capacity of book-keeper. In the spring of 1850 he bought a team, and in May of that year joined a caravan and traveled across the plains to Sacramento. He stopped on his way at Salt Lake one month, and arrived in Sacramento in September of the same year; he went into the gold mines, where he endeavored to secure a fortune, and worked at the business four years; then became agent for Wells, Fargo & Co., at Prairie City, Sacramento County, that State, in whose employ he remained until 1859. During the latter year he returned East via the Isthmus, and in 1860 came to this county and located on a farm one and a half miles east of Prophetstown.

Mrs. Kellum died Dec. 14, 1864, aged 33 years, and after her death Mr. Kellum sold his property and came to Prophetstown. He soon opened a livery stable, which he ran until 1881, when he sold it; he then entered the grocery store of D. K. Smith & Co., and remained with them two years.

The first marriage of Mr. Kellum occurred in Prairie City, Sacramento Co., Cal., Feb. 14, 1854, and the lady of his choice was Miss Sarah J. French, a daughter of George W. and Mariah French. She was born in Racine County, city of Burlington, Wis., in 1831. They had five children, four of whom still survive. Samuel was born Feb. 7, 1855, in Prairie City, Cal., and died April 23 of the same year. Addie was born May 22, 1856, in Folsom, Cal.; Mary, Nov. 11, 1858, in the same place, and is the wife of George Parks, a jeweler in West Union, Iowa; Louie was born Jan. 21, 1861, in Burlington, Wis.; Alice, Nov. 12, 1862, and is the wife of William Norton, station agent and telegraph operator in Shellsburg, Benton Co., Iowa.

Mr. Kellum was again united in marriage, in Prophetstown, July 21, 1872, to Mrs. Louise Spencer, nee Minchen, born in Montpelier, Vt., July 27, 1823, and came to Illinois in 1838.

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erman Sterling, a farmer on section 14 Montmorency Township, is the son of Isaac H. and Harriet (Emmons) Sterling. His parents were born, reared and married in Connecticut; and soon after the event of their union in matrimony they went to Pennsylvania, settling in Susquehanna County. In 1864 they removed thence to Whiteside County, and resided for a period of 17 years in Montmorency Township, and in 1881 they returned to Pennsylvania, where the father died, Oct. 15, 1882. The mother was born in 1803, and is still living, aged 82 years. Their children were named as follows: Amos, Ansel, James, Charles, Herman, Ralph, Harriet L., Harriet, Charles M., Julia and Ursula U. Amos, Harriet L. and Charles are deceased.

Mr. Sterling was born Oct. 8, 1831, in Brooklyn, Susquehanna Co., Pa. He came to Whiteside

County in 1853, and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1858 he became a landholder by the purchase of 80 acres of land, on which he has since operated, together with managing 200 acres additional, which he has acquired by later purchase. He has erected excellent buildings. Nearly all his land is tillable.

Mr. Sterling is not the adherent of any political party or faction, and he has been Assessor four years, and School Trustee seven years.

His marriage to Frances A. Stroud took place April 27, 1858, in Brooklyn, Susquehanna Co., Pa. Mrs. Sterling is the daughter of John and Elvira M. (Kingsley) Stroud, respectively natives of Connecticut and Pennsylvania. They settled after marriage in Susquehanna County, where the whole of their married lives were spent, the father dying Dec. 29, 1850. The mother is now the wife of C. R. Palmer, and lives in Montmorency. Mrs. Palmer had five children by her first husband: Elhanan, Frances, William, William E. and John E. Mrs. Sterling was born in Brooklyn, Susquehanna Co., Pa., Feb. 27, 1840.

Mr. Sterling is a member of the A. O. U. W.



Edwin Brookfield, President and Treasurer of the Rock Falls Manufacturing Company (specialty, burial cases), was born in Coleta, this county, June 5, 1860. His parents were Ephraim and Harriet (Yager) Brookfield, and were natives of the Empire State. His father was a banker at Rock Falls, and died Jan. 10, 1876.

The subject of this sketch remained at home with his parents until 1883, being educated at the public schools of Sterling; and at the early age of 17 he took charge of the business of the Rock Falls Manufacturing Company, which was organized in August, 1877, and now does a business of \$100,000 annually. In 1884 he built, at Rock Falls, the Brookfield Block, on Main Street, containing three stores—one for hardware, one for dry goods, boots and shoes and one for a restaurant. This block cost \$10,000. Mr. B. also owns a farm of S0 acres in Genesee Township, this county, and three houses in Sterling, where he resides. Though so young, he has already become one of the leading business men of the place.

Mr. Brookfield was married Sept. 15, 1882, to Miss Helen J., daughter of Thomas A. and Catherine (Anthony) Galt, of Sterling. They have one daughter, born June 14, 1883, and named Emily C.

In his political sympathies Mr. B. is a Republican, and he is a member of the Order of Knights Templars.



ichael Carney, farmer residing on section 27, Portland Township, and owning 160 acres thereon, is a son of James and Sally (England) Carney, and was born in Massena Township, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., April 5, 1847. His father was a native of Ireland, and died when the subject of this notice was about nine years of age. His mother was also a native of the same county, and still resides there. They were the parents of nine children, eight living, all in New York except Michael and one sister. The record is as follows: John, Margaret, William, Michael, Libbie, wife of Joseph Cockins, shoemaker and dealer in boots and shoes at Erie, this county, Mary, James, Robert. James (rst) is deceased.

In 1865, Mr. Carney came to this township without any capital, but with the firm determination to establish a home for himself and family. He was employed by the month for a period of six months, when he hired to his present father-in-law, David Chase, for whom he worked one year. He then rented Mr. Chase's farm of 160 acres, which he continued to cultivate for a period of six years, meeting with success in a financial point of view. He then rented a farm of 200 acres adjoining his present farm on the north, and for four years cultivated it. In 1880 he bought 130 acres of his farm, and subsequently has added, by purchase, 30 acres more, which latter purchase occurred in 1884. He now has a nice farm well improved and profitable. Mr. Carney is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has held the position of Constable for four years, having been re-elected in the spring of 1885.

Mr. Carney was united in marriage in Geneseo, Henry County, this State, June 21, 1870, to Miss Esther M. Chase. She is a daughter of David and

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Sally Chase, and was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., village of Rushford, Oct. 5, 1848. The issue of their union has been three children, of whom the following is a record: Dency was born Sept. 21, 1871; Zena was born Jan. 14, 1875; and Bertie, born March, 1872, died Aug. 9, 1872. The parents of Mrs. Carney are both deceased. They came from New York to this county, and both died here.

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elon Cleveland, a farmer on sections 19 and 30. Hume Township, was born near Rome, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1845. In 1850 his father, David Cleveland, came to Whiteside County, and, after locating a farm in the township of Hume, returned to the State of New York to make the necessary preparations for the removal of his family to the West, which purpose was accomplished in 1852. The family consisted of the mother, Mrs. Amy (Hawkins) Cleveland, and ten children. Three children had died in infancy. David Cleveland was a relative of Stephen Grover Cleveland, President of the United States. He was one of the first extensive land-holders in Hume Township, his original claim consisting of 300 acres of land, which he improved from the unbroken prairie. He died Dec. 15, 1878, aged 77 years. His wife died Aug. 28 of the following year, when she was 7,3 years of age.

Mr. Cleveland was seven years of age when his parents came to Hume Township and he was an inmate of the parental home until he became the head of an independent household, when he was 24 years of age. He was married Feb. 22, 1870, at Prophetstown, to Fanny Z. Humaston. Her parents, Ephraim and Frances (Pember) Humaston, were natives of New York, where all the after incidents of their lives transpired until their removal to Whiteside County. Mrs. Cleveland was born Feb. 26, 1846, near Vienna, Oneida Co., N. Y. She was the seventh of a family of nine children, and was principally educated in her native county, coming West with her parents when she was 15 years of age. They made their first stop near Aurora, Kane Co., Ill., and in the year following came to Prophetstown, where they passed the remaining years of their lives. The father died in May, 1880; the death of the mother occurred Aug. 15, 1875. Their two children are, Charles D., who was born July 6, 1874; and Jesse E., who died in infancy.

. Two years after their marriage they moved from Prophetstown to the township of Hume, and rented a farm for three years. In August, 1882, they took possession of the Cleveland homestead, which included 320 acres, all under good improvement, becoming its owner by purchase. Mr. Cleveland is engaged also in feeding and raising Durham cattle. In political faith he is a Democrat. Mrs. Cleveland is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



raper B. Richmond, a farmer of Lyndon Township, section 4, was born Feb. 19, 1836, in the township of Rutland, Tioga Co., Pa., and is the son of Daniel and Mahala (Reynolds) Richmond. When he was eight years of age he came to Whiteside County, where he was educated in the common schools, and was reared to the vocation of farmer. He was a member of his father's family until his matriage.

He became the husband of Dorothy A. Hutchinson, Dec. 25, 1857. She was born March 25, 1842. With his bride, he settled on section 33, Mt. Pleasant Township. His claim was unimproved, and he erected necessary buildings, and set himself vigorously to work to put his farm in prosperous agricultural condition, and the prospects of the little household were in most promising condition when the tornado of June 3, 1860, two years and six months after the marriage of the young couple, forever wiped out of existence their home and their plans. Their house was blown to fragments and scattered beyond finding. Mrs. Richmond, who was then but 18 years old, was found fatally injured a few rods from the site of her house, and died within an hour. Mr. Richmond was permanently hurt, and at the time thought to be fatally so, but partially recovered. When he was again able to do business, he sold his place in Mt. Pleasant Township. Sept. 5, 1861, he was again married, to Maggie Gibson. She was born Oct. 17, 1843. Mr. and Mrs. Richmond settled on section 5, Lyndon Township, where 811134

he has since resided with the exception of three years, which the family spent at Morrison for the purpose of securing better school advantages. Five children are included in the family circle, named Mary F., Dorothy A., Mina M., Frank D. and Rew J.

alph B. Colcord, marble dealer at 431 Third Street, Sterling, was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., June 8, 1828. His father, Ivory Colcord, a native of Maine, was a farmer, moved from Steuben County to Genesee Township, this county, arriving Oct. 14, 1837,

where he died in 1865. His mother, a native of New Hampshire, was born June 27, 1805, and is now a resident of the village of Coleta.

Mr. Colcord remained at his parental home until he was 25 years old, receiving a practical education and engaging in farming, the vocation of his father. About a year after he left home he entered the business he has since pursued. He arrived in Sterling, this county, Dec. 22, 1869, since which time he has prospered in his trade.

In his political principles and sympathies, Mr. Colcord is a Republican; he has served as a member of the Board of Education, and Alderman several years. He is a member of the Christian Church of Sterling, as are also his family.

March 8, 1854, Mr. Colcord married Miss Mary A. Shively, a native of Lyndon, this county, and they have two children, namely: Emma L. and Luella M. The first mentioned married George W. Pearl, July 21, 1875, and they have one child, Glennie L.

zekiel Murray, farmer, section 5, Hahnaman Township, is a son of George and Elizabeth (Richardson) Murray. (See sketch of George Murray in this work.) He was born in Franklin County, Ind., Oct. 21, 1855. Mr. Murray remained at home in Indiana, assisting his father in the maintenance of the family, and attending the common schools until his parents moved to this county, when he accompanied them. In the spring of 1880 he purchased a farm of 68 acres in Hahnaman Township, on which he moved. He cultivated this land until 1882, when he sold out and purchased 100 acres on section 5, same township, on which he at present resides. All of his land is tillable, and he has good substantial farm buildings on his place.

Mr. Murray was united in marriage Dec. 24, 1879, to Miss Lucy, daughter of B and Martha J. (Curry) Ferris. (See sketch of Albert Ferris.) She was born in Franklin Co., Ind., July 15, 1861. They were the parents of two children: Martha E. and Rolla J.

Politically Mr. Murray is a supporter of the tenets of the Democratic party. Religiously, Mrs. Murray is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.



ilas Langdon is a farmer residing on section 24, Portland Township, and is the owner of 130 acres of land thereon. He is a son of Zaphna and Mercy (Hall) Langdon, and was born on the farm where he at

present resides, Aug. 13, 1855. His parents came from Massachusetts about 1845 or 1846, and located on the identical farm on which the son now lives. The father first bought 40 acres, built a log house, and entered vigorously upon the task of improving his land. The issue of their union was ten children, of whom only four at present survive, and of whom the following is a record: Sarah M. is the wife of Peter A. Jackson, a farmer in Butler Co., Kan.; Silas is next in order of birth; Perry G. is a farmer in Washington Territory; and George R. is a farmer in the same territory. The father died on the old homestead, Dec. 21, 1877, and the mother died in Elgin, this State. His father used to drive an ox team to Chicago, and sold corn at 8 cents and wheat at 15 cents per bushel. The date of his birth is Feb. 15, 1818, and he died as stated. The date of the mother's birth is Sept. 10, 1819, and that of her death, Oct. 8, 1880.

Mr. Langdon bought out the other heirs, and now has a fine farm with good residence, barn, etc., and buys and feeds cattle for the market. He usually keeps from 30 to 40 cattle, among which are some good graded Herefords. He raises 60 to 75 hogs, mostly the Jersey Red breed.

Mr. Langdon was united in marriage in Portland Township, this county, July 4, 1877, to Miss Addie

A. Booth. She is a daughter of William Booth, and was born in Cattaraugus County, June 29, 1861. Her father is deceased, and her mother resides in this township with her son, Wesley Booth. They are the parents of four children, of whom the following is the record: Mark M., born Feb. 8, 1878; Edmund S., born Aug. 5, 1879; Howard D., born Jan. 9, 1881; Addie May, born Dec. 14, 1882.

Mr. Langdon has met with success in his vocation as a farmer. When he was united in marriage he was the possessor of only \$60 in money, and by good judgment and energetic effort, combined with the active co-operation of his help-meet, he has attained to comfortable circumstances.



Lias D. Le Fevre, retired farmer and a resident of Sterling, was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., Dec. 5, 1825. His father, John W. Le Fevre, was of French ancestry, and his mother, nee Mary Espenshade, was of French and German parentage. They came to Sterling in 1847, purchasing about 200 acres on section 21, in township 21, where they remained until their death. Mrs. L. died Oct. 31, 1859, and Mr. L., Dec. 31, 1872.

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The subject of this sketch resides still in the same house which his father purchased in 1847, taking possession in 1849, the year he was united in marriage to Miss Annabella Hacker. They have had nine children, namely: John W., born Dec. 10, 1850; Lemuel H., Aug. 17, 1852; Mary R., Aug. 19, 1854; Eliza Bell, Sept. 19, 1856; Ida I., Dec. 3, 1858; Lottie B., April 6, 1861; Hattie B., April 20, 1863; Edward H., Nov. 2, 1865; and E. Jasper, June 28, 1870. John W. and Lemuel H. died in childhood. Mary R. died Aug. 31, 1879. She was a graduate of the first class (1873) from the Second Ward School, and was a successful teacher in the same school for five years, and only left her position to come home to die! Eliza Belle is still living and the wife of Charles W. Snyder: they have had three little girls, at one birth, all of whom are dead; Ida I. died July 2, 1884; she was also a graduate of the Second Ward School; Lottie B. is a teacher and a graduate of the Second Ward School, and has secured a position in the same school the coming year; Hattie B. is the family's stand-by, and qualified for any position; Edward H. is a book-keeper and shipping clerk for H. F. Batcheller & Son, manufacturers at Rock Falls; E. Jasper has not yet finished his education.

Mr. Le Fevre has been a member of the Board of Education for the Second Ward for nine years; is a worthy citizen, a Republican, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which latter body his wife also belongs.

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dward Tyne, a farmer in Montmorency Township, was born March 27, 1841, in County Tipperary, Ireland. William Tyne, his father, was proprietor of a grocery and produce store in Ireland. In 1861, with his family, he emigrated to America, coming because he liked this Government better than that of his native land. He sold out everything and brought a large sum of money with him. He has never engaged in any active business in this country, but has lived on the income from his money. He is still living. The elder Tyne came shortly after his wife's death, bringing three children with him, two of whom now reside in Chicago.

Mr. Tyne was one of the trio, and at the time was 20 years of age. He came first to Sterling, Ill., and worked two years as a common laborer. At the end of that time he had so far bettered his circumstances that he determined to marry, and Bridget Conboy became his wife on Easter Sunday, in the spring of 1864. She was born in 1845, in County Galway, Ireland, and came to America in 1861, with her brother Thomas, of whom a sketch appears elsewhere. She became a domestic in the family of Mr. Sears, in Hume Township, Mr. Tyne being in the same employment. After his marriage the latter rented a farm in Hopkins Township, which he managed one year. He moved to another place, where he resided the year ensuing, after which he came to Hume Township and rented a farm two years. In 1870 he purchased 80 acres on section 1, Hume Township, which he afterward exchanged for 160 acres on section 13, and in the summer of 1885 moved to his present home in Montmorency Township. He has been prospered in his efforts and economy, and is now the owner of 3231/2 acres of

improved land. Mr. Tyne is a Democrat politically, and has held several township offices. The family are Catholics.

Following are the names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Tyne: Maggie, Julia, William, Thomas, Edward, Mary, Fanny, Martin, James and Nellie; Thomas and Edward are deceased; Maggie is married.



illiam W. Kempster, farmer, residing on section 34, Portland Township, and owning 461 acres on sections 27, 33, 34 and 35, is a son of John and Lydia (Hall) Kempster. She was born Dec. 24, 1794. His father was a native of Berkshire, England, in which country he was born March 5, 1794. He emigrated to the United States in 1819, and located in Oneida Co., N. Y., where he married Miss Lydia Hall, a native of that county. The issue of their union was five children, one of whom died in infancy. The record of those living is as follows: John H., Ephraim H. and William W., farmers in Portland Township (see respective biographical sketches in this work); and Julia A. is the wife of George W. Rowe, a farmer in Phœnix Township, Henry County, this State. The family came West in in 1837, and in August of that year the father purchased a claim, of J. H. Avery, on section 34. This claim consisted of 240 acres, and when the land came into market he purchased it from the Government. He located upon it with his family, Aug. 25, 1837, erected a log hut (the palatial residence of those days) and made the house his residence for about 15 years. His health failing, he divided his land between his three sons, and lived with his son J. H., until his death, which event occurred Jan. 1, 1869. He was born March 5, 1794, and, coming to this county in 1837, when its natural condition had not been disturbed by the hand of man, he experienced, with his family, all the trials and deprivations incident to an early settlement. His wife died April 1, 1843, and the kind parents are remembered by the four surviving children as loving father and mother, and by many citizens as energetic and respected pioneers of Whiteside County.

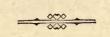
William W. Kempster was born in Oneida County, N. Y., June 7, 1832. He was reared on a farm in this county, receiving the advantages of the common schools. In 1837 he was brought by his parents to this county, and consequently has passed the greater portion of his life here, and is truly a pioneer of the county. He remained on the home farm until his father divided the land between his brothers and himself, when he removed on the portion he received, and has since continued to reside on the same. By good judgment, hard labor and energetic effort, Mr. Kempster has added to his original inheritance until he is at the present time the possessor of 461 acres of land. He keeps on his farm usually from 30 to 60 head of cattle, including a number of high-grade Short-horns, 30 to 40 horses, including 10 brood mares, and raises annually from 75 to-100 head of hogs.

In the winter of 1855-6 two of the brothers, William W. and Ephraim H., and Jacob F. Butzer, concluded to erect a saw-mill on the homestead farm; and as a proof of the energy and push they possess, we mention the fact that within 30 days from the origination of the thought the mill was erected and running. After running the mill one season Mr. Butzer sold his interest to another brother, J. H., and it was run by the three brothers. In a few years they added turning lathes. They manufactured all kinds of wooden material for household furniture, which they shipped mostly to Davenport, Iowa. They continued to run the mill, meeting with success for a number of years, and occasionally run it now, and sometimes rent it.

Mr. Kempster was united in marriage in Sterling, this county, Oct. 31, 1855, to Miss Margaret Hahn. She was the daughter of John and Caroline Hahn, natives of Germany, and in which country she was born, Aug. 21, 1838. Mr. and Mrs. Kempster have had 10 children, six of whom died in infancy. The record of the surviving four is as follows : Flora was born May 12, 1857, and is the wife of Nathan M. Crook, a farmer in Henry County, this State. They have two children, Roy and Birdie; Wallace was born April 30, 1868; Perry W. was born Dec. 5, 1869; and Myrtle, Aug. 8, 1874. The three lastnamed reside at home. Mr. Kempster has held the position of School Director for 25 years, and is one of the progressive farmers of the county. LIBRARY UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA

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rank B. Thomas, general farmer and stockraiser, section 29, Tampico Township, was born in Sterling Ill., May 20, 1858. His parents, Henry and Hannah (Norton) Thomas, were natives of Massuchusetts, who came West in 1855, locating in Sterling; but for the last five years they have resided with their son, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Thomas was reared and educated at Sterling until 18 years of age; and before his marriage he followed wagon-making a year and carpentry two years, which latter trade he learned of his father. After marriage, he resided one year on the Bullock homestead, and then located on an adjoining farm of 80 acres, which he now owns and occupies, and most of which is well improved.

Mr. Thomas was married May 29, 1879, to Miss Ida M., daughter of Rufus M. Bullock (see sketch). She was born in Rockton, Winnebago Co., Ill., April 12, 1857, and was 13 years of age when her parents moved with their family to this county, settling in Tampico. She was educated at Sterling. By this marriage there are two children, namely : Mabel, born Aug. 3, 1881; and Alfred M., Dec. 13, 1882.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are members of the Baptist Church, and in politics Mr. T. is a reliable Republican.



evi Bressler is one of the prominent, enterprising farmers of Jordan Township, and is V located on section 35. He is the grandson of Peter and Elizabeth (Stoner) Bressler. The former was born in Germany, and was about six years of age when his parents eniigrated thence to the United States. They settled in Lancaster Co., Pa., where Peter Bressler grew to man's estate. He was married there to Elizabeth Stoner, who was of German parentage and American birth. He was a blacksmith and farmer, and both himself and his wife died in Lancaster County.

Their youngest child and only son, Isaac, was the father of Mr. Bressler, of this present narration. He acquired a complete knowledge of farming in Lancaster County, where he was born, and he was

there married to Fanny Neff, a daughter of a Pennsylvania farmer, and a native of the same county. She was of German origin, and became the mother of 12 children, of whom 11 are still living, and who are all married. One resides in Nebraska, two in Pennsylvania, and the remaining eight in Whiteside County. Isaac Bressler was a farmer, and, in connection with his agricultural operations, managed an overland transportation business, carried on between the cities of Philadelphia, Wheeling and Pittsburgthe latter being the eastern terminus of the western water route. This was conducted by means of the famous "Conestoga" wagon, having a capacity of four to six tons, and drawn by six horses. This was the limit, as the route crossed the several mountain chains of the Appalachian system. He was a successful stock-grower and dealer. Among his pioneer experiences was that of being a passenger on the first railroad between Columbia and Philadelphia, horses furnishing the motive power. The passengers were on the top of the car, and one was nearly killed while passing under a bridge, neglecting to stoop at the proper time. Associated with the farmers of Lancaster County, he established the Lancaster County Bank, in the city of the same name. He acted as one of the directors of the institution until 1856, when he removed to Whiteside County. He purchased extensive tracts of land in Jordan Township and in other portions of the county, making the aggregate of 700 acres. He built a large residence on his farm in Jordan Township, and a barn of the variety known as a "bank," or Swisser barn, the first structure of the kind in the township, if not in the county. He was born at the very close of the 18th century, and died March 31, 1881, after a life of active usefulness, during the entire course of which he experienced but a few days' illness. His death was caused by fatty degeneration of the heart, at 82 years of age. The mother is still living at Sterling. She was born in 1800, and is 85 years of age. She has been for some years nearly blind.

Levi Bressler lived in his native county until he was 25 years of age, and during the last five years of that time he drove a team for his father in the transportation business. In the spring of 1848 he came to Illinois, and spent the ensuing summer in Whiteside County, returning in the fall to Pennsylvania, where he remained until he exchanged his O KOK

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bachelor condition for that of a benedict. ' He was united in marriage March 26, 1850, in Lancaster Co., Pa., to Frances Eby. She was born Oct. 10, 1823, in Leacock Township, Lancaster Co., Pa., and is the daughter of a Pennsylvania farmer of German extraction, Abraham and Elizabeth (Groff) Eby. Her parents were lifelong residents of the State of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Bressler died at her home in Jordan Township Jan. 18, 1879, leaving five children. One little one preceded her to the home of eternal peace. She was a devoted adherent of the Mennonite faith. Mary F. died Jan. 31, 1861; Emma E. lives at home ; Louisa married John S. Landis, a farmer of Sterling Township; Amanda is the wife of Henry R. Rutt, a farmer of Jordan Township; Lydia is the wife of Frank P. Wilson, and lives on the homestead of her father; Mary is also resident at home.

In 1850 Mr. Bressler came with his young wife to Jordan Township, and located on section 35. He is now the owner of 240 acres, situated on sections 33, 34 and 35, which is chiefly under excellent tillage, and furnished with first-class farm buildings. In political faith and connections he is a Republican of the genuine stamp.

Accompanying the foregoing sketch, on a page opposite the beginning, is given a good likeness of Mr. Bressler, printed from an engraving on stone. The position which the subject has so justly and meritoriously earned, and for so many years maintained, in the community where he resides, as a citizen and as a gentleman, justifies the insertion of his portrait in the gallery of the Whiteside County collection.

J. Bracken, farmer, residing on section 23, Portland Township, and the owner of 240 acres of land thereon, was born on the farm where he at present resides, April 29, 1854, and has resided there ever since. His parents, Andrew T. and Mary (Crock) Bracken, were among the very earliest settlers of this county. His father was born Aug. 6, 1804, and his mother Sept. 7, 1815, in New York. They had three children, two of whom yet survive. James L. is a grain dealer in Tama City, Iowa, and married Nettie Adams. They have two children, Rachel and James. The father of Mr. Bracken died on the old homestead Dec. 9, 1870, and the mother Feb. 22, 1882. The mother had been previously married to John Penwell, by whom she had one son, John, a farmer residing in Geneseo, Henry Co., Ill.

Mr. Bracken bought out the heirs of the old homestead, consisting of 240 acres, and now has a fine farm. Politically his father was a Republican and served several years as Supervisor, and all the boys of his family are identified with the interest of the party to which the father belonged.

Mr. Bracken was united in marriage in Portland Township, this county, June 9, 1873, to Miss Sarah Besse, daughter of William and Mary Besse. She was born in Portland Township, this county, Nov. 27, 1853.

ussell Hunt has been a farmer on section 12, Albany Township, since 1867. He was born June 7, 1825, in Kanawha Co., W. Va., and is the son of Whiting B. and Sarah (Moss) Hunt. His parents were na-

tives respectively of Connecticut and Massachusetts, and they settled in West Virginia after their marriage. The senior Hunt died in 1828, leaving his wife with seven children. She went with her family to Franklin Co., Ohio, and after a brief residence there went to Scioto County in the same State. After several removals in Ohio, they went to Indiana, and remained until 1844, when they came to Rock Island Co., Ill. Four years later they went to Clinton Co., Iowa. There the mother made her home until 1867, when she came to Albany to live with her son. She died in 1874.

Mr. Hunt was three years old when his father died, and after that went to live principally with an older sister in Kentucky and in Cincinnati. In the spring of 1844 he came to Illinois, making the journey on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. He reached Rock Island April 16, and went at once to Davenport, Iowa, and resided with a sister there until 1846, when he went to Clinton County, in the same State, and entered Government land in the township of Comanche, on which he built a frame honse of hard wood. He operated to a considerable extent in land traffic, buying claims of the United States, which

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he improved and sold at an advance. In 1867 he crossed the Mississippi River, and bought a farm on section 12, in Albany Township, of which he has since been the occupant. Mr. Huntis a Republican in political principle. He cast his first vote for the State Constitution of Iowa.

He was married in December, 1848, to Anna Mathews. She was born March 24, 1833, in Wayne Co., Ohio, and is the daughter of John and Sarah (Butler) Mathews. Her father was a native of England, and her mother was born in Ohio. In 1839 the family settled in Clinton Co., Iowa, and were among the pioneer settlers there. Her father died in Clinton County, in October, 1877. Alfred W., Eva L., Sarah L., Olive M. and Ida are the names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Hunt. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Albany.

ames Stewart, farmer, residing on section - 29, Prophetstown Township, is the owner of 240 acres, located on the section. He was born in Warrensburg, Warren Co., N. Y., April 28, 1820. His father, Daniel Stewart, was a native of Scotland, a farmer by occupation, and in the year 1809 he emigrated to Prince Edward Island, and the following year, 1810, he came to New York. He died in Prophetstown Township, July 24, 1864, aged 79 years, 8 months and 23 days. The mother of Mr. Stewart, whose maiden name was Christiann Moon, was likewise born in Scotland, and died in Prophetstown Township, this county, June 15, 1878, aged 94 years and 4 months. They had six children, only two of whom survived: Alexander, a farmer in Henry County, this State; and James.

Mr. Stewart is the youngest of his parents' family and was reared on the home farm in the State of New York, alternating his labors thereon by attending the common schools. In 1858, he came to this township with his brother Alexander and their parents. He and his brother bought 80 acres of land, the same being a part of the farm on which James now resides. They farmed it together and subsequently purchased 80 acres more in partnership. In 1879 James bought out his brother, and has since

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added to his home estate 80 acres additional. He also owns 40 acres of woodland in Henry County, five miles distant from his present residence. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and has a dairy consisting of 16 cows, and usually keeps a number of hogs.

Mr. Stewart was united in marriage in Troy, N. Y., May 28, 1857, to Malvina Ellis, born in New York, Aug. 7, 1822. They have three children: Henry, born April 29, 1858; Charles, born Oct. 1, 1862; and Fred, born July 25, 1865. The mother of Mrs. Stewart is deceased, and her father resides in Johnstown, N. Y., aged 94 years.

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amuel A. Langdon, farmer, section 7, Lyndon Township, was born June 17, 1833, in Monterey, Berkshire Co., Mass. His parents, Amos and Naomi (Thompson) Langdon, were both born in the same place. His pater-

1 nal great-grandsire was a native of Eastern Massachusetts, and was one of the pioneers of the town of Monterey. His maternal grandfather and four brothers were farmers and extensive landholders in the same town.

Mr. Langdon was brought up in the pursuit of his ancestors, and was educated in the common schools. He discharged the obligations of his minority to his parents, and at 21 years of age went to Ross Co., Ohio. He was appointed agent at Lyndon Station, in Ross County, on the line of the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, where he operated six years. At the end of that time he engaged in the sale of merchandise in the village of Lyndon. In 1865 he was elected Treasurer of Ross County, and removed to Chillicothe, the county seat. In 1867 he was re-elected, and served his two entire terms, retiring from office in the fall of 1870.

He came to Morrison, Ill., in the spring of 1871, whence he removed, a year later, to the farm he has since occupied. He purchased the place early in the spring of 1872. His homestead comprises 344 acres, all in excellent agricultural condition. It is fenced, and supplied with all necessary and commodious buildings. The place is one of the best managed in the county, and is beautified by shade and

fruit trees and ornamental shrubs. Two barns, built by Mr. Langdon, have been destroyed by fire. The farm stock includes a considerable herd of thoroughbred Holstein cattle, in which the owner takes a justifiable pride.

He was married Nov. 25, 1862, to Lucelia Brewer, and their children are named Elsie L., Porter B., Buel A., Ross S. and Clark E. Mrs. Langdon is the daughter of Daniel P. and Emeline (Hollister) Brewer, pioneers of Whiteside County.

Mr. Langdon is a gentleman of culture and excellent judgment of men and general affairs, and enjoys a high degree of esteem among his friends and acquaintances. He has served three terms as a member of the County Board of Supervisors.

Sharles B. Peugh, general farmer, section 27, Genesee Township, was born Dec. 9, 1819, in Bath Co., Ky. Samuel Peugh, his father, was born in Virginia, and was of English descent. He removed later to Kentucky, and when his son was about four years of age, made another transfer of his residence and interests, to Washington Co., Ind., locating on an unimproved farm in a county which was in its earliest pioneer days. The mother, Elizabeth Peugh, died in Indiana about 1875, and was nearly 80 years of age. The father died at his son's house in Genesee Township about 1865, when he was 77 years of age.

Mr. Peugh was a member of his father's family until his marriage, which took place when he was 26 years of age. He formed a matrimonial alliance with Jane A. Loudon in September, 1845. Her parents, John and Lavinia (Lee) Loudon, were born respectively in Ireland and New Jersey. Her father came to the United States in childhood, and was married in the State of New York. He settled on a farm in Washington County, York State. Mrs. Peugh was born there March 28, 1827, and was third in order of birth of a family of eight children. Her parents went, when she was 12 years of age, to Washington Co., Ind., where they died-the decease of the father occurring in 1852, and that of the mother about 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Peugh have been the parents of 13 children, and all are living but one: John L. married Martha Swearingen, and they reside on a farm in Genesee Township; Eliza is the wife of E. R. Grubb, of whom a personal account is given in this book, and who has officiated as Deacon in the Christian Church about 11 years, and is a great worker in the Sunday-school interest; Samuel married Nancy Howe, and is a farmer and also a stock dealer, in Carroll Co., Ill.; William C. married Catherine Wetzel, and is a farmer in Genesee Township; Margaret is the wife of Joseph Harrison, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work; James L. married Alice Colcord (see sketch of William H. Colcord); Viola B. is the wife of Frank Wetzel, of Genesee Township; Elizabeth is the wife of Frank Shannon, a farmer of Tama Co., Iowa; Sarah A. married Patrick Flynn, and they reside in the county last named; Malinda R. is the widow of Millard Hannis; Nora E. and Cora M. reside with their parents; one child died in infancy.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Peugh resided on a farm owned by the former for a time, removing in r85r to Illinois, and fixing their residence on a farm which he had purchased previously. The entire tract was all unbroken prairie, with no visible traces of civilization. The place is now in first-class condition with fine and valuable farm buildings. Mr. Peugh is a progressive farmer, and is interested in stock. The entire family, with a single exception, are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Peugh has been a Deacon five years, and has officiated as Elder about seven years. In his political convictions he is a Democrat.

harles Shirk, a retired farmer of Whiteside County, resident at Morrison, is a leading and representative pioneer citizen of the county, and has been for 20 years intimately identified with the development and substantial progress of its agricultural interests, and been especially active in the furtherance of its social, moral and religious interests.

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He was born Dec. 23, 1816, in Center Co., Pa., and is the son of Joseph and Catherine (Sissler) Shirk. His parents were born in the Keystone State, where his father was engaged in the business of a tanner and curricr. They had five children,



Mr. Shirk and two older brothers constituting the survivors. Robert is a shoe dealer in Center County; Mordecai is a tanner in the State of his nativity. The sons were brought up at home under the supervision and authority of their parents.

Jan. 11, 1838, Mr. Shirk of this sketch was united in marriage to Sarah Galbraith, who was born Aug. 15, 1815, in Armstrong Co., Pa., and they became the parents of ten children, five of whom are now living. Catherine was born Oct. 6, 1838, and died Dec. 12 ensuing. Miles B. was born May 23, 1840, and is the proprietor of a clothing establishment at Morrison. Mary, born April 13, 1842, was married Nov. 5, 1860, to Clemens Watson; Milton was born May 9, 1844, and died July 1, of the same year; John B., born May 3, 1845, died Sept. 1, 1863; James C., born May 5, 1847, died Aug. 23, 1868; Ellwood W., born July 13, 1849, is engaged in the livery business at St. Paul, Minn.; William, born June 22, 1851, is a farmer near Morrison; Elizabeth, born April 10, 1853, is the widow of James Shafer; Margaret, born March 10, 1855, died Feb. 1, 1863. The wife and mother died Aug. 14, 1881, after a wedded life of more than 43 years. Mr. Shirk was a second time joined in marriage, to Emeline Johnson, April 5, 1882. This union was of short duration, the second wife passing to the world of silence and of mystery April 20, 1884, after but little more than two years of married existence. Sept. 24, 1884, Mr. Shirk contracted a third matrimonial alliance, with Ellen Steer. She was born April 24, 1830.

Mr. Shirk was a citizen of his native State until 1864, when he transferred his energies and interests to Whiteside County, purchased 160 acres of promising land on section 12, Union Grove Township, and section 7, Mt. Pleasant Township, and brought to bear thereon all the abilities and skill which were the outgrowth of a life of endeavor under the fostering influences of the East. He placed all its acres under the best style of cultivation, and he made it an attractive home for his family of growing children, and its ownership is still held in the possession of him who tilled its soil in hopefulness and made it the nucleus of his years of successful effort. He also owns 320 acres on section 16, and 200 acres on section 21, in the same township, together with 40 acres of timber in the township of Clyde and two lots with residences in the city of Morrison, one of which is occupied by his family, the other by that of his son William. He is also the owner of \$12,000 invested in the stock of the First National Bank at Morrison, of which he is one of the Directors. He belongs in membership to the First Presbyterian Church at Morrison, and was one of the most liberal contributors in the erection of the new and handsome church edifice of the society.

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Ianson Stowell, farmer, residing on section 4, Prophetstown Township, and the owner of 320 acres thereon, is a son of Aaron and Elizabeth (Pratt) Stowell, and was born in Broome Co., N. Y., April 30, 1812. His father and mother were both natives of the same State, and the former was a farmer by occupation, and both were of Scotch, English and Welsh extraction.

Alanson Stowell, subject of this notice, was reared on a farm, assisted in the maintenance of the family, and attended the common schools of his native county until he was 21. He then left the parental roof-tree, and went to Canisteo, Steuben Co., N. Y., where he learned the trade of millwright. He served three years in the latter county, and in May, 1836, came to Quincy, this State, and worked at his trade for about three months. He then went to Iowa in the vicinity of Davenport, where he worked one season on several mills in that neighborhood. He then returned to Quincy, where his parents resided, and in the spring again returned to Iowa, where he was engaged at his trade for another three months.

In July, 1837, Mr. Stowell came to Prophetstown, which was then a part of Jo Daviess County, and in company with three others made a claim of 360 acres of land. They erected a saw-mill on the same, onehalf mile from the mouth of Coon Creek, and cut a race one and a half miles in length, which cost them \$2,000, and which proved a failure, and Mr. Stowell was the loser thereby to the extent of one-fourth of the amount invested. They then moved the mill and ran it something over two years, and finally abandoned it, as it had a poor foundation and had fallen down; but Mr. Stowell was lucky in having sold out his interest some time before the destruction of the property, although he was a loser by the

investment. Mr. Stowell purchased 80 acres of his present farm on section 4 from the Government after the land had come into market, and has increased his acreage by subsequent purchases, until he is now the proprietor of 320 acres on the section named, 120 acres of the same being inside the corporate limits of the village of Prophetstown. He has also six acres of timber land in Portland Township.

Mr. Stowell was united in marriage in Prophetstown, May 12, 1842, to Miss Annette E. Nichols. She is the daughter of Erastus G. and Elizabeth G. Nichols, and was born in Hardwick, Caledonia Co., Vt., Sept. 21, 1824. They have had eight children, seven of whom are living: Sarah E., wife of Henry S. Davidson, farmer in Prophetstown Township; Erastus C., a farmer residing on the farm of the subject of this notice; Mary A., wife of R. J. Pense, a farmer in Nebraska; Marion, wife of Frank McGrady, section foreman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad branch; Bradford M., a farmer; Addie A., wife of John Blackmore, a carpenter in Prophetstown; Mark A. resides at home; Erastus C. married Lucy Blackmore; Bradford married Maud Daratt.

Mr. Stowell was one of the early pioneers of Whiteside County and has been ever active in developing its resources and laboring to promote the welfare and prosperity of the community. He is, and long has been, one of the leading and representative men of his section of the county, and being a man of this standing, we take pleasure in presenting his portrait in this ALBUM.

aniel Lipe, a retired farmer of Sterling, was the son of Godfrey and Barbara (House) Lipe, natives of North Carolina and of German descent. They were farmers and died in their native State. He remained at his parental home until he was 23 years of age, receiving a common-school education and assisting on the farm. On leaving home he came to Montgomery County, this State, purchased 500 acres of land and followed agriculture there for 33 years, when he sold and came to Sterling, buying 23 acres of land joining town; he still resides on a portion of the same tract.

Mr. Lipe was married March 8, 1832, to Miss

Matilda Walter, a native of North Carolina, and they have had 11 children, 9 of whom are still living, namely:

1. Louisa C., who was born in North Carolina, Feb. 11, 1833, moved with her parents to Illinois in 1835, arriving Oct. 13, and Dec. 25, 1856, married Whitson Hefley, a blacksmith by trade, who died in the Union Army, Oct. 18, 1863. By that marriage Mrs. H. had two children, one of whom, Arthur, is living. In the fall of 1865 she married William F. Henry, and by the present matrimonial union there have been five children. The three children living are May, Loa M. and Jesse. Arthur Hefley is married and has two children.

2. Wiley A. Lipe, who is a minister of the Gospel. He was born in North Carolina, July 9, 1835, and was moved with his parents in emigration to Illinois when only three months old. Oct. 25, 1860, he married Elizabeth E. Brown, and now has six children—Eva, Ada, Walter S., George, Archie and Augustus K., besides Ida, deceased.

3. Barbara J., born in Illinois, Sept. 29, 1837, married Levi S. Hefley, a farmer, Oct. 24, 1858, and has five children—Cyrus, Elizabeth, Daniel, George and Mary, besides one deceased. Elizabeth married Smyth Caton, Feb. 9, 1882, and has one child, Mabel.

4. Rufus F., who is a merchant. He was born in Illinois, Jan. 6, 1840, married Mary M. Holmes, Jan. 15, 1863, and has had two children—Dalton S., deceased, and Lilly D. The latter married Hiram E. Price, May 3, 1879, and has one child, Murriel by name.

5. Mary Elizabeth, who was born in this State, April 9, 1842, married Jacob Single, a farmer, March 14, 1860, and died Feb. 27, 1861.

6. Luther L., who is a minister of the Gospel. He was born Oct. 17, 1844, married Flora Stager, Oct. 5, 1872, and has had two children, Johnnie, deceased, and Olive.

7. Cecelia A., who also was born in this State, in August, 1850, and married Henry Raffenberger, an insurance agent, Dec. 5, 1870, and has four children —Walter, Levi, Olive and Roy.

8. George W., a druggist, who was born in Illinois, April 18, 1853, married Mary E. Miller, May 19, 1875, and has one child, Zula.

9. Sarah A. C., who was born in the Prairie State,

May 23, 1856, and May 6, 1880, married Thomas W. Henry, a general carriage and buggy agent for the Enterprise Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati, Ohio.

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10. Leora J., who was born in Illinois, Dec. 30, 1859, and Sept. 25, 1880, married Cyrus L. Schriver, general carriage and buggy agent for the Enterprise Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Lipe, the subject of this record, has had 29 grandchildren (seven of whom are dead), and four great-grandchildren. His sons and daughters who are living are all married and are doing well, the men being in active business or professional life.

In his political views Mr. Lipe is a Republican, and both himself and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.



hilip H. Smith, of the firm of Hull & Smith, dealers in drugs, medicines, notions, paints, oils, jewelry, etc., at Prophetstown, is a son I of Adam and Catherine (Berner) Smith, and was born in Niagara Co., N. Y., near Lockport, Dec. 26, 1844. His father was a native of Germany, a farmer by occupation and at present resides in Boone Co., Iowa, retired from the active labors of life. His mother was also a native of Germany, and is still living. The issue of their union was nine children, six of whom are living. When Mr. Smith was six months old, his parents came West to Cook Co., Ill., where they resided about 20 years, his father owning a farm some 20 miles from the city of Chicago. In 1861 the family moved to Henry County, this State, where Mr. Smith of this notice had purchased a farm of 120 acres, and subsequently increased his acreage in that county until he owned 280 acres. He resided in Henry County until 1875, when he came to Prophetstown and in company with J. J. Green opened a general store, which they conducted until the fall of 1881. In the spring of 1884, Mr. Smith formed a partnership with H. C. Hull in the drug business, which relation exists at the pres-They erected their fire-proof store ent writing. building, and carry a stock approximating \$3,000 in drugs and fancy goods. Mr. Smith still owns a farm in Bureau County, and, in connection with J. J.

Green, 123 acres in Henry County. Socially, he is a member of the Order of Modern Woodmen of America.



Cophraim H. Kempster, farmer, residing on section 33, Portland Township, and owning 370 acres of land in the township, is a son of John and Lydia (Hall) Kempster (see sketch of William W. Kempster), and was born near Utica, Oneida Co., N. Y., Sept. 16, 1834. When three years of age his parents came with him to this county, settling on wild land in Portland Township. Ephraim was reared on the farm, and received the advantages afforded by the common schools. On the death of his father he inherited 60 acres of the homestead, and purchased 30 acres of the same from his brother, William. He at once located on his land, and has resided there continuously since. By energetic effort and good judgment he has succeeded in increasing his landed interests until he is at present the owner of 370 acres. In the winter of 1855-6 he and his brother William, together with Jacob F. Butzer, erected a mill, which they ran for a season, when Mr. Butzer sold his interest to J. H. Kempster, another brother. The three brothers ran the mill for about 20 years as a saw-mill, when they converted it into a turning establishment, and manufactured all kinds of furniture material for some 10 years. They have ceased to run it, and for the past few years have rented it.

Mr. Kempster makes a specialty of stock on his farm. He has from 150 to 200 head of hogs, mostly Poland China. He has also a number of graded Norman and Clydesdale horses. Mr. Kempster is also, in addition to his agricultural labors, engaged in manufacturing lumber, which he ships to Davenport. On his farm he has a deer park in which he and his brother have six White-Tailed or Virginia deer.

Mr. Kempster was united in marriage May 15, 1859, to Miss Rachel Ann Spicer. She was a daughter of George and Abigail (Scudder) Spicer, and was born April 23, 1846, in Will Co., Ill. They were the parents of six children, three of whom died in infancy. The record is as follows: Loretta A., born Feb. 14, 1860, died Sept. 12, 1860; Arthur E.,

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born March 17, 1862, died Feb. 20, 1864; Charles M., born July 5, 1855, died Aug. 5, 1867; Frank E., born Sept. 12, 1868; Elbert A., born May 7, 1873; and Mabel M., born April 11, 1881.

infield Scott Wilkinson, of Morrison, became a resident of Whiteside County in r839, and had been in the State two years previous to that date. He has been prominently connected with the municipal affairs of that county during the entire period of his active life. He is widely known in his public and official relations, and as a staunch friend and promoter of the general welfare.

The genealogical record of the Wilkinsons in America is complete. Lawrence Wilkinson was the founder of the race, and Mr. Wilkinson belongs to the sixth generation. Lawrence was born in Lanchester, in the shire of Durham, England. His father was named William, and his grandfather bore the same name as himself. He settled at Providence, R. I., in 1645, as nearly as can be estimated, and he died in 1692, nine years after the death of Roger Williams. From William Wilkinson, who married Mary Conyers, the succession is traced, as follows: Lawrence married Susannah Smith; John, their third child, married Deborah Whipple; Daniel, fifth child of John and Deborah, married Abigail Inman. John, who was the seventh child of the latter, married Betsey Tower, and they became the parents of four children-Alpha, Alfred, John and Dianaall now deceased. Alfred was born in Cumberland, R. I., July 6, 1786. His parents went thence to Troy, and from there to Skaneateles, N. Y., where he died, July 19, 1859, on the farm where the family settled, and on which he was buried. He was distinguished for his learning, conscientiousness, public spirit and religious fervor. He married Susan Smith, by whom he had six children: Joab, Winfield Scott, Harry, Morton Smith, Elizabeth and Sarah. After the death of his first wife he married Laura Edwards, who survived him. Two children, Harry and Elizabeth, are deceased. Joab is a farmer in Macon Co., Ill. Morton is an attorney at Welles, Minn. He studied for his profession at Skaneateles, began his

practice at Eaton Rapids, Mich., and removed, in 1847, to Minnesota. Sarah resides on the homestead which was the pioneer home of her grandfather. The generations that have descended from Lawrence Wilkinson have included some of the most distinguished names in the history of the country. Ruth Wilkinson, daughter of Samuel, eldest son of Lawrence, was the mother of Stephen Hopkins, Governor of Rhode Island, and signer of the Declaration of Independence. Jemima Wilkinson, the Prophetess, belonged to the fourth generation. The roll of those who attained distinction in learning, law, theology and mechanics is too extensive for the scope of this sketch.

Mr. Wilkinson was born Sept. 11, 1812, in Skaneateles, N. Y. He was under the parental authority during his minority, and obtained a good education. He first engaged in teaching on reaching the period of his legal freedom, and afterward acquired a thorough and practical knowledge of the business of civil engineering. In 1837 he came to Jacksonville, Ill., and was employed by the State in the capacity of civil engineer until the fall of 1839, when he located in Whiteside County.

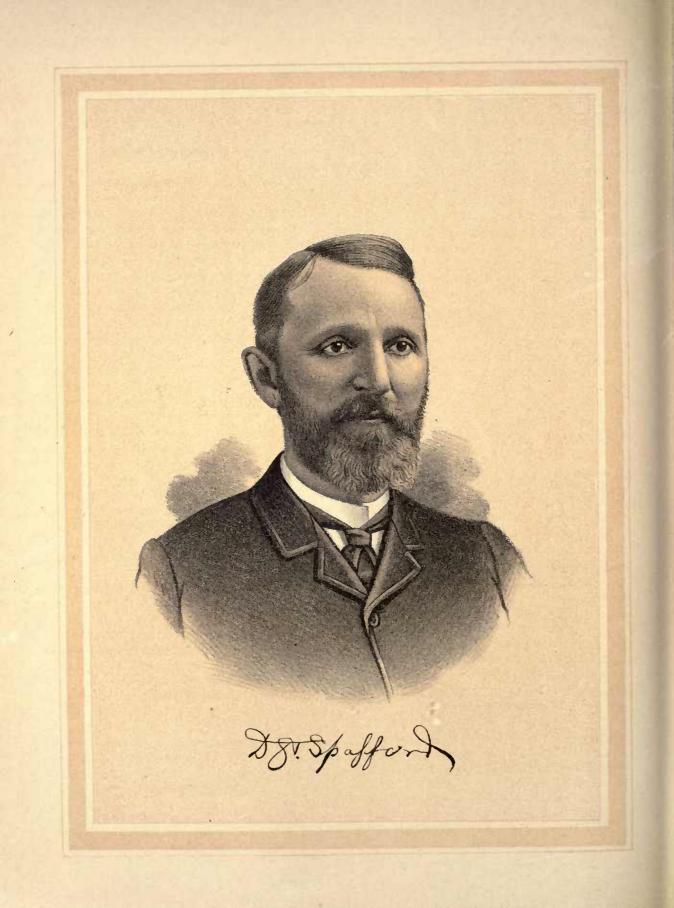
In October of that year he bought a farm on section 25, near Como, in Hopkins Township, which contained 70 acres. Como flourished, and became the leading settlement in the eastern part of Whiteside County. The Government land sales took place in 1843, and Mr. Wilkinson was one of three selected by the claimants of Como to hid them in. He was chosen to perform the same service for the settlers in Hopkins Township. During the entire period of his residence in Hopkins, his peculiar fitness for the transaction of business in the interests of a pioneer community were recognized and kept in active use. In 1842 he was elected County Surveyor, and discharged the duties of the position five years. In 1844 he was elected Representative, and served two years in the General Assembly, fulfilling the obligations of his trust in a manner that reflected credit upon himself and upon the judgment of his constituents.

The business of Whiteside County was transacted by a Commissioners' Court, until the institution of the County Court. Mr. Wilkinson was named for the chief official, but declined, and accepted an appointment as Associate Justice. The first meeting of the Court was held in March, 1850. In 1853 he

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was again elected County Surveyor, and held the position until 1857, when he was elected County Clerk, the event being made conspicuous by his being the nominee of the Independent Democratic element of the county. He was twice re-elected, and served an aggregate of 12 years, or until 1869, when he declined a further incumbency. The ability and public spirit he had manifested in his official relations won for him the appreciation of the community, and the commendation of the officials of the county with whom he was connected ex officio. He was elected Senator in 1870, when the adoption of the new Constitution of Illinois demanded that the people should be represented by the soundest judgment and most disinterested integrity. His district included the counties of Whiteside and Lee, and the service rendered by Mr. Wilkinson in the Legislature justified the discretion of his constituents. In September, 1856, he removed to Sterling, then the county seat. On the removal of the county government to Morrison, in 1858, he changed his residence to the latter place, of which he has since been a resident. At the termination of his Senatorial term, in 1872, he retired from public and active life.

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Mr. Wilkinson owns a farm on section 34, Hopkins Township, which is conducted by a tenant, and also his residence at Morrison, and 16 acres of land.

His marriage to Frances E. Sampson occurred at Como, Nov. 10, 1841, and they have had four children. Mary, born April 14, 1843, married Dr. C. H. Cogswell, and resides at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Alfred E., born Dec. 6, 1846, is an attorney at Dennison, Texas. He studied at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and was graduated in 1860. reading the class poem. Henry B., born April 8, 1849, is in company with his uncle, Hon. H. R. Sampson, and is doing business as a real-estate and loan agent. They are the owners of the only complete set of abstracts in Whiteside County. Frank, born March 11, 1857, died Nov. 21, 1860. Mrs. Wilkinson is the daughter of Capt. H. B. and Nancy (Turner) Sampson, pioneers of Hopkins Township. She was born Jan. 8, 1814. On her father's side she is descended from "Myles" Standish and John Alden, whose children intermarried. On her mother's side, she is descended from Governor Carver, of Massachusetts, and her grandfather, Colonel Turner,

was a graduate from Harvard in 1767, and joined the Colonial army at Boston with a company of volunteers. (See sketch of Hon. H. R. Sampson.)

on. Dwight S. Spafford, dealer in groceries, crockery and cutlery at Morrison, was born Dec. 22, 1834, in Bergen, Genesee Co., N.
Y. His father, Sumner Spafford, was born in 1799, in Worcester, Mass., and died in February, 1858, in Bergen. Delia (Barber) Spafford, his mother, was born in Connecticut and died in October, 1883, aged 68 years. Three of their four children yet survive. Burton J. is deceased. Catherine married Thomas J. Tone, a grain dealer in Bergen, N. Y. Jerome is a farmer in his native township,—Bergen.

Mr. Spafford is the oldest of the surviving children of his parents. He was reared on the home farm and until he was 17 years of age, and had the advantage of winter terms of school only, after he attained sufficient growth to render his labors profitable on the farm. But he made excellent use of the advantages he had, and at the age named began teaching winters and became a student at the Normal School in the city of Albany. He was graduated at that institution in 1853. He passed one year ensuing in teaching at Greene, Chenango Co., N. Y., where he officiated as Principal. He then went to Equality, Gallatin Co., Ill., and filled the position of Principal three years.

In 1859 he came to Morrison, and, associated with O. B. Crosby, established a business similar to that in which he is now engaged. This relation existed two years, at the end of which time Mr. Spafford became by purchase sole proprietor, and has since operated singly. In 1863 he built the brick building in which he is now transacting his business. It is three stories high above the cellar, and is 26 by 52 feet in dimensions, with a brick ware-house two stories in height, in the rear, situated upon the railroad, furnishes him every facility for carrying one of the largest stocks of goods in his line in the city, and the aggregate of his annual transactions is a speaking testimony to the character and business methods of the proprietor. The duties of the establishment require the aid of four assistants. Mr. Spafford is a stockholder and director in the First

National Bank at Morrison, also in the First National Bank of Kearney, Neb.; has officiated four years as Supervisor of the township of Mt. Pleasant, and is the owner of considerable real estate at Morrison.

He is a Freemason, and is a member of the advanced bodies, including Sterling Royal Arch Chapter, Dixon Commandery, and Freeport Consistory.

He was united in marriage Nov. 15, 1866, in Morrison, to Lide E Robertson, and they have three children,—Frank S., Earl J. and Rob Roy. Mrs. Spafford was born Jan. 20, 1845, in Union Grove Township, and is the daughter of John A. and Emily Robertson. Mr. Robertson came to Whiteside County about 1838, from Washington Co., N. Y., and was among its first pioneers.

Mr. Spafford's portrait appears on a preceding page. It is a peculiarly fit addition to the gallery of likenesses of distinguished citizens of Whiteside County, from a fact in his career not yet referred to. On the death of Hon. Robert E. Logan, of whom a sketch is given in this work, he was elected to serve as his successor as Representative in the Thirtyfourth General Assembly from the Nineteenth Senatorial District, comprising Whiteside and Lee Counties. It is a sufficient tribute to the estimate of the character of Mr. Spafford by his party, that he was selected in the midst of a session of the Assembly of Illinois which will mark one of the most significant historical eras in the State annals. It was one that was a forcible reminder of the times when the party watchword characterized its picket guard, and the emergency demanded that the position be filled by a man of inflexible principle and unapproachable probity.

E. Frary, section 25, Portland Township, is a son of Myron and Martha (Morrill) Frary, and was born in Napoli Township, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., April 3, 1843; his father was a farmer. Mr. Frary finished his school education in the Randolph Academy in his native county. In the same village, Aug. 7, 1862, he enlisted in Co. H, 154th Regt. N. Y. Vol. Inf., as a private, and served until May 26, 1865, rising in the meanwhile to the position of Sergeant. At the battle of Chancellorsville he was wounded in the left elbow

and the right hip, which confined him to the hospital; he came near losing his arm. He was brought home by his father, and his arm was saved. He then came to Portland Township, to which place his parents had moved in the spring of 1865; and he, being their only son, has resided with them nearly ever since. In 1884 he bought of his father the 120 acres he now occupies, and where he has a herd of 50 head of graded Short-horns,—one full-blood,—and 50 to 75 hogs.

He was married in Morrison, this county, July 1, 1869, to Miss Mary Martin, daughter of James and Elvira Martin; she was born Jan. 10, 1849, in Palermo, Oswego Co., N. Y. They have two children, both born here, and named Nora A., who was born Aug. 14, 1871, and Claude E., April 19, 1877.

ilton B. Woodward, farmer residing on section 29, Prophetstown Township, and owning 120 acres of land thereon, is a son of David and Mary (Leach) Wood. ward. He was born on the farm where he at present resides, and where he has lived all his life, June 10, 1852. His father was a native of New York, and was born April 13, 1811. He came to this county in 1838; the following year he bought a claim, the same being the farm on which Milton B., the subject of this notice, now resides, and on which the father died Nov. 22, 1882. His mother was a native of New York, and was born Dec. 12, 1811, and now resides with Milton B. The parents had seven children, five of whom are still living. Elizabeth is the wife of James Keefer, a farmer residing in Henry Co., Ill.; Emma is the wife of J. E. Graham, a farmer in Carroll Co., Iowa; Eleanor is the wife of J. W. Keefer, a farmer residing in Prophetstown Township; Mary E. is the wife of Edgar Hammond, a farmer residing in the same township; the deceased are Henry M. and Martin. The parents were among the early pioneers of Prophetstown Township. They came here from Chicago with an ox team, spending the winter of 1838 and 1839 with a brother of the mother, and then came to Prophetstown Township, and located on the identical farm on which the subject of this notice is residing. They built a log hut on what is known as Woodward's

Bluff, in which they resided for a number of years, when the present comfortable frame residence was erected.

About 1877 Mr. Woodward purchased the parental homestead. He makes a specialty of Jersey cattle, and is engaged also in the dairy business; he also raises from 30 to 40 hogs annually and a number of sheep. He was united in marriage in Fletcher, Sac Co., Iowa, Sept. 12, 1883, to Miss Evelyn Brimmer, daughter of Gilbert and Lucinda (Finch) Brimmer. She was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., July 26, 1860. They have one child, David H., born Jan. 11, 1885. The father of Miiton B. was identified with the Democratic party, but the son is not a party man.

ohn Ferguson, proprietor of the Revere House, Morrison, and a member of the Novelty Carriage Works Company, situated on Main Street, in that city, is a son of John and Jenett (Fairchild) Ferguson. His father was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, Nov. r, 1804. He was a farmer by occupation, and came to the United States in 1831, stopping first at Albany, N. Y., and he then came to Indiana, where he spent one year. He then moved further West, becoming one of the pioneers of the great State, Iowa. He located in Cedar County, in 1836, and was the second settler in that county. He was an active, enterprising man, and did much to develop the country, which he had chosen for his home. He dealt very largely in land, handling several thousands of acres, during his active life, and was also a successful farmer. He retired from agricultural pursuits in 1880, and died on the old homestead, Sept. 11, 1884. The mother of our subject is also a native of Scotland, and at present resides with her son, Mr. Ferguson of this sketch, and is in her 60th year. The elder Ferguson and his wife, were the parents of eight children. The father was also the parent of four children by a former marriage. All of the eight children, born to Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, are still living, of whom our subject is the eldest. Bessie, the next in order of birth, is the wife of E. H. Jones, lumber dealer in Kingman, Kan; Nellie J., wife of Barry D. Woods, grocer, Morrison, Ill.; Isabel, wife of James Albright, farmer, Ida Co., Iowa; James D. and William A., resident on the old homestead, and Alice and Clara, now attending school at Mt. Carroll, Ill. The following are the names of the four children, by the first marriage: Hugh, farmer in Ida Co., Iowa; Ann, wife of A. Rogers, farmer in Dakota; Mary, wife of R. M. Davidson, farmer, Cedar Co., Iowa.; Margaret, wife of John G. Greig, farmer, Cedar Co., Iowa: all are living.

Mr. Ferguson, the subject of this personal sketch, was born in Cedar Co., Iowa, near Tipton, Dec. 7, 1848. He was reared on his father's farm, enjoying the limited educational advantages offered at that time. When he reached the age of 2r, he bought an interest in a drug store at Tipton, Iowa, which he retained until 1877, when on account of ill-health he was obliged to sell and select a different calling. For a period of one year following, he engaged in the lumber business, and for the next two years conducted a farm. In December, 1881, he came to Morrison, and engaged in the grocery business in company with B. D. Woods. In October, 1882, he formed a partnership with John Clark, for the purpose of manufacturing carriages. In February, 1884, he sold his interest in the grocery business to Henry Meyers, and turned his entire attention to the carriage business, in which he was interested until he became the proprietor of the Revere House, Dec. 16, 1884. Mr. Ferguson still sustains his relation to the hotel, which is the leading place of public entertainment in the city.

Mr. Ferguson was united in marriage with Miss Ella M., daughter of John and Margaret Culbertson, at Tipton, Iowa, Nov. 12, 1872. Mrs. Ferguson was born at that place Oct. 28, 1849. Her father was the leading merchant of Tipton for 25 years, and about 1870 retired from active business. Mrs. Ferguson died at Tipton, Aug. 19, 1879, of pulmonary disease.



aron Pope is a general farmer and stockgrower on section 34, Hume Township. He is a citizen of the United States by adoption, having been born Feb. 23, 1845, in Lincolnshire, England. His father, Abraham

Pope, was an English mechanic and married Sarah Crampton, a native of that shire and country. In 1853 they came to the United States and made

their first location in the township of Lyndon, in Whiteside County. After three years they went to Tampico Township, where they lived until 1874. In that year they removed to Vancouver's Island, where the mother died Dec. 11, 1878, aged 75 years and four months. Abraham Pope is still living there.

At the age of 22 years Mr. Pope commenced business independently by renting a farm, in which method he continued two years, when he became, by purchase, the owner of the homestead of his parents, and of which he was the proprietor and manager until his removal to Hume Township, where he purchased 160 acres of land as a beginning. He is at present the owner of 400 acres of land, under good improvement, with two good residences and other buildings.

He was married Feb. 22, 1874, to Mary A., daughter of Daniel Wetzell, whose sketch is given on another page. They have one child,—J. Thomas, born Jan. 22, 1877. Mrs. Pope was born in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, and came in childhood with her parents to Whiteside County.

Mr. Pope is a Republican in his views of national policy.

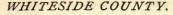
arren Olds, of Albany, is extensively engaged in the cultivation of small fruits, and is also a market gardener. He is the oldest son of Cheney and Amma (Walker) Olds, and was born Nov. 29, 1818, in Stur-

U bridge, Worcester Co., Mass. His father was born March 3, 1793, in Brookfield, Mass., which was also the birthplace of his mother, June 23, 1794. The family descent on both sides is from the English. The progenitors emigrated to Worcester Co., Mass., in the early part of the 18th century. Ezekiel, father of Cheney Olds, was born in Worcester County, and about 1800 went to New Jersey. Soon after the close of the second war with Great Britain, he settled in Anburn, Cayuga Co., N. Y., where he became interested in the lumber business, owning a saw-mill, and managing the traffic in its various avenues until his death.

Cheney Olds was 12 years of age when his father removed to New Jersey with his family, and he there attained to man's estate. His employer was drafted as a soldier in the War of 1812, and he took his place as a substitute, serving until the close of the contest. He went to the county where he was born, after obtaining his discharge, and was there married, locating on the homestead estate of the family of his wife. He lived in Sturbridge until 1828, when he set out with his family for the State of New York, removing by the aid of teams to Albany, and thence on the Erie Canal to Weedsport, in Cayuga County. After a residence there of two years' duration he went to Cattaraugus County, and bought 140 acres of land included within the Holland Purchase. The heavy timber of that section has become traditional, and it was necessary to cut the trees and burn them on the ground, the farmers cultivating the ground between the stumps. There the family remained until 1838, and Mr. Olds cleared 100 acres of land. In the spring of that year, having sold the farm, he removed his family to Olean, on the Allegheny River. They arrived there about the middle of March, intending to go down the river by the first steamer that moved after the ice should go out, but failed to do so. Their disappointment was fully alleviated by the intelligence of the explosion of the steam boiler of the "Mozelle," causing 160 deaths! Mr. Olds and his sons engaged in the common business of cutting pine logs until the last day of April, when the family, consisting of the parents and nine children, took passage on one of the rafts on which the father and sons were employed, and went to Cincinnati, where they arrived May 16. They went thence on the steamer "Knickerbocker" to Albany, which they reached May 26, at 2 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Olds made a claim three and a half miles east of Albany, where he broke a few acres. It was State land, and he afterwards abandoned his title. He readily obtained plenty of work at boot and shoe making, which he had learned in his native State. He built a frame house in Albany on the corner of Church and Vine streets, where he resided until his death Dec. 7, 1874. Mrs. Olds, the mother, died Jan. 18, 1883.

Their children were born in the following order: Warren, in Sturbridge, Mass.; Chester, in Sturbridge, July 27, 1820 (died at Albany, March 3, 1852); Louis lives in Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal.; Nancy is the wife of Peter Van Nest, of Garden Plain Township; Ezekiel and Walker live in Al-



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bany; Cheney resides in Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal.; Asenath is the wife of John Faxon, and lives in Nebraska; Mary died in Albany in 1838, aged three years.

Mr. Olds, of this sketch, was nine years of age when his parents went to the State of New York, where he grew up. He accompanied them on their removal to Albany, Ill., and on arrival there obtained immediate employment at the carpenter and joiners' trade. While living in Franklinville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., he obtained a practical knowledge of the trade of carpenter, at which he worked during the year previous to his removal to Albany. The first work in Illinois done by Mr. Olds was the building of a sod fence at a point seven miles south of Albany, in which he was assisted by Warren Fay and Timothy Clark. They occupied a log shanty, and attended to their domestic affairs after the method known as "keeping bach." They had numerous adventures, all of which served to break the monotony of toil, and aided materially in making the situation interesting. One Saturday afternoon the party were on their way to Albany in a skiff on the river, when five stalwart Indians swam out to them and compelled them to go ashore, where they were detained two hours. Their captors searched their clothes thoroughly, and after holding a council of some sort, they were set at liberty, and made their way to Albany. During the period of their detention their thoughts were made entertaining by visions of scalping, burning, and other interesting devices they had seen delineated by illustrations of the encounters between whites and Indians.

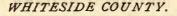
Mr. Olds passed his first summer in Illinois at a point two miles north of Galena, where he obtained employment in haying and harvesting. In 1839 he went to Platteville, Grant Co.,Wis., and the next two years he was engaged in steamboat and barge building at Rock Island. He returned at the end of that time to Albany, and was employed by George Clark five years as a builder. A few years later, in company with Duty Buck, he built a steam saw-mill at Albany, in whose management they were jointly interested until their establishment and business were wrecked by the tornado of June 3, r 860, in which Mr. Buck lost his life.

Mr. Olds continued to operate as a contractor and builder until 1877, when he engaged in the enterprise to which he has since given his attention. He owns 31 acres of land in first-class condition, situated adjoining the village of Albany, where he cultivates all kinds of small fruits. His market list for 1884 comprised 13,344 quarts, or 417 bushels, of strawberries, 196 cases of black raspberries, each containing 16 quarts, 202 cases of red raspberries, 255 cases of blackberries, 40 cases of cherries and 50 cases of grapes. He also raises many varieties of vegetables.

Mr. Olds was first united in marriage to Harriet Shively, and they had two children. One is now living,—Mary Jane. The wife and mother died in 1850. Mr. Olds was married a second time in Hancock Co., Ill., to Phebe, daughter of Jacob Golden. She was born in Mason Co., Ky. Four children were born of the second marriage, one of whom, George W., is still living.

ilbert Rogers, a farmer residing on section 19, Prophetstown Township, is a son of William and Hannah (Wildes) Rogers; and was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Feb. 11, 1838. His father was a native of Washington County, that State, where he was born Feb. 20, 1807. His mother was likewise a native of New York, and was born in Schoharie County March 16, 1810. She died in Cattaraugus County, Dec. 12, 1865, and the father still resides there. Their children were five in number, four of whom are living. George is a farmer in New York; Giles is a farmer and manufacturer of shingles, and resides in Randolph, Cattaraugus County, same State; Gilbert R., subject of this notice, is next in order of birth; Jane L. is the wife of Alfred J. Samples, a farmer residing in Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; Jerome, deceased, was killed at the battle of Malvern Hill, while fighting in the 72d N. Y. Vol. Inf.

Mr. Rogers was reared on a farm, assisted in the maintenance of the family, attended the common schools and developed into manhood. Sept. 3, 1862, he enlisted, in Randolph, N. Y., in Co. H, 154th N. Y. Vol. Inf., and served until the close of the war, receiving an honorable discharge in June, 1865. He attained to the rank of Sergeant, and participated with his company in the battles of Chancellorsville



and Buzzards' Roost. After receiving his discharge he returned to the farm and worked the old homestead for a time.

Mr. Rogers was united in marriage in Randolph, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1864, to Miss Cynthia A. Frary, daughter of Myron and Martha (Morrill) Frary. She was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Dec. 7, 1841. Her mother is deceased, and her father resides in Portland Township, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are the parents of two children, one born in New York and one in Portland Township, this county. Frank E., born July 17, 1866, and Myron C., Dec. 15, 1877.

Mr. Rogers came to this county in 1867, and located in Portland Township, where for eight years he was engaged in the occupation of farming, on rented land. He is at present the owner of 38 acres, has a nice residence and his place is well improved. He has held numerous offices, among which were Justice of the Peace in Portland Township four years, Commissioner of Highways three years, during one of which, in 1884, he was Treasurer; he has held the position of School Trustee for two years and is at present acting in that capacity. He is also Secretary of the Prophetstown Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company. In the spring of 1885, Mr. Rogers was elected Supervisor of his township.

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illiam J. Patterson, general farmer, section 21, Ustick Township, is the son of Alexander and Martha (Jemison) Patterson, who were natives of Ireland. They came in early life to America and are now deceased. Mary J., William J. and Samuel A. are the names of their children.

Mr. Patterson was born July 26, 1848, in Philadelphia, and he lived in that city until he was ten years old, coming, in 1858, to Whiteside County, where he has since lived with the exception of two years' stay in Iowa, and seven months spent in the Army of the United States during the Civil War. He enlisted Feb. 28, 1864, in the 156th Ill. Inf., but was in no actual service. His farm of 80 acres is all under tillage. He is a Republican in politics and has held various town offices.

Mr. Patterson's marriage to Mary E., daughter of

Charles and Lucinda (Martin) Casselman, occurred in Ustick Township in 1871. The parents of Mrs. Patterson were born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., and now live in Nebraska. They had eight children—Lorinda, Rhoda, Mary E., Alice, Austin, Charles, Jason and William. Mrs. Patterson was born Aug. 4, 1848, in Jefferson Co., N. Y., and she has been the mother of three children—Charles E., Minnie M. and Gracie. The latter child died in infancy. Mr. Patterson is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

dam B. Young, a retired farmer, residing on section 30, Portland Township, and owning 140 acres thereon and also 120 acres on section 25, same township, is a son of Geo. B. and Catherine (Burket) Young, and was born in Bedford Co., Pa., March 3, 1823. His father was a stone mason, and his son was reared on a farm in Pennsylvania, receiving the advantages afforded by the common schools, and assisting in the maintenance of the family.

Mr. Young was united in marriage in Blair Co., Pa., Sept. 18, 1844, to Miss Elizabeth Ebersole. She was born in Bedford Co., Pa., Jan. 27, 1824, and has borne to her husband seven children, five of whom were born in Pennsylvania and two in Portland Township, this county. The following is the record: Jacob was born Dec. 15, 1845, and is a farmer in Portland Township. John was born April 10, 1847, and is a farmer by occupation. Isaac was born Sept. 9, 1848, and is a farmer residing on the parental homestead. Daniel was born Jan. 6, 1851, and is a farmer in Portland Township. George was born Sept. 10, 1853, and is a farmer residing in Adair Co., Iowa. Adam was born Dec. 12, 1859, and resides on the homestead farm. Mary C. was born Feb. 9, 1857, and is the wife of John Martin, a farmer in Portland Township.

Mr. Young came West in 1853, and bought 120 acres of land on section 25, where he resided until the fall of 1876, when he purchased an additional tract adjoining, and now has 240 acres. He rents his land and has retired from active farming since about 1875. He has a cider press on his farm and makes cider for the farmers of the county on shares. He can turn out about 40 barrels per day. His press

is a patent one and was manufactured in Syracuse, N. Y. It is run by horse power but is adapted to being run by steam power. He also raises sugar cane and manufactures sorghum for others. In the fall of 1883 he made a thousand gallons of sorghum. Mr. Young has ten grandchildren. Isaac has three children,—Frank, Charles and Robert. Daniel has five children, Albert, Elmer, Maud, Hattie and Edith; and George has two children, Grace and Mary.

emuel L. Hunt is an enterprising and substantial farmer of Newton Township, and is located on section 3, where he bought a claim in 1862. He is now the proprietor of 320 acres of land in first-class agricultural condition, with good farm buildings, shade and fruit trees.

Mr. Hunt was born Oct. 2, 1823, in Loraine Township, Jefferson Co., N. Y., and is the son of Lemuel and Mary (Brown) Hunt. The former was a Vermonter by birth, and the latter was born in the State of New York. The son was educated in the public schools, and at 18 entered upon an apprenticeship in a carriage shop at Watertown. He devoted three years to the acquisition of a complete understanding of the business. Later he went to Springfield, Mass., where he was made foreman in a carriage car and machine shop. He went next to Worcester, where he was employed by the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, and afterward at Whitingville, building cotton machinery in the interests of Paul Whiting & Sons.

In 1849 he went to California, proceeding by ocean steamer to the mouth of the Rio Grande River in Texas, following the course of the river to Brownsville, in that State. The remainder of the journey was made overland, the entire distance requiring about six months' travel. He was engaged three years in mining, and in 1852 came to Illinois. He located near the Meredocia River in Rock Island County, entering a claim of 160 acres of land, and engaging in agricultural pursuits. The remembrance of the land of gold had always made it look pleasant to him as a place for a home, and in 1860 he went there again, making the journey *via* New York and the Isthmus of Panama. He visited California and Oregon, prospecting at various points for a satisfactory location, without accomplishing the desired results. After nearly two years of vain effort to locate a home, he returned to Illinois and bought a tract of unimproved land, where he has since operated, and whereon he made the usual preparations for taking possession. He built a small frame house and entered vigorously on the work of improving his property. He has doubled his acreage, built a good class of frame structures, and has increased the beauty and value of the place by setting out numerous fruit, shade and ornamental trees.

Mr. Hunt has been a Republican from the organization of the party, and was at the convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln. He is tolerant and liberal in his religious views.

He was married in 1852, to Caroline A. Gilman, a native of Jefferson Co., N. Y. They have had nine children, but seven of whom survive,—John M., Chester L., Mary P., Homer, Frederick S., Levi E. and Hattie L.



a Fayette T. Stocking, attorney at Morrison, was born at Pulver's Corners, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Dec. 25, 1857. His parents, Ransler V. and Mary (Keefer) Stocking, were natives of the same county. His father was born July 4, 1831, and is a mechanic by natural gift and acquired knowledge. The marriage of the latter occurred July 4, 1852, and he located at Pine Plains, in the county of his nativity, where he resided until 1856, when he removed to Pulver's Corners. A year later he came to Illinois and settled at Prophetstown. In the spring of 1865 he removed his family and interests to Morrison, where he has since resided. Since his removal to Whiteside County, he has given his attention to his relations as a mechanic, with the exception of nine months' service in the defense of the Union. He enlisted in the winter of 1861, in Co. K, 34th Ill. Vol. Inf., and was in considerable active service, including the battle of Shiloh. He was honorably discharged for disability and returned to Morrison. Mr. Stocking has been a member of the Board of Trustees 12 years and served as its chief official several terms. He has been an

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Alderman two or three terms since the city of Morrison was incorporated.

Mr. Stocking of this sketch is the only surviving child. He obtained his elementary education at the Morrison High School, where he was graduated in June, 1875. A month later he entered the law office of F. D. Ramsay and read under his instructions one year. He matriculated at the Law School of Albany, N. Y., in 1876, where he completed the prescribed course, and took his degree in 1877. He returned to Morrison and has since been in the practice of his profession. He was admitted to the Bar of his native State, in 1879.

Mr. Stocking was married Feb. 11, 1879, to Kate M., daughter of Thomas and Mary (Stiles) Griffin. They have one daughter, Lena K., born July 29, 1880. Mrs. Stocking was born Nov. 28, 1860, at Morrison. Her parents are natives respectively of New York and Pennsylvania, and are residents of Lee Co., Ill.

Mr. Stocking has been a Republican since he became a citizen. He has served as City Attorney since 1882, when he was elected to fill a vacancy caused by the removal of the incumbent to another State. He was re-elected in 1883, and in 1885, the current year.

Mr. Stocking is a gentleman of modest pretentions, assuming no prerogatives but those of paying his just obligations and observing a due discretion, commonly designated as "minding his own business."

olomon Hubbard, a pioneer of Whiteside County, whither he came in 1838, was born July 19, 1804, in Sangersfield, Oneida Co.,
N. Y. His parents were named Abel and Lila (Andrews) Hubbard, and he was under their care and authority until he reached his majority. In 1825 he went to Sweden, Monroe Co.,
N. Y., where he was married, Aug. 31, 1826, to Sarepta, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Branch) Stone. He purchased a farm in Sweden Township, which he conducted until his removal, in 1830, to Ohio. He there bought a farm in the township of York, in Medina County, on which he prosecuted his agricultural interests until 1838. He sold out in the spring of that year, and after settling his family comfortably he started for Illinois on foot. He walked all the way to Whiteside County, where his brother, E. A. Hubbard, had made a claim for him. He put in a crop on the farm of his brother, and in July went back to Ohio. He started for Illinois with his family and household goods, traveling by canal and the lakes to Chicago, where he left his family and walked to Whiteside County. He obtained three yokes of oxen and two wagons, and went back to Chicago for his family. He occupied the claim of his brother until 1845, and meanwhile improved his own, which was located on the northeast quarter of section 18, Lyndon Township. In the year last mentioned he removed to his farm.

Four sons of Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard responded to the call of the Nation in its hour of danger from foes of its own household: Chauncey B., was born July 4, 1827; he enlisted, and was made Sergeant of Co. B, 75th Ill. Regt. Vol. Inf., and was wounded at the battle of Stone River, in December, 1863, receiving a discharge on account of his injury. He afterward raised a volunteer company, which was assigned to the 145th Ill. Regiment, and on its organization as Co. G he was made its Captain. He served through the remainder of the war. He married Elizabeth Morris, and lives in Clark Co., Dak. Orson K. was born May 24, 1843. He enlisted in Co. B, 75th Ill. Vol. Inf., and was killed Oct. 8, 1862, at the battle of Perryville, Ky. He was shot through the heart. William was born Nov. 20, 1838. He lives in Lincoln, Republic Co., Kan. He also enlisted, and was wounded at Stone River. George H. is the occupant of the homestead. He was born Feb. 16, 1845. In 1861, when 16 years of age, he became a soldier in Co. B, 75th Ill., and received a severe gunshot wound at Shiloh, the ball entering his face and coming out at the back of his head. He was discharged, but on recovery he again enlisted to pay the private score he owed the rebels, reasoning that lightning and minie balls seldon strike twice in the same place. He enrolled in the Eighth Ill. Vol. Cav, and served through the war. He was married in 1871 to Eliza Paulins, who died a year later. Mr. Hubbard was again married, April 2, 1875, to Olive L. Adams. Buttie, Maxie and Edna are their children. Elizabeth was born Sept. 20, 1831, and died in 1848; Elmina A., born Dec. 11, 1836, died in 1848; Darwin, born July 15, 1833, died in 1848.

September, October and November of the fatal year, Death's messenger took away a number of the hitherto unbroken household. Levi was born June 15, 1829, and is a resident of Mapleton, Iowa.

Mrs. Hubbard's father was born Oct. 24, 1779, in Massachusetts, and died Sept. 20, 1849, in Ohio. Her mother was born Dec. 20, 1781, also in the Bay State, and died Oct. 22, 1849, in Ohio.

ontgomery H. Thompson, a farmer on section 9, Jordan Township, has lived in that township since he was 15 years of age, his parents having settled in 1848 on section 28, where they are still living. He received a practical knowledge of the various kinds of agricultural arts on his father's farm, until he began to operate independently, when he purchased 80 acres of wild prairie on section 22. After making important improvements, he sold the place and bought 160 acres, which now constitutes his homestead. It is in good order for farming, with suitable and necessary buildings. Mr. Thompson is breeding high grades of Durham cattle. In political sentiment he is independent.

He was born March 3, 1833, in Erie, Pa., and is the son of John M. Thompson, a native of Madison Co., N. Y., and descended from New England ancestry. The latter was married in that county and removed with his wife and one child to Erie, where the son who is the subject of this sketch was born. Four children were born later, and the whole number included four sons and two daughters. In 1837, the senior Thompson made another transfer of his family and interests, to Palmyra Township, Lee Co., Ill., where they remained 11 years. In 1848 they made a permanent settlement in Whiteside County, and are still living, aged respectively 78 and 76 years.

Mr. Thompson was married at Morrison, Dec. 31, 1862, to Alvira, daughter of Perry and Mary J. (Montgomery) Pierce. The former was born in Vermont and the latter in Ireland. She was born in the north of the Emerald Isle, and her parents were neighbors of the parents and other relatives of President Pierce. The family was prominent in the Irish rebellion in the closing years of the 18th century, and an uncle of the mother of Mrs. Thompson lost his head. She was 22 years of age when she came to the United States, where she was married, and located with her husband in Monroe Co., N. Y., at a place called Mendon. Mrs. Thompson was born there March 4, 1839. When she was eight years of age, her parents came West. Her father was a soldier of 1812 and received a serious wound. Two of her brothers entered the military service of the United States during the civil war, the younger of whom was killed by the bursting of a shell. Her father located first at Rock Falls and afterward in Sterling Township. To Mr. and Mrs. Thompson nine children have been born. Three died in infancy. Marian I. married John Muntz, a farmer in Jordan Township. Alice J., James F., Ada R., John I. and Robert M. are the names of those who are still members of the family circle. Mrs. Thompson is a member of the Christian Church.

udge Joseph Golder, whose portrait appears on the opposite page, is a resident of Sterling, and was born on the Hudson River, in Dutchess Co., N. Y., Sept. 20, 1814. His father, William Golder, was also a native of the Empire State, and a farmer; and his mother, nee Mary Chase, was a native of Rhode Island.

Judge Golder was only eight years of age when his mother died, and 12 years old when his father died. After the latter event he went to live with M. J. Conklin, his brother-in-law in Western New York, where he was a laborer on a farm and a pupil at school until he reached the age of 18 years. At the age of 22 he came to Illinois, and in 1838 he bought 200 acres in McHenry County, where he followed the vocation of a farmer until 1848. Being then elected Judge of Probate for that county, he sold out and moved to Woodstock, the county seat, where he remained four years in the discharge of his official duties. He was also Justice of the Peace for 12 years, and County Treasurer and Assessor, by appointment.

In 1852 he left Woodstock and came to Sterling, this county, where he resided six years, when he bought a half section of land in Montmorency Township, this county, moved upon it and improved it.

While there he was elected to the office of Supervisor. He resided there from 1858 to 1868, when he sold the place and returned to Sterling, where he has since made his home, with the exception of one winter spent in California, one in Texas and three in Florida.

In his political principles he is a Republican; both himself and Mrs. G. are members of the Congregational Church of Sterling.

Judge Golder was married March 23, 1837, to Prudence S. Goodrich, a native of New York State, and they have had five children, four of whom are living, namely: William A., who was born May 30, 1838, married Hellen Green, and has two children, —Hugh and Lena; Alonzo C., who was born April 4, 1840, and died April 2, 1862; Eliza I., who was born April 10, 1842, married L. C. Jenkins and has seven children,—William, Harry, Lotta, Ella, Lewis, Robert and Prudence; Emma J., who was born March 22, 1845, and became the wife of Moses Dillon and the mother of Mary, Maggie, Alice, Joseph J. and Moses, Jr.; Ella A., who was born July 1, 1847, and is now Mrs. N. G. Van Slant.

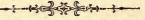
efferson Hannis, general farmer on section 8, Genesee Township, was born March 14, 1848, in Luzerne Co., Pa. (See sketch of John Hannis.) He was nine years of age when his parents went to Henry Co., Iowa, whence they removed, two and a half years later, to Carroll Co., Ill., locating on a farm in Wysox Township. He was the oldest but one of six children, and is the only one now living. He was brought up on his father's farm and received a common-school education.

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His marriage to Sarah Wallace occurred Aug. 14, 1875, at Mt. Carroll. Mrs. Hannis is the daughter of Joel and Rebecca (Romany) Wallace, and she was born Dec. 27, 1851, in Wysox Township, Carroll Co., Ill., where her parents located about a year after their marriage, removing from New York, their native State. She was reared at home and was educated in the district schools and in the seminary at Mt. Carroll. Her father died in 1873, and her mother still resides in Wysox Township. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hannis have been three in number: Linnie E. was born Dec. 27, 1879; Miles M., Feb. 12, 1882; Ruth died while an infant.

Two years subsequent to marriage, Mr. Hannis worked a farm "on shares," and in 1877 removed to Genesee Township. He purchased the farm on which he has since prosecuted his business as a farmer, then comprising 80 acres and now including 120 acres, he having added 40 acres by later purchase. He is a careful and judicious farmer, and raises several varieties of stock.

Politically, he is a Republican, and has held several local offices. He is a Trustee in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife is also a member.



athan Thompson, retired merchant and farmer, residing at Prophetstown, is a son a of Nathan and Lucy (Plumb) Thompson, and was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., March 16 9, 1822. His father was a native of the same county, was a physician of the old allopathic school, and died in that county in October, 1837, when in his 60th year. His mother was a native of Connecticut, and died in Saratoga Co., N. Y., in 1852. They were the parents of six children, four of whom yet survive. Mary is the wife of Ira Brockett, a retired merchant residing in Saratoga County. Charles has been for the past 30 years cashier for the Mohawk Bank in Schenectady Co., N. Y., one of the oldest and most reliable banks of that vicinity. Martha resides in Jacksonville, Florida. Nathan is next in the order of birth.

The father of the subject of this biographical notice had several farms in Saratoga Co., N. Y., and Nathan was reared to manhood on one of these farms, receiving the advantages afforded by the common schools. When 21 years of age, in 1843, he came West, and located in Elgin, this State, where he remained two years. In March, 1845, he came to this county, locating near Prophetstown, on a farm, and followed that occupation for some time. In 1852, he formed a partnership with Andrew J. Tuller, and they erected a store building in the village of Prophetstown, and placed in it a general stock of merchandise. The co-partnership existed for 15 years, during which time Mr. Thompson also carried At the present time (1883) he is on farming.

the proprietor of 500 acres of land in Prophetstown Township, which he leases. Upon the organization of the First National Bank at Prophetstown, he was elected its President, and held the office several years.

Mr. Thompson was united in marriage in Prophetstown, Dec. 22, 1867, to Miss Sarah J. Parrott, a native of Vermont, in which State she was born, and she died March 28, 1882.



aron Henry Martin, druggist, at Morrison, was born at Fitch's Point, Washington Co., N. Y., July 25, 1838. Joseph Martin, his father, is and has been all his life a farmer, and is still engaged in agricultural pursuits on the homestead where his son was born. The former was born in April, 1796, and married Lucy Palen, a native of Essex Co., N. Y. Their seven children were named Mary E., Aaron H., Lambert

A., William R., Martha L., Josephus, John D. Mr. Martin was reared to man's estate on the farm where he was born. He had a predilection for the medical profession, and at 20 years of age he came West and entered the office of Dr. Lucius Clark, of Rockford, as a student. He read diligently about 18 months, when he yielded to the pressure brought to bear on the young men of that generation, and determined to enter the Army of the United States. He enlisted at Rockford, in 1861, in Co. K, 74th Regt., Ill. Vol. Inf., Colonel Marsh, commanding. He enrolled for three years, and his regiment was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland in the Division of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis. Mr. Martin served as a private about 14 months, and encountered the chances of war in the battles at Perryville and Stone River. In 1862 he was placed in charge of the medical dispensary connected with the hospital at Nashville, Tenn., which position he occupied until the expiration of his period of enlistment. He received honorable discharge June 30, 1865, at the close of the war, and returned to Rockford.

The position he had filled in the dispensary at Nashville, had awakened in him a predilection for the drug business, and he obtained a situation in the drug-store of Potter & Harding, of Rockford, in whose interests he operated two years, meanwhile gaining a comprehensive and practical knowledge of the trade.

He came to Morrison in the fall of 1867 and, associated with William Clendenin, purchased the drug business and stock of S. T. Harding. They conducted their business operations on the same site 12 successive years. During that time the expanding character of their relations required more commodious quarters, and they erected the brick building which has since been devoted to the prosecution of the same trade. In 1875 a branch store was established at Moline, with Mr. Clendenin as personal manager. The firm dissolved its relations in January, 1881, Mr. Martin retaining the Morrison branch. He has since transacted a successful and popular business, and is one of the most extensive dealers in in the avenue of trade in which he is operating in Whiteside County.

Mr. Martin is one of the leading citizens of Morrison, in point of reliability, probity and uprightness, and enjoys the general esteem. He belongs to the Presbyterian Church, and has officiated as Superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is a member of Post Alpheus Clark, G. A. R. and of the A. O. U. W. In 1880 and 1881 he served as City Treasurer.

He was united in marriage to Sarah E. Lewis, Jan. 26, 1869. Following is the record of their children: Mattie J. was born March 15, 1870; Lottie A., July 9, 1871 (died Sept. 2, 1871); Edith B., Jan. 7, 1878; Henry Dwelle, July 15, 1881 (died Jan. 15, 1884). Mrs. Martin was born Aug. 27, 1849, in Knox Co., Ohio, and is the daughter of M. Y. and Martha J. Lewis.

illiam Cavert, of the firm of Cavert & Mallory, proprietors of the Sterling Iron Works, was born in Washington Co., Pa., Dec. 20, 1837, and is the son of John and Anna (Fulton) Cavert, also natives of the same county. When 13 years of age he left home, and worked on a farm until he was 16 years old. He then learned the carriage-making and blacksmithing trade, at which he worked until 1861; next, learning the business of an "artist," he followed that until 1869, since which time he has been engaged in the machinists' trade. In company with Messrs.

Mason & Smith, he in 1874 bought out the iron department of the Empire Feed-Mill Company, and turned the same into their present "Sterling Iron Works." These gentlemen are carrying on a prosperous trade.

Mr. Cavert is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and I. O. O. F., and in political principles is a Republican.

He came to Sterling in 1858, and has since resided on Fourth Street, between B and C Streets.

May 18, 1865, he was married to Miss Hattie E. Brainard, a native of the State of New York.



uren S. Brewer, farmer and stock-raiser, section 23, Tampico Township, was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., March 18, 1838. His father, Hiram Brewer, also a native of the Bay State, was a farmer and mechanic, but is now retired and resides in Washington, D. C, where he was time-keeper for the Government during the erection of the extension of the Capitol building. The maiden name of the mother of Auren S. was Clarissa Hollister, also a native of Massachusetts. Both the parents were of Scotch descent and of New England ancestry.

When Mr. Brewer, the subject of this sketch, was 14 years of age, his parents removed with their family to Maryland, settling near the United States capital. At the age of 22 he set out upon the buffeting sea of life for himself, and the first position he had was the charge of the transfer while constructing the bridges. and then the superintendency of a division of the Orange & Alexandria Railroad, for a period of two years. Next, he was in the service of the Adams Express Company for some time. The route changing to the Southern Express Company, he continued as express messenger for a period. At this time the War of the Rebellion was inaugurated, and Mr. Brewer accepted the position of Inspector of Guns for the Confederate Army; but in the fall of 1862 he returned North. In this movement he experienced some difficulty, as the rebels, supposing him to be a Federal spy, interrupted his travels. He next accepted a position in the banking house of Lewis, Johnson & Co., at Washington City (yet in existence), and remained there nine years; then he was employed at the Patent Office two years; then in the Treasury Department until 1877, when he emigrated West and located upon his present farm, near Tampico, which he had bought in 1867. It comprises 240 acres, well improved, and is a splendid place. Besides, he still owns property in Washington, which yields an annual rental of \$600, besides several small tenements. He is one of the most extensive farmers in that portion of the county, and makes a specialty of raising Clydesdale horses and Short-horn cattle.

In his principles of civil government, he is a stanch Republican, and he takes a zealous hold of local interests; he has been Township Supervisor since the spring of 1884, and has also held other offices in the township

He was married July 12, 1870, in Milford, Otsego Co., N. Y., to Miss Amelia A. Barnard, who was born in Milford, April 14, 1837. Her parents were Deacon M. and Adelia (Grover) Barnard, natives respectively of New York and New England, and of English ancestry. Her parents dying early in her life, she began school-teaching at the age of 16 years. After teaching about three terms, she graduated at the Delaware Literary Institute at Franklin, Delaware Co., N. Y., at the age of 20 years. She succeeded well in her calling. Mr. and Mrs. Brewer have had three children, namely: Hattie, who was born June 28, 1871, and died April 15, 1879; Clara, who was born Sept. 10, 1873; and Freddie, born Sept. 29, 1875. Mrs. Brewer is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

e Los Parker is a farmer on section 28, Garden Plain Township. He was born April 14, 1835, in Wells, Rutland Co., Vt., and is the grandson of Abel. Parker, the first settler of Garden Plain. He is the second son of Abel, Jr., and Amanda (Goodspeed) Parker. His parents were among the earliest settlers of Rutland Co., Vt. Ansel Goodspeed, his maternal grandfather, was Town Clerk of Wells 46 consecutive years. He was also a Justice of the Peace and a Representative in the General Assembly of the Green Mountain State. He was born in Barnstable, Mass.

Mr. Parker was brought up on his father's farm,

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and educated in the public schools of his native town. At 14 he engaged with a carpenter and joiner to acquire a knowledge of the business in which he was employed two years. He then clerked one year in a drug store.

In 1853 he came West to find a home and business. At Chicago he entered the employ of the Chicago & Galena Railroad corporation, in whose interests he operated until the spring of 1855, when he came to Whiteside County, and worked at the business of a carpenter one year. He then engaged in mercantile affairs at Garden Plain Corners. In 1860 he sold out and went overland to Pike's Peak, arriving at his destination after about 60 days' travel. He spent a few months in prospecting and mining, and returned home on account of ill health. He turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and in 1863 bought a farm on the southeast quarter of section 28. The place was under partial improvement, having a small frame house and a few acres of prairie, which had been plowed. The place is now supplied with a valuable set of farm buildings, trees and shrubs of different varieties. The proprietor is engaged in mixed husbandry, and is interested in raising cattle and sheep, and also in conducting a dairy.

Mr. Parker was married Dec. 25, 1860, to Mary E., daughter of Jacob L. and Rosina (Baker) Parker, and they have six children: Wilbur, Harry J., Fred L., Jessie E., Albert J. and Nellie Edith. Minnie died in infancy. Mr. Parker is the representative of the children of the first marriage of his grandfather, Abel Parker.

oseph Jacobs, deceased, formerly a farmer of Tampico Township, was born in Castile, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1828, and was reared to manhood as a farmer's son. During his youth the family changed residence to a point on the Genesee River, in Allegany County, same State, where he received his education. On arriving at the age of 21 he came to Illinois, and settled in La Salle County, near Sandwich. A year later he removed to a farm near Anrora, Ill. While living here he was married, and soon afterward he moved upon a farm in DeKalb Co., Ill, near Sandwich, and he came thence to this county and located upon an 80-acre tract of land in Tampico Township, which he improved 10 years, and then he moved to another 80-acre piece of land on section 23, near the village of Tampico, half of which has since been incorporated into the village plat. He afterward bought 80 acres more on section 10, and the whole tract of land he improved and occupied up to the date of his death, July 21, 1881.

Mr. Jacobs was a kind husband and father, a quiet neighbor, and a useful citizen. He was a reliable Republican, a member of the I. O. O. F., and he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Jacobs is also a member of the same. He was married Jan. 23, 1850, to Miss Mary E. Smith, daughter of Jehiel and Roxanna (White) Smith. Her father, a farmer, was a native of Vermont, and her mother of New York. After her parents were married they settled in Allegany Co., N. Y., where she was born, Nov. 12, 1831, and she was 18 years of age when the family emigrated West, settling in DeKalb Co., Ill. She is the mother of four children: Alphia Eugene (see sketch); J. Marion, who resides in Brown Co., Dak., engaged in farming; Mary Evaline, who married Dr. A. H. Morse, and resides in Walcott, Dak. and Albert H., at home.

Montmorency Township, connected his fortunes with the development of Whiteside County, in December, 1855, when he became, by purchase, the proprietor of So acres of land, which formed the nucleus of further purchases, whereby he became the owner of 400 acres of land situated in Whiteside and Lee Counties. He has displayed his sense and judgment in the erection of exceptionally good buildings, ranking with the best in the county, his dwelling and barns having cost over \$6,000. He keeps an average herd of 75 head of cattle, 15 horses, and fattens about 100 hogs and from one to two car-loads of cattle annually.

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Mr. Sturtz was born Jan. 7, 1829, in Somerset Co., Pa., and is the oldest son and second child of John and Rebecca (Beal) Sturtz. His parents were lifelong residents of the State of Pennsylvania. Their children were named Kate, Hiram, Herman, Mar-

garet, Christine, Charles, Susan, Noah, Edward and Louisa. Until he was 20 years of age, Mr. Sturtz was engaged in the acquisition of his education in the common schools and in farm labor. At that period he found himself with the privilege of his own maintenance in his possession, and with an undisputed right to build his own fortune. He began the contest by farm work during the summer seasons and by teaching winters. He passed five years in this alternate method of operation, and at the close of that time he came to Whiteside County, as stated.

In political connection Mr. Sturtz is a Republican. He has officiated six years as Highway Commissioner, and in the spring of 1885 (current year), he was elected Supervisor of Montmorency. He is a member of the Sterling Lodge of Odd Fellows.

As a leading agriculturist and a representative citizen of Whiteside County, we place the portrait of Mr. Sturtz in the galaxy of portraits of prominent and representative men of the county given in this ALBUM.

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harles Hooks Slocumb, a retired farmer resident at Albany, was born Nov. 14, 1817, near Carmi, White Co., Ill. Rev. Samuel Slocumb, his father, was a native of Georgia, and was born Nov. 23, 1783, in Atlanta. The family trace their descent in a direct line from Anthony, Giles and Edward Slocumb, who came to America from England in 1637. The first named is recorded as the first landed proprietor by purchase of 103 acres, which was called New Plymouth and is now included in Taunton and vicinity. Giles settled in Portsmouth, R. I., and died there in 1682. Edward is on record as one of the Supervisors of Highways in Taunton, June 1, 1647. There is no further record of him. The Slocumb family of Whiteside County are lineal descendants from Giles Slocumb. Joseph Slocumb, great-grandfåther of C. H. Slocumb, was a merchant at Atlanta, Ga., early in the 18th century, and he had two sons, John Charles and Ezekiel. The former was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and became a Methodist preacher. About the year 1800 he went to Kentucky, whence he removed about five years later to Concord, White Co., Ill., and there died, about 1825.

Ezekiel lived in North Carolina after the close of

the War of the Revolution, and from 1812 to 1818 he was a member of what was then designated the "House of Commons" of that State. He was a valiant soldier in the Colonial struggle with England, and was a Lieutenant at the battle of Moore's Creek. He was promoted to a Colonelcy for bravery in action. Samuel Slocumb, son of John Charles, went with his parents to Kentucky, and in 1812 he removed to the Territory of Illinois, settling near Carmi. The second struggle with Great Britain called him into the military service in the same year, and he became an officer. He married Mary Ann Beck, March 21, 1804, and settled to the pursuit of farming in Concord. He was a man of recognized abilities and became Postmaster at Concord. He also held other important official positions at that place. In 1833 he went to Knox Co., Ill., where he settled on Government land and engaged in farming. He built a log house entirely without nails, covered with clapboards bound in place with poles, and having a puncheon floor. He lived on the place five years, and in 1838 settled where the village of Albany now stands. He died there Dec. 29, 1859. His wife's death took place Feb. 24, 1851. He officiated many years as a local preacher in the Methodist Church, and was a farmer nearly all his life. After coming to Albany he was made Justice of the Peace and discharged the duties of the position a number of years. To him and his wife 11 children were born: Samuel lives in La Bette Co., Kan.; William W. is a steamboat captain and lives at Winona, Minn. With the exception of Mr. Slocumb of this sketch no others are living. Samuel Slocumb died at the age of 76 years. He was six years old when the Republic entered upon its first stage of existence under the administration of a President, and he died during the executive term of the 15th head of the nation. He was always a pioneer, and encountered the trials, privations and vicissitudes of the period of first things successively in White, Knox and Whiteside Counties, and at the time of his death, Albany was just emerging from its formative stage. If the record of his experiences as pioneer farmer and preacher had been preserved, the recital would have possessed the interest of a. work of fiction.

When the family removed to Knox County they traveled with the aid of ox and horse teams, driving their stock and camping and cooking by the wayside.

There were no mills to grind grain, and their food was shaved corn, or hominy made by pounding the grain in a mortar; and, having plenty of milk, they subsisted on mush and milk. What would they have said if they could have forseen the time when their wholesome but compulsory food would be served as a luxury on aristocratic tables?

Charles H. Slocumb was 20 years old when his parents removed to Albany. He rented five acres of land and engaged in farming in 1839. In the winter which ensued he chopped wood, at 25 cents per cord. In 1840 he established a sort of independent transportation line, carrying passengers to various points in the county. He did a good business, as many travelers came to Albany on the river who had business inland. After pursuing this vocation two years, he entered a claim in the (now) township of Newton, where he erected a log house, the material for which was removed from Albany. He made his land claim at Dixon in 1842, whither he went for the purpose, accompanied by his brother. Associated with two brothers, he improved and fenced 160 acres, on which he lived until his removal in 1851 to the township of Garden Plain. He at first bought 40 acres of land, to which he added by subsequent purchases of State land until he was the possessor of 218 acres. He occupied his estate until 1878, when he rented the property and removed to Albany.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. (Bennett) Slocumb was born March 23, 1830, in Cazenovia, Madison Co., N. Y. She is the oldest daughter of Lyman and Susan E. (Latham) Bennett. Her father was born Nov. 8, 1802, in Ludlow, Hampden Co., Mass., of English parentage. He went to Cazenovia, where he was married Oct. 31, 1827. Susan Elizabeth Latham, who became his wife, was born in Norwich, Conn., in September, 1808, and while yet young went to Madison County with her aunts. In the fall of 1835 the family set out for Whiteside County, traveling in the primitive method then in vogue. They had an ox team as a motive power and went to Buffalo, where they embarked on a steamboat for Detroit, their team coming across the lakes by the same boat; and it was again brought into requisition in the journey from the City of the Straits to Whiteside County. The family brought all their personal possessions, and they camped and cooked their food while on the way to their destination.

Mr. Bennett entered a claim on the north bank of Rock River, opposite Portland, where he built a log cabin, and resided about four years. At the end of that time Mr. Bennett went to what is now the township of Newton. He entered a claim, built a log dwelling, and fenced and otherwise improved 40 acres of land, on which he was a resident until 1859. the year in which he located in Albany Township. A few years later he moved to the village of Albany, which was his home until his death, which transpired March 3, 1884. His wife died April 9, 1873. Their children included two sons and eight daughters, and all but one lived to reach maturity: Elizabeth was married to C. H. Slocumb, Oct. 23, 1848; Helen M. is the wife of David C. Hanks, and lives in Albany; Harriet A. is the wife of A. T. Jenks, of Stillwater, Minn.; Lewis D. is a resident of Lyons, Iowa; Alice married J. F. Hopper, and is a resident of Albany; Irene is the wife of Charles Paddock, and lives at Albany; Emily Jane and Sophronia are deceased. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Slocumb now living are: Lyman C., Samuel Chester, Sylvester B., Grandus H., Robert D. and Mabel Azelma: four children are not living.

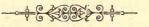
illiam J. Love, stock dealer at Tampico, was born in Greene Co., Pa., June 10, 1844. His father, George Love, was a native of England, a farmer, who came to America in early life and settled in Greene Co., Pa., where he married Mrs. Hannah Leonard, *nee* Reinhart, a native of that county and of German ancestry.

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Mr. Love was only four years old when his father died. His mother afterward married William Adams, a-native of Ohio. Two years after the death of his father, Mrs. Love moved West with her family, locating in Fairfield Township, Bureau Co., Ill. When he became of age, Mr. Love began farming on his own account, on a tract of 160 acres, in that township, where he continued until 1883, when he came to Tampico and purchased three lots, with a good dwelling, where he has since lived; and since his location here he has devoted his attention to dealing in live stock, buying and selling about 100 car-loads annually.

In politics he is a thorough Republican. When

he was about 25 years of age, March 23, 1870, he married Miss Margaret, daughter of Lodowick and Anna Underhill. Her father was born in New York and her mother in Kentucky. Mrs. Love was born in Yorktown Township, Henry Co., Ill., Aug. 10, 1852, but she was brought up and educated in Mc-Donough County, this State, where her parents still reside. Mr. and Mrs. Love are the parents of three children, namely: Claud D., who was born June 6, 1871; May, May 31, 1873; and Arling, Sept. 27, 1879.



r. David Wilson Lundy, deceased, formerly a practicing physician and surgeon at Albany, was born March 10, 1842, in East Guillambury, York, Canada. He was the son of Judah and Elizabeth (Lepard) Lundy, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and removed thence to Canada, where they are still living.

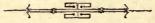
Dr. Lundy received his primary education at the grammar school. He was of studions, reflective temperament, and early in the course of his educational career determined on a professional life. While in comparative youth he entered the office of Dr. Noble, of Sharon, Ont., under whose preceptorship he read medicine. He matriculated in 1861, at Victoria College, in Coburg, where he accomplished the rigid course of study required by the regulations of that institution, and was graduated with honor, May 3, 1865. He was Delineator of Anatomy in the college while completing his studies, and was prominent while yet a student for his proficiency in the science and art of surgery.

Dr. Lundy entered upon his practice at Albany, whither he came soon after completing his course, of study. He at once established a substantial and popular business, in which he continued without intermission with the exception of a few months spent in Canada. He formed at Albany a partnership with Dr. H. M. Booth, which was in existence but a short time.

Dr. Lundy was a man of fine character. His intellectual qualities were pre-eminent, and he was always an ardent student. He was considered a leader in the surgical branch of his profession, and in common practice as well. He was fitted by nature for his profession, his calm, equable temperament rendering him an auxiliary to the sick-room in the capacity of friend and nurse as well as of physician.

He was married May 17, 1866, to Sarah C., daughter of George and Elizabeth (Rockey) Slaymaker, natives of Lancaster Co., Pa. Mr. Slaymaker was born in 1799, and came to Whiteside County about 1855, with his family. He died July 17, 1881, in Newton Township, where he was a farmer. Mrs. Slaymaker was born Feb. 28, 1815, and is still living. Mrs. Lundy was born Aug. 28, 1844, in Lancaster Co., Pa., and came with her parents to Whiteside County. Dr. and Mrs. Lundy had two daughters: Mary E. was born at Albany, Oct. 25, 1867; and Kate E. was born March 19, 1869. The elder is engaged in teaching.

Dr. Lundy died in April, 1881, losing his life by an accident on the railroad. He was on his way to Cordova to perform a surgical operation, when the bridge over the Meredocia sank under the weight of the train, having been rendered insecure by recent high water, which had destroyed the highway bridges in the vicinity. Dr. Lundy was the only citizen of Albany who was injured. ' His loss was regarded as a public calamity.



leary C. Brown, general farmer and stockraiser, section 28, Tampico Township, was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., April 19, 1829, his father being Allen Brown, a mason and farmer, and a native also of that State. At the age of 24 years, having previously learned the trade of stone-mason, he came West, spent a few months in La Salle County, this State, and in 1854 entered an 80-acre tract in Tampico Township; and on this he commenced to make improvements, while boarding with a neighbor, and soon he made his residence upon it. This is the place he still occupies, but he has increased his landed possessions to 320 acres, all improved and in fine condition. Mr. Brown has an imported stallion from France, valued at \$2,000.

Dec. 6, 1857, is the date of Mr. Brown's marriage, at Erie, this county, to Miss Catherine, daughter of William H. and Susan (Vanbiber) Gray. Her par-

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ents were natives of Ohio, and of English ancestry, who settled on a farm in Athens Co., Ohio, where Mrs. Brown was born, July 25, 1835. She was 12 years of age when the family changed residence to a point near Pekin, Ill. Afterward they moved to New Bedford, Bureau County, and finally to Erie, this county, where she was educated. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been the parents of four children, two of whom have died. The living are: Herbert E., born Oct. 6, 1859, residing at home; and Willis, who was born Feb. 5, 1861, married Miss Minnie Badgley, and resides in Tampico, the owner of 80 acres on section 27 in this township. Their biographical sketches are given more fully elsewhere in this volume. The deceased are Estella, who died Nov. 23, 1861, at the age of about three years; and Mary, who was born Dec. 18, 1863, and died Sept. 9, 1864.

Mr. Brown, the subject of this sketch, in his political views, is a National Greenbacker. He has been honored by his fellow citizens with the offices of Justice of the Peace, and Township Clerk, Treasurer, Trustee, etc. Both himself and Mrs. B. are members of the Methodist Protestant Church.



dwin A. Emmons, farmer, section 31, Tampico Township, was born in Coloma Township, this county, Feb. 4, 1847, his parents being Samuel and Malinda (Booth) Emmons. His father, a native of Pennsylvania and a farmer by occupation, settled in Tampico Township in 1870, and died Feb. 29, 1880, at the age of 67 years. Edwin's mother was born in Virginia, and died July 24, 1883, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Nancy J. Macomber, in Sterling.

The subject of this sketch, the elder of the two children born to his parents, was married the first time in Sterling, Jan. 25, 1867, to Miss Sarah Pike, a native of the State of New York. His second marriage occurred in Tampico, March 1, 1876, when he wedded Miss Irene Foy, daughter of Daniel and Matilda (Williams) Foy. Her father is a native of New York, and her mother of Kentucky. The latter were married in Hancock County, this State, and after a residence for some time in Tampico Township, this county, moved in 1874 to Phillips Co., Kan. Mrs. Emmons was born in this county, Dec. 17, 1852. She is now the mother of two children, namely: Mabel, who was born June 28, 1877; and Minnie, born Jan. 1, 1883.

Mr. Emmons occupies the old homestead, which he now owns and which comprises 200 acres of well improved land. He is a School Director, and in his political views is a decided Republican.

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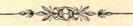
oshua Hollinshead, farmer, section 8, Ustick Township, is the oldest son of John and Elizabeth (Rush) Hollinshead, pioneers of Whiteside County of 1839. The first three years after they came to Illinois they lived in Clyde Township. His father was born Jan. 6, 1798, in New Jersey. He went thence to Canada and was a resident there during McKenzie's Rebellion, or the Patriot War, in which he was a participant and did valiant service in behalf of the Canadian insurgents. His wife was the great-niece of Benj. Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. They had eight children,-Joshua, Julia A., Jacob W., Daniel, Lydia, Charles, Mary and Emily E. John Hollinshead lived and died on the farm under the bluffs of Ustick Township, whereon he settled when he first came there, and on which he was buried.

Mr. Hollinshead was born Sept. 7, 1827, in Canada, and came thence with his parents to Whiteside County in June, 1839. He is the proprietary owner of 202 acres of land in Ustick Township, and has placed 80 acres under cultivation. He is a liberal Democrat and has been Supervisor two years and also Assessor three years, besides having held other positions of minor importance. He is a member of the Masonic Order.

He was first married Oct. 7, 1848, in Ustick Township, to Miss Nancy S. Ingham, and they had two children,—John D. and Reuben P. The mother died March 25, 1858. Mrs. Mehitable M. (Applebee) Lawrence became the wife of Mr. Hollinshead April 5, 1865. She was the widow of Albert G. Lawrence. By her second marriage she became the mother of five children,—Lilla M., George L., Georgiana, Mattie I. and Emma E. The first and third daughters died in infancy, and the mother died July 9, 1882. Mr. Hollinshead was again matried Aug. 21, 1883,

at Morrison, to Miss Emma Wilson. She was born Nov. 6, 1858, at St. Louis, Mo.

The portrait of Mr. Hollinshead, which is given on the opposite page, is presented with much satisfaction as a representative of the pioneer element of Whiteside County, whose ancestry and record correspond in honorable prominence.



illis L. Brown, general farmer, section 30' Tampico Township, was born Feb. 5, 1861, in Tampico, and is the son of E. C. Brown, whose sketch is given in this ALBUM. He was educated in the common schools of his native township and in the Northern Illinois College at Fulton, this county.

On arriving at the age of manhood, he married Miss Minnie Badgley, daugh er of J Perry Badgley, who was educated in the village of Tampico. He then settled on the farm of 80 acres which he still occupies. It is all improved, and under Mr. Brown's good judgment and industry it doubtless will increase in value.

In political principles Mr. B. is a Republican, and both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

bel Parker, deceased, was the first permanent settler in the township of Garden Plain. He located in a grove, which has since borne his name, adopting the prevalent sentiment of the pioneers of the prairies by selecting a situation in the timber. Mr. Parker was, presumably, a native of Connecticut, where it is certain his parents, Abel and Elinor Parker, were born. They were pioneer settlers of Poultney, Rutland Co., Vt. Later, the senior Parker bought a mill property in the adjoining town of Wells, where he pursued his business until his removal to Illinois, in 1836. On the 30th day of June he started, with his wife and nine children, to Whiteside County, traveling with two pairs of horses and two wagons. The party remained at Naperville two weeks, after which they proceeded to Garden Plain Township, where they arrived August 29th. The household

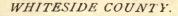
effects were sent by the lake route, in charge of Jacob L. Parker, the second son. The location of the claim of Abel Parker was on section 25, township 21, range 3.

He was born Aug. 21, 1772. Clarissa Stephens became his wife April 18, 1799, and their children, six in number, were named Horace, Lydia, Abel, Betsey, Willard and Sarah. The mother died Oct. 12, 1810. Abel Parker was again married March 7, 1811, to Eleanor Howe, and they had 10 children: David is deceased. A full sketch of his life, together with a portrait, has been supplied for this work, by his son, C. D. Parker, and may be found elsewhere; Jacob L. is deceased, and is represented in this volume by a personal narration, furnished by his son, James L.; Phœbe is deceased; Clarissa L. and Eliza T. are among the survivors, as is Francis; Erminia is deceased; Edwin and Hiram are famous in Garden Plain Township, and sketches of them may be found elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Parker was born Nov. 1, 1789, and died Oct. 29, 1869. Abel Parker died Nov. 25, 1839.



oseph Spear is one of the most substantial and enterprising agriculturists of Montmorency Township. He resides on section 24, where he located in 1860, removing there from Coloma Township. He came to Whiteside County in 1854, when he was 21 years of age and there became the proprietor ot a farm by purchase. Six years later, he transferred his family and interests to Montmorency Township, selling the farm from which he removed. He first purchased 160 acres of land, and has continued to buy until he is the owner of 1,009 acres in Whiteside County, all improved. Besides, he holds valuable interests in both Sterling and Rock Falls. In political faith and connection Mr. Spear is a Republican.

He was born July 21, :833, in Newbury, Vt., where he remained through his minority and was educated in the common and high schools. His parents, James and Mary (Sevage) Spear, were born respectively in Vermont and Canada. They passed the entire course of their married lives in the Green Mountain State, and they died there. Their chil-



dren were: Albert G., Julia A., Charlotte, William and Joseph.

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The marriage of Mr. Spear to Maria D. Sturtevant took place April 5, 1860, in Coloma Township, and to them have been born five children—Harry W., William H., Eugene V., Ernest B. and Joseph D. Mrs. Spear is the daughter of Isaac and Susan (Summers) Sturtevant, of whom a personal narration is given elsewhere. The eight children of Mr. and Mrs. Sturtevant were born in the following order: Jane, Maria D., Henry J., William S., Jerome B., Emma A., Susan O. and Ida M. Mrs. Spear was born in Vermont, Nov. 18, 1836.

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eorge R. Hamilton is a pioneer of Lyndon Township and the son of a pioneer. Father and son came to Whiteside County in 1835. Adam R. Hamilton, the former, was born Oct. 12, 1791, in Massachusetts. He was married to Nancy Miller, April 18, 1813. She was born Feb. 9, 1792, in Massachusetts, and became the mother of eight children. George R. was born in Northampton, Hampshire Co., Mass., Feb. 24, 1820. When he was three years of age his father removed his family to Orleans Co., N. Y., traveling on the Erie Canal to Rochester, where it then terminated. Their further transit was made with teams to Clarendon, where they were pioneer settlers. The senior Hamilton bought land in the timber, built a log house and was a resident there until 1835, when he sold his estate and came to Whiteside County, where he was one of the earliest of the permanent settlers. Only four families preceded his arrival, and the county was not set off from Jo Davies County for some months afterward. His claim was made on section 19, town 20, range 5 east, now Lyndon Township. Three families-those of Mr. Hamilton, W. D. Dudley and C. G. Woodruffleft the State of New York at the same time, each with a pair of horses and a wagon. A month was consumed in the overland journey to Chicago. The families stopped for a time at Plainfield, in Will County, about 25 miles from Chicago, while the men went on in advance. Mr. Hamilton was accompanied by his son John, and after making his claim he returned for his family, leaving John to construct

a dwelling, into which they moved. Through the first winter it was covered with hay and had no floor. In the spring following a larger house was built, which was of a more aristocratic type, covered with shakes and having a puncheon floor. A door to the establishment was made of the boards from a picking box, and it had wooden hinges and latch. Chicago was the place of supplies, and the journey there and back occupied from eight to thirteen days. Adam R. Hamilton passed the remainder of his life in the improvement and cultivation of the farm on which he first settled, dying in 1865. His wife died in 1860. They had eight children, six of whom are still living: John M. is a farmer in Lyndon Township (see sketch); Louisa B. is the wife of J. W. Olds, of Lyndon; George R. is next in order of birth; Adam'R. lives in California; Mary E. married John Garlick; and Amelia lives in Nebraska.

Mr. Hamilton of this sketch was 15 years of age when he accompanied his parents to Whiteside County, and he assisted his father in the improvement of the farm on which the family located and which is now his property.

He was married May 28, 1867, to Hannah L. Belt, who was born in Ohio, and is the daughter of Benjamin and Deborah Belt. (See sketch of B. Belt.) They have two children,—George W. and Louie Effie.

With the exception of two seasons, Mr. Hamilton has lived on the homestead since his removal to Whiteside County. The place includes 315 acres, all in good agricultural condition.

ewis L. Griffin, general farmer and stockraiser, section 20, Tampico Township, was born Sept. 30, 1834, near Lake George, Town of Bolton, Warren Co., N. Y., his parents being Garles B. and Lucinda (Kenney) Griffin, natives also of the Empire State. His father was a follower of agriculture.

Until 25 years of age Mr. Griffin was an inmate of his paternal home, being brought up on the farm and in attendance at the common schools. After marriage he resided in the town of Chester, Warren County, for two years, when, in 1865, he came West and settled in Sugar Grove, Kane Co., Ill. After a

year's residence there he removed to Bristol Township, Kendall County, this State; thence to Plano, same county; and in 1872 he settled upon the quarter section where he now resides. His farm is well improved, and he makes a specialty of raising fine Durham cattle.

Mr. Griffin was married in his native county and township, Jan. 29, 1860, to Miss Emily, daughter of John R. and Judith (Bradt) Bradley, natives of the Empire State. Mrs. Griffin was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., May 26, 1843, and when they were three years of age her parents moved with their family to Bennington Co., Vt. and nine years afterward to Warren Co., N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Griffin are the parents of three children, namely. Marvin L., who married Miss Flora Winchell and resides in Tampico; Dora, who married Joseph Scherett and lives in Logan Township, Ida Co., Iowa; and Hattie, who married Marion LaDue, and is a resident of Prophetstown.

Mr. Griffin is a staunch Republican.

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ames P. Overholser, boot and shoe merchant, Third Street, Sterling, was born in Stark Co., Ohio, Dec. 2, 1841. His parents, Martin and Barbara (Arford) Overholser, were natives of Pennsylvania, moved to Ohio, and emigrated to this State in 1854, arriving at Coleta, this county, May 3, where Mr. O. purchased 210 acres of land, and afterward 300 acres more.

The subject of this sketch remained with his parents until 23 years of age, receiving a district-school education. In 1864 he engaged in the boot and shoe trade at Lanark, this county, for nearly two years. Next he attended the Eastman Business College at Chicago and graduated. In 1866 he entered general mercantile business at Coleta, in which he continued until the summer of 1868, when he sold out and went to Perry, Dallas Co., Iowa, and bought 200 acres of land. Returning to Sterling, he served McCoy & Galt as clerk for eight years; then, in 1875, he engaged in the grocery business on Third Street, continuing until 1882, when he sold out that business and opened out in his present line of trade.

Mr. Overholser is a leading man in the city of Sterling; is President of the Board of Education in the Second Ward, a Republican in his political principles, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is also his wife.

July 4, 1866, he was married to Lizzie, daughter of Jacob and Susannah (Bidler) Wetzell, of Coleta. who are from Ohio. They have had ten children, nine of whom are living, namely: Cora Belle (died Dec. 23, 1876, at the age of e ght years), Nellie M, S. Guy, Lillie Blanche, Ida, Leona, Arthur Ray, Lena Viola, Mabel and Mertie.

ranklin B. Clark, general farmer, section 29, Tampico Township, was born in Tioga Co., N.Y., Sept. 11, 1819, and was reared in his native county. He was first married in Tompkins Co., N. Y., to Miss Lucy A. Shepherd, a native of that State, who was brought up in that county, and finally died there, in 1882, leaving five children,—one son and four daughters, all married.

Mr. Clark immediately came West, and was again married, Dec. 27, 1882, to Mrs. Sarah E. Gibson, daughter of Samuel and Lois (Gridley) Hart. Her parents were natives of Connecticut, and settled in Tioga County before their marriage. Mrs. Clark was born in Candor, that county, Oct. 29, 1823, received a good education at the public schools, and Sept. 3, 1840, married Rowland Day, a native of Connecticut and a farmer, who changed his residence to the State of New York when 14 years of age. He came West with his family in 1858, settling in Kenosha, Wis., where he died three months afterward, leaving two children bereaved, one of whom has since died, namely, Elizabeth A., who married William H. Dow, and died in the asylum at Morrison, this county, March 15, 1882, leaving no children. Rowland J. Day, the surviving son, married Miss Lotta Coates, and resides on a farm in Brown Co., Dakota. He has two children, Blanche E. and Charles R. For the eight years succeeding Mr. Day's death, his widow (now Mrs. Clark) resided with her children at Rockton, Winnebago Co., Ill.; later, they removed to Port Byron, Rock Island Co., Ill. Her second marriage occurred Nov. 28, 1861, while at Rockton, to Walter Kingsley, a brother of the late W. C. Kingsley, who built the Brooklyn Bridge across the East River, N. Y. Mr. K. was born in New York, where

he was also reared to manhood and received a good education, and early in life became a railroad contractor. He went to Boston, Mass., where he first married Miss Elizabeth Dingley, a native of Massachusetts, who died at Freeport, Ill., after having become by this marriage the mother of three children. Only one of these now survives, James A., a thoroughly educated civil engineer of California. The other two died when in infancy.

Mr. Kingsley, after his marriage to the present Mrs. Clark, resided at Rockton some years; but, his health failing, he removed to Port Byron, before mentioned, with the view of conducting the National Hotel at that place, since consumed by fire. In 1869 he came to this county and purchased a quarter of section 29, Tampico Township, the present homestead, where he died, Jan. 18, 1870, leaving no children.

Mrs. Clark's third husband was William Gibson, a farmer, whom she married Feb. 15, 1871. He was born in Barnesville, Ohio, Feb. 7, 1830, but was brought up in Morris, Grundy Co., Ill. He was first married in Nauvoo, Ill., to Miss Mary Gleason, who was born and bred in Williamsport, Ohio. By this marriage there was one child, Charles W., now a postal clerk in the Chicago postoffice. Mr. Gibson died upon the present homestead, June 7, 1876, of heart disease.

Mrs. Clark's present estate comprised 120 acres of well improved land. As to her religious relations, she was formerly a Presbyterian, but is now an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her first and last husbands were members of the former denomination, and all except Mr. Kingsley, in political matters, were Republicans.

eorge S. Hoover, farmer on section 22, Sterling Township, is an enterprising agriculturist of Whiteside County. He moved here in 1855, and is now the proprietor of 350 acres of land, all lying in the township of Sterling and all under improvements. In politics Mr. Hoover is a Republican and supports the general and local issues of that party.

He was born Feb. 14, 1823, in Bedford Co., Pa., and is the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Sprecher) Hoover. His parents were natives of Lancaster Co., Pa., moved to Bedford County, that State, in 1821, and were residents there until 1855, when they came to Illinois and settled on section 22, in the township of Sterling. They died on the homestead. Their ten children were named William, Catherine, George S., Samuel M., Sarah, John W., Louisa, David C., Elizabeth A. and Henry H.

Mr. Hoover was educated principally at the common schools of his native county, and afterward was a farmer in Pennsylvania for a time. He engaged about two years there in mercantile business. After coming to Whiteside County, he engaged in the same interest in Sterling about two years, and afterwards as a butcher. Later, he engaged in farming on section 22, Sterling Township.

His marriage took place Dec. 18, 1862, at Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa., when Christine S., daughter of Jacob and Margaretta (Glazier) Grafins, became his wife. The parents were born in Pennsylvania, where their entire lives were passed. Mrs. Hoover had two brothers and two sisters, as follows: Anna M., Ellen M., Martin and Silas, all younger than herself. She was born Jan. 28, 1833, in Mifflin Co., Pa., and to her and her husband four chilnren have been born, named Edward S., Harry G., Martin G. and Frank W.

Mr. Hoover has held the office of Road Commissioner and School Director. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

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La Fayette McKenzie, deceased, a former resident of Coloma Township, was born April 30, 1827, in Essex Co., N. Y. His parents removed with their family when he was young to the western part of his native State, whence he came in 1834 to Whiteside County. He first located at Prophetstown, where he was a resident for about eight years. In 1842 he went to the township of Portland and from there, in 1868, to the township of Coloma and was a resident there until his heath, Nov. 21, 1879. He was the owner of 480 acres of land when he died.

He was married in Sterling, Feb. 2, 1853, to Lucia, daughter of Nathan and Louisa (Chapin) Brewer. The father and mother of Mrs. McKenzie were born

in Massachusetts. They came thence to Whiteside County in 1850 and settle in Portland Township. The mother died July 25, 1859; the father survives. Mrs. McKenzie is the oldest of their ten children. She was born Dec. 23, 1835, in Massachusetts, and is the mother of four children—Nathan L., Fred E., Julia C. and Wallace L. Mrs. Mc-Kenzie owns 160 acres of improved land.

In 1870 Mr. McKenzie went to Colorado to engage in the stock business. He was accompanied by his family and made the trip overland as the methods of traveling were then called, when parties moved with their own teams. Three years later they returned to the homestead in the township of Coloma. Mr. McKenzie also went, in 1859, to Pike's Peak, but he returned the same season. While in Colorado, associated with another man, he established the first trading post at Golden City, Colorado. He was a member of the A. O. U. W.



ugh Shannon, a prominent stock-breeder and farmer of Whiteside County, is located on section 15, Genesee Township. He was born May 28, 1835, in County Antrim, Ireland, and came to this continent when 14 years of age. He came to Whiteside County on attaining his majority, and entered the employ of Van J. Adams, of Sterling Township. Later, he rented a farm in that township, which he "took on shares," and in 1858, two years later, he went to Round Grove, in Mt. Pleasant Township, where he passed three years as a renter. In 1861 he purchased 80 acres of land in the same township. He continued to own the place between two and three years, when he sold out and bought a small farm in Genesee Township, which he managed seven years before increasing his real estate. He bought then sufficient land to constitute a farm of 175 acres, which he placed in good condition for agricultural purposes, and which he supplied with suitable buildings. His next removal brought him to a place near Coleta village, where he began by buying 40 acres of land on section 15. He has since purchased 120 acres, twothirds of which is situated on section 16. The quality of his energies and judgment may be understood from the fact that in addition to the property

named he owns 120 acres of pasture land in Genesee Township, and 160 acres in the township of Lyndon. His aggregated estate comprises 627 acres, and he is also the owner of a house in the village of Coleta.

In 1860 Mr. Shannon began to interest himself in trade in stock, and was soon operating extensively in buying and shipping. One season he sent eight car-loads of cattle to market. He has since given much attention to raising colts, calves, and other small stock. In the fall of 1882 he purchased of M. W. Dunham, of Du Page, Ill., the registered stallion "Hercules," of Percheron blood and of full pedigree, which is registered in France, whence he was imported by his original owner. "Hercules" weighs nearly 2,000 pounds. In October, 1883, Mr. Shannon purchased "Breeze," of the same breed and pedigree, fully registered. His weight is about 1,800 pounds.

Mr. Shannon is of mixed Irish and Scotch descent. His father, Robert Shannon, was of unmixed Irish lineage and married Rose Young, who was born in Ireland of Scotch parentage. They belonged to the class distinctively known as North-of-Ireland people, and after their marriage they remained about 20 years in their native country. They emigrated thence to America and located in Ontario, then Canada West. The senior Shannon was a hotel proprietor in his native country, and he acquired a fine competency, but the generous character which he inherited proved the cause of disastrous loss, his belief in the trustworthiness of his friends failing to produce corresponding results. He lost his gains and came to this country to rebuild his fortune, and rear his children. Six years after the family left Ireland they came to the "States." They made a brief stay in the township of Sterling, afterwards going to Wisconsin. Later, they returned to Sterling, where the parents were resident until the death of the mother, in July, 1881. She was 68 years of age. The father has since resided with his daughter, Mrs. Jennie Hazard, of Sterling. He is 75 years of age (1885). Their 14 children were named Ellen, Mary, Hugh, Thomas, Rachel, Robert, John, Anna, Glasgow, Archie, Jennie, David, George and Prudence. Mr. Shannon has one brother-Thomas-and one sister -Jennie-still living.

He was married July 9, 1856, to Susannah, daughter of Martin and Mary A. (Harvey) Durstine. The latter were born of German ancestors in Pennsyl-

vania and located after marriage in Butler County. Mrs. Shannon was born in that county Dec. 12, 1835. In 1852 her parents removed to the West, and remained for a time in Iowa. They came thence to Round Grove, in Whiteside County. They had 11 children and she is fourth in order of birth. Mr. and Mrs. Shannon have one child, Mary, who was married Nov. 30, 1879, to Chauncey A. Brow, a farmer in Genesee Township. They have three children— May, Minnie and Hugh.

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Mr. Shannon is an adherent of the Republican party and belongs to the Baptist Church, of which Mrs. Shannon is also a member.



eter Van Nest, deceased, was a pioneer of Whiteside County. He came to the town-NOR ship of Albany in 1837, and settled in the township of Garden Plain in 1853. He was born March 11, 1812, at Dutch Neck, Mercer Co., N. J., and was the youngest son of John and Ida (Bergen) Van Nest. His parents were both descendants of the Hollanders who settled on the Atlantic seaboard during the early history of the American continent, and his father was a well-to-do farmer. The latter died when the son was ten years old. Peter Van Nest learned the trade of a blacksmith from an older brother when he arrived at a suitable age, and followed the business in the place of his nativity until his removal to Illinois. In 1837 he set out by stage and crossed the Alleghany Mountains to Pittsburg, whence he came on the rivers to Albany. He established the first blacksmith shop at that place, and was one of the original proprietors of the present site of the village. He became interested in the establishment of the Congregational Church at that place, before he became a member, and in 1846 he joined the communion. He was soon after elected a Deacon and discharged the duties of the position until March, 1885, when he transferred his membership to the Methodist Episcopal Church

Soon after coming to the county he made a claim of land on the east half of the southeast quarter of section 31, in Garden Plain Township, and also on the east half of the southwest quarter of the same section. When the land came into market he secured his title. In 1853 he took possession, living at first in a log house. This soon gave place to a commodious brick dwelling, which his family have since occupied. He made extensive improvements, setting out trees and varieties of small fruit, with ornamental shrubs. He grew prosperous and added more land to his estate, until he owned 240 acres, all under excellent improvement. Afterward he also hought 80 acres of land in Audubon Co., Iowa, in 1879. In his political proclivities he was a decided Republican His death occurred May 21, 1885.

Peter Van Nest was married Dec. 21, 1842, to Nancy, oldest daughter of Cheney and Annie (Walke) Olds. (See sketch of Warren Olds.) She was born Aug. 19, 1824, in Sturbridge, Worcester Co., Mass. Their ten children are recorded as follows: George D. became a soldier when 18; he was a drummer in the 93d Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf., and was with Sherman in his route to the sea and through the Carolinas, serving through the war and participating in the Grand Review at Washington; lives at Laurel, Marshall Co., Iowa; Henry B. lives at Grinnell, Powesheik Co., Iowa; Ida is the wife of Herbert Simpson, of Garden Plain Township; Louisa O married John Nicewanger, also of that township; Sarah E. married James Coyne, and they reside in Audubon Co., Iowa; Walter C., Willis W. and John F. live with their mother on the homestead.

olon Stevens is one of the practical, substantial farmers of Fenton Township, and is located on section 25, where he owns 320 acres of land, in first-class agricultural condition. He was born in Standing Stone, Bradford Co, Pa., Oct. 13, 1820. His father, Seth Stevens, was the grandson of one of the first settlers of Wilkesbarre, Pa. The latter was a native of Connecticut, and was the first to engage in mercantile pursuits where he located in Pennsylvania, and shared the universal fate at the massacre of Wyoming. His son, who became the father of Seth Stevens, was then 16 years o'd, and, infuriated by the dreadful experience, enlisted in the War of the Revolution, and served until its close. He settled at Standing Stone, where he improved a fine farm, and was its occupant until his death. The place is still in the possession of his descendants.

Seth Stevens grew to manhood in the place of his

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nativity, where he lived a few years after his marriage. He removed to Albany, in the same county, and was a farmer there until 1871, when he went to Crawford Co., Mo., and died in the fall of the same year, at the home of his son. His wife returned to Pennsylvania, where she died a few years later. They had 13 children.

Mr. Stevens is the third child of his parents. He passed the early years of his boyhood, youth and manhood in his native place, and was there married to Charlotte M., daughter of Abraham and Hannah (Letcher) Smith. She was born in Petersburg, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Sept. 27, 1822. He became a farmer in New Albany, in his native county. In 1845 he came to Illinois to prospect, and he engaged as assistant in building the bridge across the Rock River, at Milan, Rock Island County. He took land near Rock Island for payment. After a stay of six months he returned to Pennsylvania. In 1851 he removed with his family to Illinois. He journeyed by rail to Dunkirk, and thence to Detroit on the lake. He came across Michigan by rail to New Buffalo, and reached Chicago from that place by Lake Michigan. He went on the cars to Elgin, and drove from that to Rock Island. He engaged as an assistant in a steam-mill until winter, when he entered the employment of McMurphy & Co., the surveyor of Rock Island County, and assisted in the survey of all the swamp lands in that county.

In March, 1832, he came to Whiteside County, and bought a farm of 160 acres of land on section 25, of the township which is now Fenton, for which he paid \$3.38 per acre. He has since purchased an additional quantity, similar in extent, and has put the entire place under improvements. He has erected substantial buildings, and supplied the natural deficiency of trees by setting out fruit, shade and ornamental varieties. He is interested in raising grain and stock.

Mr. Stevens was a Whig in his early political affinities, but has been a Republican since the organization of the party.

Following is the record of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Stevens: Addie C. is now the wife of Jesse W. Scott, a farmer of Montmorency Township; Martha E. is the wife of Wallace Halladay, a farmer, residing in Pottawatomie Co., Iowa; John E. is a stock and grain buyer and farmer; he married Selah Emory; Anna C. is now Mrs. B. F. Freeman, who is a banker in Persia, Harrison Co, Iowa; Etta M. is the wife of Fred E. Ryan, conductor on the C., B. & Q. Railroad, and resides at Mendota, Ill.; Emma A. is the wife of Robert L. Porter. traveling auditor on the C. B. & Q. Railroad; Susie died when three years old.



Murray Eaton, Supervisor of Garden Plain Township, was born Oct. 31, 1835, in Willett, Cortland Co., N. Y. John Eaton, his father, was born Sept. 9, 1785, in Albany Co., N. Y., and was married in 1825, to Lucy (Lee) Dains. She was born Dec. 7, 1795, in Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y. They went to Cherry Valley, and later to Willett, where they were pioneers. The senior Eaton had bought a military claim and took possession of the land, which was covered with heavy timber. He improved a large farm and occupied it until 1836.

The Eaton family descended from John Eaton, who settled in 1635 in Dedham, Mass., and who came from England. The mother's ancestral descent came from the Bunker's, whose name is perpetuated by Bunker Hill.

In 1836 John Eaton removed his family to Illinois, traveling with teams, and reaching his destination in six weeks. They settled on a claim at Elkhorn Grove, in Carroll County. Mr. Eaton built the first fame house at the Grove, and it was the first between Chicago and the Mississippi River. He improved a farm, of which he was the occupant until 1854. In that year he sold it and removed to Ustick Township. He died in 1868. He was married first to Lydia Preston, about the year 1806, and their children were ten in number. From the second marriage there were four children, and of the whole number, 14, there are 12 survivors. The second wife is still living.

Mr. Eaton was one year old the day his parents reached Elkhorn Grove, and he was brought up at home, accompanying them to Ustick Township in 1854. In 1864, associated with his brother, he bought 240 acres of land on sections 23 and 26 of Garden Plain Township. They continued their joint ownership and relations a few years, when they made

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Charles Luncaster

VALLUADS

a division; and Mr. Eaton is the owner of 170 acres on section 23, where he has placed his estate in excellent condition for prosperous farming.

He was married Oct. 26, 1869, at Lowell, Mass., to Emma Green. She was born in Greensborough, Vt., June 16, 1834, and was educated in Lowell. She was for a half-score of years a teacher in the schools of Illinois.

Mr. Eaton has served as Supervisor of Garden Plain Township nine years. He has also filled the position of Town Clerk and held other offices of trust.

harles Lancaster, a well to-do farmer, resides on section 24, Prophetstown Township, where he has a fine farm of 286 acres. His parents, Charles and Sarah (Curtis) Lancaster, were both natives of England. His mother died in her native country, and his father in Prophetstown Township, Nov. 9, 1869. Our subject was born in Nottinghamshire, England, July 14, 1827, but went into Lincolnshire at the age of two years, where he lived until the time he left the country. He was reared on a farm, enjoying only such educational advantages as the times in that country afforded. Shortly after reaching his majority, in 1851, he turned his face toward the New World, where he desired to come to better his fortune. He landed at New York, where he worked on a farm till the autumn of 1855, when he returned to England, where, however, he only remained for a short time, returning to the United States in the spring of the following year, with his brother, Edward. They came to Prophetstown, where our subject for several years rented a farm. In the spring of 1865 he bought. 80 acres of his present farm, and to this nucleus he has added until he now has nearly 300 acres of fine farm land. He has erected a splendid residence; has good barns, fine orchard, and, indeed, one of the best improved farms in the county.

In connection with carrying on this general farming business, he gives special attention to the raising of Short-horn cattle, in which particular line he takes considerable pride and no little pleasure. On his farm he usually has about 75 head of cattle, 13 to 15 head of horses, and from 75 to 125 hogs. While not enjoying all the educational advantages that the modern school system of this country affords, he nevertheless takes an active interest in promoting the welfare of the schools, and giving the young every available advantage possible for securing an education.

While on his visit to England he was united in marriage to Mrs. Sarah J. Hippy, daughter of William and Mary Ann Hippy. The marriage took place in South Lufenham, County Rutland, England, in April, 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster are the parents of six children, besides having an adopted daughter. The following are their names: Mary A., wife of Mallory Hill, farmer in Prophetstown Township; Charles H., engaged in the furniture business in Prophetstown; Sarah, wife of Millard Hill, farmer in Prophetstown Township; William, Henry, and Franklin, still at home; Clara is the name of the adopted daughter.

As a gentleman worthy to be classed among the representative citizens of the county, we place Mr. Lancaster's portrait in connection with this sketch, and accompanying the portraits of many of the leading citizens of the county. It is engraved from a portrait taken in 1885.



ev. Edward White, a resident of the township of Garden Plain, is a citizen of the United States by adoption, having been born in Sunderland, Durham Co., England Jan. 1, 1815. His father, John White, was born in the same shire and was for many years employed as a clerk in a stone quarry.

Mr. White was sent to school in his native country until he was 13 years of age. In 1828 he was apprenticed as a clerk in a general mercantile establishment and served seven years, according to the custom of the country. He went then to Newcastle and was employed for a short time in the capacity of a shipping clerk, after which he obtained a position as foreman in a store at Houghton, Lee Springs, continuing to discharge its duties between three and four years. Later, he went to Lancashire, where he embarked in the sale of dry goods and operated in his own interests until 1843. In the next year he came to the United States. He



took passage on a sailing vessel in March, and six weeks after landed at New Orleans. He proceeded directly from the Crescent City to Albany, in Whiteside County. He made his way to Garden Plain Township, and found a suitable location on section 33, where he bought a farm. He has applied the habits he acquired in his native land to the development of his estate and now has one of the best farms in the township, which is noted for its fine agricultural advantages. Among other prominent features of the place is an exceptionally choice orchard, and the proprietor has manifested good sense and judgment by setting out numcrous shade and ornamental trees.

Mr. White's connection with religious matters began with his conversion at 14 years of age. He joined the communion of the Wesleyan Methodists, soon after becoming an exhorter, and later a local preacher. He connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Garden Plain and has since exercised his talents as a local preacher on occasion.

Mr. White was married in 1842, to Mary A. Mathew. She was born Aug. 26, 1819, at Houghton, Lee Springs, and is the daughter of a physician of that place. They have five children—John, Alice, wife of Frank Peck, Hattie, widow of Samuel Curry, Thomas and Mary.

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apt. Cornelius Knapp, a resident of Albany, was born July 9, 1830, in the township of Mooers, Clinton Co., N. Y., and is the third son of Robert and Emily (Frost) Knapp. His father was born in 1792, in Nassau, N. Y., and was brought up in Lansingburg, near the city of Troy. He was a commissioned officer during the war of 1812, and after its close located in Clinton County, where he was a citizen until his removal to Illinois in 1845. He made the journey with his family, comprising his wife and five children, and they set out from Rouse's Point on Lake Champlain, whence they proceeded to Whitehall. They went from there via the Champlain and Erie Canals to Buffalo, and thence on the lakes to Chicago. A farmer brought the party from the Garden City to Whiteside County.

Mr. Knapp bought a tract of Government land in what is now Garden Plain Township, on which he built a small frame house, suited to the times and his means; but it soon gave way to one of more convenient dimensions. On this place, which the proprietor placed under excellent improvements, he resided until his death, in 1871, a period of 26 years. The mother was born May 4, 1799, in Rutland, Vt., and she died March 15, 1877, aged 78 years. Their children were five in number. C. Seymour lives in Garden Plain Township, which is also the place of residence of George M., the second son, and of Hiram F. and Mary Almira.

Captain Knapp was 15 years of age when he accompanied his father's family to Whiteside County. In the winter following he attended school at Albany, and in the ensuing summer he was employed as teamster by Capt. W. S. Barnes. He spent the succeeding winter in school at Union Grove. In the spring of 1847 he engaged in rafting on the Mississippi River, and followed that occupation three consecutive seasons, attending school two alternating winters and teaching a third in the school-house in Cedar Creek District. In 1850 he went to California, journeying thither most of the way on foot, supplies, etc., being transported by horse teams. He was en route three months. He became interested in gold mining and remained on the Pacific coast until the fall of 1853, when he returned via the Isthmus of Panama and New Orleans. In 1854 he once more engaged in his former occupation of rafting on the river, and was engaged in that business until the war. In 1857 he bought an interest in a steamboat. but was not concerned personally in its management. On the advent of civil war, Captain Knapp became master on a freight boat plying between St. Croix and Burlington, which he conducted one summer. In the winter following he took the boat to Memphis and sold it. Captain Knapp continued in the river service until 1884, operating during the time principally as master and pilot on steamboats. He was engaged two years on the "Diamond Joe" line, which was his only digression from the service above mentioned.

Captain Knapp was married Nov. 22, 1855, to Harriet L. Townley. She was born in Quincy, Ill., and is the daughter of William and Harriet (Huntington) Townley. Her father was born March 5,

1803, in Elizabethtown, N. J. Her mother was born in Owego, N. Y., March 3, 1808. The family settled in Illinois in 1833. The two older children of Captain and Mrs. Knapp, Florence and Mildred C., live in Chicago; William T. lives in Clinton, Iowa; Mary L. lives with her parents. Florence is the widow of Harry Leland.

ichard Drury, a substantial farmer of Newton Township, resident on section 4, is a citizen of the United States by adoption. He was born May 15, 1826, in Lincolnshire, England, which was the native shire of his parents, William and Mary (Ingamells) Drury.

The son was reared a farmer near where he was born, and at the age of 23 years came to the United > States on the sailing vessel "Ivanhoe," landing at New York after a voyage of 33 days. He went to Albany in a steamboat on the Hudson River, whence he came to Buffalo, and thence on the lake to Detroit. He spent a month at Dexter, Mich., and came next to New Buffalo, and from there on Lake Michigan to Chicago. He spent a month working on a boat on the Illinois Canal. At the end of that time he started for Whiteside County, coming by rail from Chicago to St. Charles, whence he proceeded by stage to Albany. He was in the employ of his brother-inlaw, William Minta, one year, and in that succeeding he went to New Orleans. He was seized with illness in the Crescent City, and spent five weeks in the hospital. He returned up the river as far as St. Louis, and there engaged as overseer in the employ of an extensive market gardener. At the end of the season he came to Garden Plain Township, and after passing a few weeks with his brother-in-law, he went to Albany and engaged as an assistant in the warehouse of McIlvaine & Hopper, operating in their interests three months. In the spring of 1851 he rented a farm in Newton Township, on which he purposed to spend one year in company with William Brewer. After three months he sold his interest in the crops to his partner and bought three yoke of oxen, with which he engaged in breaking prairie. In the fall he operated as a farm hand in the harvest. In August, 1852, he was married to Sally A. Brad-

ley, and they began housekeeping in Albany. Mr. Drury was occupied through the fall and winter in teaming. In 1853 he settled on unimproved land in what is now Newton Township, locating on section 4. He built a house 14 x 18 feet in dimensions and one story high, entering at once on the improvement of his land. He has resided on the same place since that time, a period including more than 30 years, and is now the owner of 310 acres of land, all fenced and improved with the exception of six acres of timber. In addition to his homestead, he owns 640 acres of land in Floyd Co., Texas. He has erected three frame houses on the place and four fine barns. Fruit, shade and ornamental trees have been planted on the premises, and 1,000 rods ot hedge has been set.' The farm is considered one of the best in Whiteside County. Mr. Drury is interested in raising stock and grain. His first wife died May 17, 1866, aged 38 years, 11 months and 9 days. Three children survive the mother : Mary J., wife of T. W. Huggins, William W. and Robert I. Mr. Drury was married a second time Feb. 24, 1875, to Mary Becken.

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In his success Mr. Drury typifies the value of the privileges to be enjoyed by those who come to this continent from the crowded acres of the Old World. He came with naught but his manhood's strength and correct habits, with which he has carved out a position second to none, and at three-score can contemplate in affluence the results of a well ordered life.

Bapt. Austin M. George, a resident of

Garden Plain Township, was born Feb.

16, 1803, and is the oldest son of Daniel

and Elizabeth (Morse) George. Father and

son were born in Conway, N. H. The moth-

When

er was a native of Peacham, Vt.

Capt. George was 16 his father died, leaving a widow

and five children. The son passed three years suc-

ceeding in farming in the neighborhood, after which

he engaged in a flour-mill at Conway until 1837,

when he went to Hiram, Maine. He operated as

foreman in a flour-mill at that place one year, after

which he went to Boston, Mass. He entered the

employment of James Vila, with whom he remained eight years.

In 1846 he came to Whiteside County to make a permanent stay. In 1844 he had come here, and entered a claim of land on section 14, of Garden Plain Township, and in 1845 had employed help in breaking 14 acres of land. In the year in which he took possession of his property he built a house and fenced the part of his farm that was under improvement. He raised his first crop of wheat in 1847. The farm is at present under advanced cultivation, with all improvements common to this section.

Capt. George has been an extensive traveler in his own country, and has visited nearly every portion of the United States.

He has been twice married. Sophronia Bachelder became his wife June 19, 1836, and died Jan. 20, 1850, leaving four children: Daniel lives in Paola Co., Kan.; Charles is a resident of Cordova, Rock Island Co., Ill.; King resides in the same place; Sophronia lives near Blunt, D. T. Capt. George was a second time married, at Cordova, March 13, 1851, to Mrs. Caroline A., widow of Ira Stowell. She was born Feb. 20, 1823, in New York, and is the daughter of Jeremiah and Abigail (Mitchell) Rice. Mr. Stowell left one son, Andrew, who lives in Garden Plain Township. She has been the mother of five children from her second marriage: Mary and Martha are twins; the former married Hiram Sweet, of Sanborn, Iowa; Martha is the wife of William Page, of Garden Plain Township; Dewit and Etta are the youngest: one child is deceased.

Capt. George received his commission in the State militia of New Hampshire when 18 years of age.

illiam Crum, a retired farmer at Sterling, was born April 18, 1822, in Indiana, and was the son of William and Rosanna (Whitinger) Crum, natives of Pennsylvania, who emigrated that year to Indiana. The subject of this sketch was the youngest of 12 children in his father's family, and was only eight months old when his father died. He was brought up on the farm and in attendance at school until 1838, when he left home and came to Genesce Township, this county. Buying a quarter-section of land as soon as it came into market, he followed agricultural pursuits upon the same for 28 years; then for six years he was engaged in general mercantile business at Galt; selling out, he purchased a farm of 106 acres in Hopkins Township, and resided upon it nine years; and finally, in 1884, he moved to Sterling, occupying a residence which he purchased at the corner of Eighth and Market Streets.

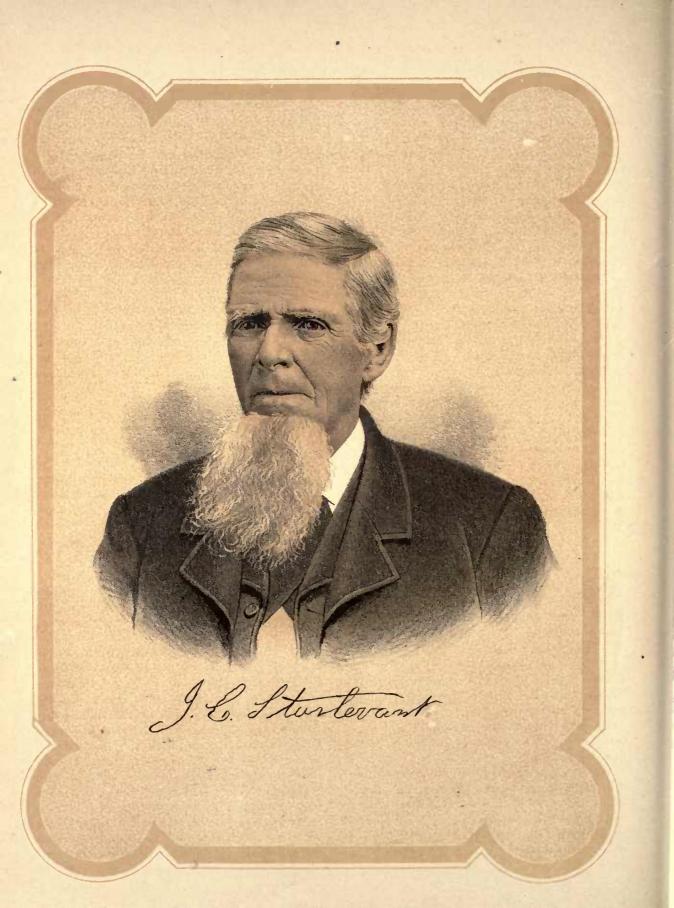
May 14, 1843, Mr. Crum was married to Emeline Wick, a native of Ohio, and they had one child, Nancy E., who married Joseph M. Sowles and has five children,—William, Arthur H., Lulu A., Bertha M. and Mary E. Mrs. Crum died March 25, 1844, in Genesee Township, this county, and Mr. Crum, for his second wife, married Rachel M. Lee, Sept. 26, 1846. She was born in Ohio, and died Aug, 11, 1881, in Galt, this county. May 28, 1884, is the date of Mr. Crum's marriage to his present wife, Latina L. Patrick, a native of Illinois.

Mr. Crum's political views are Democratic, and both himself and wife are members of the Christian Church. He is a liberal, intelligent Christian, and therefore a useful and worthy citizen.

cohn S. Kimball, a retired farmer, resident at Tampico, was born at Saccarappa, Cumberland Co., Me., Nov. 16, 1833, his parents being P. H. and Susan (Stanley) Kimball. He was a child when the family removed to Yarmouth, in his native county. When 15 years of age he went to Ipswich, one of the oldest towns in the State of Massachusetts, where he spent five years in attending school.

After spending a year at South Bend, he came to Prophetstown Township, this county, where his father had previously settled, and took possession of 160 acres of land, which his father had entered from the Government. Here he commenced life in agricultural pursuits and soon afterwards was married, at Morrison, Jan. 1, 1870, to Miss Martha Underhill, daughter of Arnold and Anna (Chase) Underhill, natives of Ohio. Mrs. Kimball was born in Shreves, Sullivan County, that State, July 3, 1838, and died at her home in Tampico, Aug. 8, 1882, aged 44 years, 1 month and 5 days. After she was reared and educated in her native State, she came with her par-

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ents to the West, locating in the village of Prophetstown, where she was a milliner and dress-maker until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Kimball had one child, Charlie, who died Aug. 4, 1875, at the age of one year and 18 days. Mrs. Kimball was an active and useful member of society, and her death was a loss to all the living.

Immediately after marriage Mr. Kimball settled on a farm of 160 acres in Tampico Township, adjoining Glassburn's original plat of the village of Tampico. Half of it is now within the corporation and six acres of it is platted as "Kimball's Addition to Tampico." The other half is a handsomely improved farm, made such altogether by Mr. Kimball's own industry and good judgment. He is politically a stanch and reliable Republican, and socially a member of the Masonic Order. He is also very active in local interests.

Some years ago Mr. and Mrs. Kimball took into their care a girl named Lizzie Kewley, daughter of James and Anna (McClure) Kewley, who was born in Fairfield, March 1, 1863, and under their supervision she was carefully reared and educated.

Mr. Kimball was again married, in Prophetstown, May 15, 1885, to Sarah Jones, daughter of Henry and Anna Jones, natives of Ohio. She was born in Newton Township, this county, Oct. 7, 1857.

mbrose L. Hotchkiss, manufacturer of and dealer in boots and shoes, and repairer, at Prophetstown, is a son of David and Phœbe (Brown) Hotchkiss, and was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., April 24, 1832. His father was a cooper, and when 13 years of age

Ambrose L. went to learn the boot and shoe trade in Syracuse, his native State, and served at the same two years. He then went to Mexico, Oswego County, where his parents resided, and followed his trade at that place and New Haven, an adjoining village, until he came West.

Mr. Hotchkiss formed a matrimonial alliance with Miss Lydia Oles, in Central Square, Oswego County, March 27, 1852. She was the daughter of Asahel and Dorcas Oles, and was born in New Haven, Oswego Co., N. Y. They had one child, Frank by name, who was born in Mexico, that county, and resides in the State of New York. In June, 1864, Mr. Hotchkiss came to Prophetstown and was employed at his trade for a time. He also bought and sold several farms and followed the occupation of a farmer. In 1877 he opened the business in which he is at present engaged. He owns his building, also another store building in Prophetstown, and his residence and six lots in the same village. In addition to his Prophetstown property, he is the owner of 220 acres of land in Green Co., Iowa, which he rents. Hr. Hotchkiss is a member of the Freemasons, Knights Templars and the I. O. O. F.

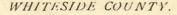
Mrs. Hotchkiss died in Prophetstown, March 8, 1872, and Mr. Hotchkiss formed another matrimonial alliance Nov. 4, 1873, with Miss Lydia E. Leach, a daughter of Francis and Adelphia Leach. She was born in New York, July 29, 1841. One son has been born of the latter union, Halla G., March 20, 1876, in Prophetstown.



osiah C. Sturtevant, resident on sec. 31, Coloma Township, has resided in Whiteside County since 1844, and since that time he has been identified with the agricultural development of Coloma Township. He was born at Center Harbor, N. H., June 16, 1805, and went to Vermont about 1826, where he continued to live until he came to Whiteside County. He is the owner of 250 acres of land, which includes 80 acres acquired by a recent purchase. His first investment in land in Coloma Township embraced 170 acres.

Mr. Sturtevant was married March 16, 1826, in Peacham, Vt., to Mary A. Robbins. She was born Sept. 30, 1809, in Vermont. She became the mother of 17 children, all but six of whom lived to maturity. The names of those who survived their infancy were Eliza A., Antoinette, Newton C., Nelson A., Rosetta C., Hamdin A., Harriet, Mary A., Jonas, Edward, Emma F., Evaline F., Addie B., Charles P., and Carrie. Antoinette taught the first school in the town of Coloma. Mrs. Sturtevant died Feb. 3, 1881. She was a member of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Sturtevant was made the first Justice of the Peace on the organization of the Township of Coloma, and was also the first Road Commissioner. He



has held other minor official positions. He is a Democrat in political belief and connection.

His parents, Perez and Dolly (Kimball) Sturtevant, were natives of New England, and their family included eight children: Starrett P., Josiah C., Hezekiah F., Isaac, John D., Albert, Rosetta and Mary.

The portrait, which appears on the preceding page, is a copy of a photograph recently taken. Mr. Sturtevant is a representative of the pioneer period of Whiteside County.

ames H. Mosher, physician and druggist, residing at Prophetstown and an extensive dealer in Hambletonian, and Clydesdale horses, is a son of George F. and Elizabeth (Tieman) Mosher. He was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., May 28, 1840. His father was a native of Maine and a mechanic by vocation.

Dr. Mosher was reared at home until he attained the age of majority. He graduated at the Mexico (N. Y.) Academy. At 18 he began teaching, and was Principal of Constantia School two years. In 1862 he went to California and was engaged as Principal of the schools at Eureka, Humboldt County, that State, for two years. He then returned to New York city and entered a medical college (having previously studied medicine) known as the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and graduated from the Long Island Hospital Medical College in the spring of 1867. That fall he came West, lo:ating at Prophetstown, this county. He opened an office and entered upon the practice of his profession, which he has continued to follow ever since, and has established a large and lucrative practice. In 1871 he built a brick store on the corner of Third and Washington Streets, 24 x 65 feet in dimensions, being two stories with basement, and put in a stock of goods. In July, 1871, he admitted R. A. Majors as a partner in his business and he took charge of the same. They were together in business five years, until 1876, since which time the Doctor has conducted the business alone. He employs two clerks and carries a stock of about \$5,000, in drugs, paints, oils, wall paper, books, stationery, etc. The Doctor has purchased considerable land since coming to the township, and is the possessor at the present time of

over 1,000 acres of good farming land. He has 700 acres of fine farming land near Prophetstown, and leases the major portion. He keeps about 200 acres which he devotes to the raising of stock. He has about 50 head of horses, among which are three thoroughbred registered Clydesdales and one imported Norman. He has also some six or eight standard bred horses. Doctor Mosher has two farms in Iowa, one in Pottawatomie and one in Boone County, that State, where he raises Shorthorn cattle, among which are a number of thoroughbred and graded. He has about 175 head of cattle and 50 head of horses.

Doctor Mosher was an alternate at the National Convention of the Republican party held in Chicago in 1880. He is a member of the Order of Masonry, and a Knight Templar, belonging to Sterling Commandery, No. 57; he is also a member of the State Medical Society and belongs to the A. O. U. W.

Doctor Mosher was united in marriage at Prophetstown, Oct. 10, 1871, to Miss Florence A. Warner. She is a daughter of Andrew J. and Elvira (Rowe) Warner. The mother is deceased, and the father resides in Prophetstown. Mrs. Mosher was born in Prophetstown, Aug. 24, 1852. She is the mother by Dr. Mosher of two children, both born in Prophetstown,—Maud, Dec. 17, 1873, and George Warner, Dec. 20, 1878.

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oswell B. Denison, general farmer and stock-raiser, and one of the energetic and prosperous farmers of the county, residing on section 11, Tampico Township, was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., March 27, 1836, his

parents being William and Emeline (Bill) Denison, of New England ancestry and of Scotch and English descent. The senior Denison was also a farmer, and in 1854 he emigrated West with his family, locating in the village of Prophetstown, this county. Five days afterward he died of cholera; Mrs. D. yet survives, being about 73 years of age.

Mr. Denison of this sketch remained at home with his mother for some years after the death of his father. In 1854 he purchased a tract of land, improved and occupied it three years before his marriage. He continued upon it for three years after-

ward, then lived three years in Hume Township and finally, in 1868, he purchased 240 acres of wild land where he now resides. This is now nearly all improved and furnished with farm buildings of fair quality.

Mr. Denison is a positive Republican, and has held the minor offices of his township. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which body he has been Trustee.

He was married May 8, 1862, to Miss Jenette P. Paddock, daughter of Isaac and Christina (Wager) Paddock. Her father, a farmer, was a native of New York, and after marriage settled in Lewis County, that State, where she was born May 3, 1845. She was six years old when her parents emigrated West to Illinois, locating in Prophetstown, where she was reared, educated and married. She also is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Denison have six children, namely : Ada V., born Feb. 17, 1863; Ervin I., Jan. 21, 1867; Everett W., Oct. 10, 1868; Jennie E., Aug. 9, 1873; Elmer R., July 16, 1875; Earl M., Feb. 23, 1883.



oratio Wells, deceased, a pioneer of Whiteside County, and formerly a resident of Como, was born in Greenfield, Franklin Co., Mass., April 10, 1796, and was a son of Samuel and Electa (Bascom) Wells, both natives of the Bay State. He was reared to agriculture, his father's farm lying contiguous to the village in which their residence was located. In 1821 he married Sarah Swan, who was born in Greenfield, May 30, 1800, and was a daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Wait) Swan, also natives of that village. Mr. Wells resided upon the farm of his mother-in-law two years, when he purchased a farm in Deerfield, lived there a few years, then bought a farm in Heath, and occupied it a short time, and then moved to Athol. While a resident of the latter place before the day of railroads, he was engaged in hauling goods between that place and Boston with a six-horse team.

In the fall of 1836 he started with his family for the great Prairie State, then the distant West, coming by way of Troy, the Erie Canal, Buffalo and the lakes to Milwaukee, where he hired a conveyance and brought his family to Sterling. In the spring of 1839 he settled upon his claim at Round Grove, built a log cabin and commenced making improvements. He made that place his home until 18, when he moved to Como, where he lived in retirement until his death, in 1874. His wife survived until 1878. They were members of the Congregational Church.

They had a family of ten children, five of whom are now living, viz.; Samuel, who lives in Ransom Co., Dak.; Sarah Louisa, widow of William Mc-Dearmon; Horatio, a resident of Mercer Co., Ill.; Carrie, wife of Charles Tobey, and residing in Adams Co., Iowa.

illiam C. Booth, deceased, a pioneer of Whiteside County, of 1839, was born Nov. 28, 1821, in Randolph Co., Va. His parents, William and Deborah (Hart) Booth, were married in Beverly, in the county and State above named. A few years later they located at what was then Booth's Ferry, now Phil-, lippi, in Barbour County. In 1835 they went to Ohio, and made a temporary location in Vinton County. In 1835 they went to Indiana, and after a stay in Cass County they came to Illinois, traveling with their own teams, as there were no methods of public transportation. They settled in Whiteside County, the father making a claim on section 9, in Newton Township. Mr. Booth of this sketch located on section 8, of the same township. He made his home with his parents until his marriage, in 1849, to Elizabeth Wells, a native of the State of Vermont. After that event he bought a farm in Mt. Pleasant Township, in Rock Island County, where he continued to prosecute his agricultural operations until 1856, when he returned to Whiteside County, and took possession of his claim which he had made on section 8. After a residence of one year he returned to his property in Rock Island County, and remained two years, when he came back to Newton Township. In 1877 he bought a farm on section 36, in Albany Township, of which he took possession in 1880. On this he passed the remainder of his life, dying Feb. 23, 1883. He was an able man, and contributed largely through his energetic, active life to the development of the townships in which he was a pioneer.

He was the recipient of universal esteem wherever he was known.

The first wife died in 1855, leaving three children: Anianda, wife of Andrew Cessford, is the only survivor, and lives in La Mar, Barton Co., Mo. In 1856 Mr. Booth married Lydia A. Kittle. She was born in Beverley, Pa., and is the daughter of Eli and Rebecca (Wies) Kittle. Six children were born of the second marriage, of whom four are living: Dama M., Mason, William Clay and Bunn. Mason and William Clay are engaged in the hardware business, at Albany. Having in April, 1885, bought the hardware store and stock formerly owned by B. H. Quick, they carry a good stock of general hardware goods.

hylarman Daggett, deceased, a former resident of Lyndon, was born Aug. 17, 1812, ident of Lyndon, was born Aug. 17, 1812, in Newport, Orleans Co, Vt., where he lived during his boyhood and youth. He learned the trade of a cabinet-maker in his native town. He came in 1836 to Plainfield, Will Co., Ill., and in 1837 he removed to Whiteside County, locating in Lyndon Township. He boarded for a time with William Dudley, and, while improving his land, worked at intervals at his trade. In 1847 he removed to the village of Lyndon, where he died, July 3, 1880. He was an earnest and devoted Christian all his life, and was active in Church work.

Mr. Daggett was united in marriage three times. He first formed a matrimonial alliance with Mary Willey, who was born in Derby, Orleans Co., Vt. She died 11 months after marriage, without issue. Mr. Daggett's second wife was Jane D., widow of Augustus Newhall, and they had one child, Mary F. She married Freeman H. Kniskern. The mother died Feb. 14, 1855, and Mr. Daggett was married July 22, 1869, to Lois Philena (Fitch) Jeffers. She was born in Pike Township, Bradford Co., Pa., and married for her first husband Perry L. Jeffers. Charles P. Jeffers, only son by her first marriage, was born Jan. 30, 1853, in Lyndon. He received a careful primary education, and entered the University of Illinois, where he graduated in June, 1874. In the spring of 1875 he went to Boston, Mass., and became a salesman in the well known Shepard's drugstore, where he operated one year, meanwhile attending the School of Pharmacy and graduated. He

went next to a situation in a drug-store at Ipswich, where he continued until 1880. In that year he established himself in business at Swampscot and has since continued its successful management. He was married Dec. 25, 1875, to Elizabeth Stalker. She was born in Ipswich, Essex Co., Mass. Their two children are named Leroy and Lyndon. The children of Mr. Daggett's third marriage were Helen and Hervey F.

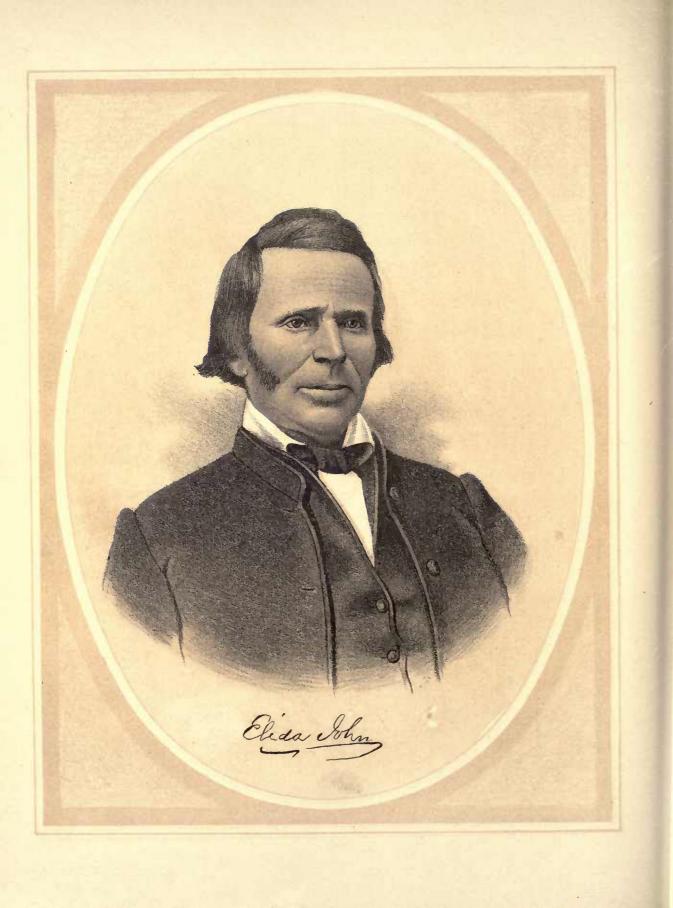
fimmatt eter Hagan, general farmer and stock-raiser, section 14, Tampico Township, was born GR in Elizabethtown, N. J. His parents, Pat-"rick and Catharine (Anthony) Hagan, were natives of Ireland and New York State respectively. His mother was of French and German ancestry; his father resided in Ireland until he was about 20 years of age, when he emigrated to America. -A few years afterward he was married, in New Jersey, and after the birth of his fifth child he moved to Franklin Co., Ohio, settling upon a farm. In 1850 he moved to Greenville Township, Bureau Co., Ill., where Peter, the subject of this sketch, was reared to manhood and completed his education, and where his parents died,-his father in 1880, aged 78 years, and his mother in 1883, aged 87 years. They were prominent and highly respected members of the farming community.

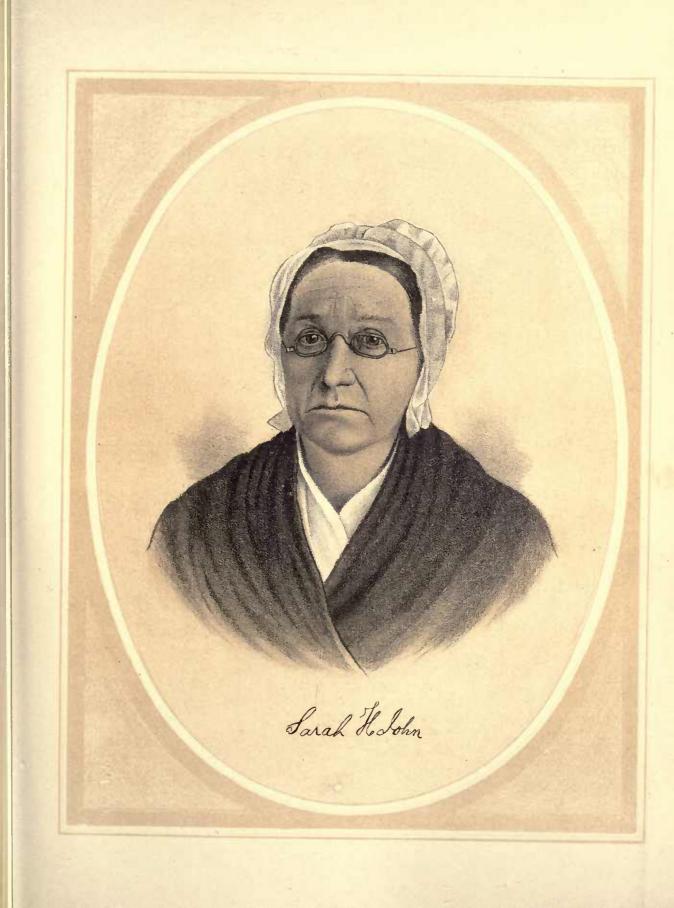
In r864 the subject of this sketch left his parents' home and came to Tampico Township, purchasing 80 acres of the section where he now resides, which was the "raw" prairie, and he began at once to improve it and lay the foundations for a comfortable home. Thus he labored for ten years before he was married, boarding at some of the neighbors. Mr. Hagan is successful in agricultural pursuits. In his his political principles he is a firm Democrat.

He was married in Greenville Township, Bureau Co., Ill., Feb. 4, 1874, to Mrs. Rachel Melvin, daughter of Rev. John and Anna (Carson) Brook. Her father, a Methodist minister, was a native of England, her mother of America, and they were married in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Hagan was born in Clearfield Co., Pa., Oct. 18, 1843. In 1845 her parents removed to La Salle Co., Ill., where her mother dicd; and, her father being an itinerant preacher, she was reared by strangers. When she attained

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the age of 17 years and obtained a good education at Wheaton (III.) College, she went to New Bedford, Bureau County, where she was for the first time married. She had by her first marriage two children, viz : Frank, born March 8, 1866; Minnie C., April 5, 1869. By her present marriage she has three children, namely : William, born Nov. 30, 1874; Catharine, April 12, 1876; and Emma, May 12, 1878. Mrs. Hagan is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



Lida John, deceased. It is right that the lives of the upright should be kept in tender remembrance; and with no touch of adulation upon our hearts or pens, we note down some of the occurrences in the life of him who has recently passed from the pains and cares of earth.

The subject of this sketch came to Illinois in advanced life, and here lived measurably retired from the world, yet never ceased to feel a deep interest in his fellow beings and in the affairs of government; he was firm in his convictions of right and fearless in the expression of these. Born in 1805, of course he became acquainted with the hardships of that early day; but notwithstanding the meager chances for instruction in literary preferment, he always ranked among the foremost (wherever he lived) in intelligence and solid worth. He became a teacher while yet a youth, and was always identified as one of the leaders in building up the interests of the neighborhood in which he lived. After marriage he continued teaching, and at one time established a school in part of his residence. He was careful that from their infancy his own children should be well taught, fondly endeavoring, with the true and able assistance of their mother, to supply them what the rigor of the times denied to him.

When the free-school system was established in Pennsylvania, he was elected a member of the first Board of School Directors in Shamokin Township, Northumberland County; and there are many who attest to the arduous labor of that faithful Board whose duty and work it was to divide the large, wooded, hilly township into suitable school districts, and to contract for and inspect the building of the

many school-houses erected at that time. Nearly all of the heavy literary work fell into the hands of the subject of this memorial. After getting these schools into successful operation (every one of which he assisted to start with suitably qualified teachers), he spent much time for years in visiting them, and in encouraging both teachers and pupils to the highest attainments, reminding the children especially that they were then enjoying.privileges richer than their parents ever knew. Scores of young people listened as they had never done before to kind and earnest persuasions to receive wisely the blessings waiting to crown their lives; and the subsequent prosperity and success of those with gradually enlightened homes, are held in the balance, redounding to the peace of a rightly commissioned servant of Christ.

For about 20 years he followed the occupation of surveyor and conveyancer in Northumberland, Columbia, Montour and Schuylkill Counties, Pa., carrying compass, chain and leveling staff through unbroken forests and over rocky mountains, penetrating into some of the most valuable anthracite coal fields in the State. His reputation for correctness in surveys became such that he was often summoned to go long distances to survey disputed lines. His evidence in Courts of justice settled many disputes. During these years large, and some of them complicated, estates were placed into his hands for settlement, often making it incumbent upon him to be the arbiter between man and man; yet this, of course, sometimes brought him into competition with able lawyers; but, helped by a keen insight and an unwavering sense of justice, he was wonderfully enabled to save, 'to widows and orphans, home and comfort from apparently wrecked possessions, and at the same time retain the respect of Courts.

Seeing very early the evils of intemperance, there was no other way than to lift voice and influence against this increasing tide of ruin. The jug of whisky at that time was almost always found in the harvest field, but he refused to furnish alcohol in any form to his workmen. His neighbors predicted that he would get no assistance; but, offering a shilling a day more than the common wages. and no whisky, he succeeded in getting a sufficiency of sober hands, and enough more work done and in better condition to fully compensate for the differ-

ence in wages. On the Board of School Directors alluded to above, the majority were opposed to the temperance movement; one of the members was even a distiller; and when building those schoolhouses this man offered a resolution that no temperance nor abolition meeting should be held in them ! As the school-house in those days was about the only point where the people could be called together, even for religious meetings, this, then, was a matter of vital concern to any mind interested in the public welfare. The subject of this memoir, knowing himself to be in the minority, so amended the resolution as also to exclude singing-schools,-a pastime which nearly all of the Board greatly enjoyed. He thus defeated the resolution, and saved to philanthropy those free-school houses.

At one of these Directors' meetings, a member said to Elida John one day, " Mr. John, you temperance men make a great fuss about a drink of whisky; and yet if a distiller should offer you a cent higher than the market for your grain you would sell it to him to convert into whisky!" Before an answer could be given, the distiller turned quickly to the speaker with these honest words: "No, sir; Mr. John will not! He sold his corn to Mr. ----- for more than any one else was getting, and then asked where he should deliver it. He was requested to deliver it at my distillery. Immediately he recalled the bargain at his own loss, and refused to deliver the grain at all!" All through his life of 78 years, and often an owner of much grain, he never sold one bushel to a distiller.

He was also an earnest, conscientious anti-slavery worker.

Some incidents connected with this part of his life are very interesting, but too numerous to be inserted here. Through all the vicissitudes of his career from youth to "the last of earth " he was unwavering in his endeavor to manifest allegiance to the Divine Power by which he strove to direct his own steps through life, and by precept and example to lead his beloved household in the same light. For many years, no matter what hurrying or abstruse business engrossed his mind, or what attractions or excitements surrounded him, he laid all aside when the meeting-hour came, and, taking his family with him, repaired to the house of public quiet prayer to spend one hour twice a week in Di-

vine worship. This house he had aided greatly, both financially and otherwise, in building. It causes a thrill of delight now to recall the marked deference with which those old-time neighbors and acquaintances looked up to him, attesting their appreciation of the noblest traits of the human soul, while in the large circle of his own household he was regarded almost as a patriarch. Even a testimonial from Europe expressed thankfulness for having been privileged to become personally acquainted with this honored and often referred to relative! Soon after settling in Jordan, he donated a piece of ground to the Society of Friends here, and, as at the old home in Pennsylvania, he helped along financially and otherwise in building the Friends' meeting-house at Penrose, in this county.

Although an old man when he settled here, his business ability was recognized, and his fine penmanship graces the pages of public documents in the records of Jordan, as well as the registries in society archives.

The following extract from a tribute to the memory of Elida John is from the pen of Sidney Averill, one of his dearest Western friends:

"The writer, living in a remote part of the county, going to the Mill meeting, saw there a Friend, the native unassumed dignity of whose presence bore the impress of a judge. The title, read in a thought, remained. A man of superior mind, his counsel had a directive force in the new Yearly Meeting. Knowing, as he did, that it is often best to hasten slowly, his hand sometimes pointed to a pause, and in deference to his caution, others have been led to re-weigh their evidence, and look again over the course they are pursuing. As a father to many others than his own, his recent departure out of this life is missed and mourned wherever his lot and his lines fell. Though he had large human capabilities, the life he lived, and the influence he had at home and among others, was due to the light of a Power more than human."

Sarah H. John, wife of Mr. John, was born in 1802, of English and Welsh parentage, and was the youngest child of Hugh and Mary Hughes. A farm upon the site where has since risen the pleasant and wealthy borough of Kennet Square, in Chester Co., Pa, was the first landed possession of her ancestors in the new world. Her parents

settled on the banks of Shamokin Creek, in Northumberland County, somewhere about the year 1790. As an item of history, greatly varying from the custom of these times, the office of Justice of the Peace was conferred by the Governor of the State upon her father, which position he held many years, and until the close of his life.

She and her future husband grew to majority in the same neighborhood, and so closely have their lives been blended that in writing the history of one we almost produce that of the other also. All the efficient public labor performed by the one was only possible through the encouragement and the home management of the other. Her husband being also appointed Justice of the Peace by the Governor, brought much domestic and other care into her hands, yet an energy and willing spirit smoothed the pathway through rugged difficulties, making theirs a hospitable and pleasant home.

The career and character of Elida John, of the foregoing sketch, and of his estimable wife, are such as to warrant the insertion of their portraits in this ALBUM, which may be found on pages just preceding.

eorge S. Sardam, Secretary of the Langford & Hall Lumber Company, at Fulton, was born in Litchfield Co., Conn., Sept. 5, 1854, and is the son of Chapman and Pamelia (Joyce) Sardam. His parents also were natives of that State. He removed to Jefferson Co., N. Y., with his family in 1862. He was educated in the city schools of Watertown, and graduated at the High School of that city in 1870. He taught school in Jefferson County two years, and in 1873 went to Lyons, Iowa, with his uncle, Mr. D. Joyce, a lumberman of that city. He was employed one year as talleyman in his uncle's mill, when he removed to Fulton and engaged as book-keeper and salesman for the lumber firm of Langford & Hall. On the incorporation of the Langford & Hall Lumber Company (Jan. 26, 1878), he became a stockholder, was chosen a member of the Board of Directors and elected Secretary of the Company. He has been re-elected Secretary at each succeeding election of officers to this date (1885), and has discharged the responsible duties of the office with ability and fidelity. The magnitude of the business which passes through his hands may be inferred from the following: The Langford & Hall Lumber Company has a paid up capital of \$75,000, employs in the working season about 130 men, while the mill has a cutting capacity of 75,000 feet per day of ten hours. The stock on hand averages about 7,000,000 feet, estimated at a value of \$100,000.

Mr. Sardam was married at Fulton, Ill., Oct. 25, 1875, to Miss Anna Berry, daughter of Michael and Mary Berry. Mrs. Sardam was born in Minnesota. They have two children,—a son and daughter,— Frank J. and Bertha E.

In politics, Mr. S. is a Republican, having always voted with that party.

enry Pease, of Albany, became a resident of Whiteside County in 1848. He was born April 12, 1800, in Somers, Tolland Co., Conn., where is father, Giles Pease, was born April 13, 1763. Noah Pease, his grandfather, was born in 1740, and his great-grandfather, Robert Pease, was born in 1683. Jerusha Pitkin, mother of Henry and wife of Giles Pease, was born Jan. 27, 1766, in Hebron, Conn. Both families are of unmixed English extraction. Noah Pease was a Captain in the War of the Revolution, and the father of Jerusha Pitkin was Colonel of a cavalry regiment in the same contest.

Mr. Pease was sixth in order of birth of II children, and he was reared on the farm until he was 16 years of age. He went then, in 1816, to Hartford, Conn., and entered a general mercantile establishment as a salesman, and operated in that capacity until 1825. In 1818 he enlisted in the Governor's Foot Guard, the oldest military organization now in existence in the United States, with which he was connected until 1825. In that year he went to Nashville, Tenn., taking with him a stock of dry goods. He had a partner in the enterprise and they succeeded in making sale of their entire stock in three months. Mr. Pease returned to Hartford, where he remained until 1827, when he started for Missouri. He went to Schenectady by stage, thence by the Erie Canal to Lockport, and from there to Buffalo by stage, going by Niagara Falls. At Buffalo he em-

barked on a steamboat for Sandusky, whence he crossed the State of Ohio by stage to Cincinnati. He traveled on the Ohio River to Louisville and went thence by stage to St. Louis, which point he reached in 18 days, then considered a quick trip. After a short stay in St. Louis, he went to Richmond Lead Mines, Washington Co., Mo. On this trip he was accompanied by his wife, where he engaged in mercantile operations and as a lead smelter, in which joint business he was occupied three years. He returned to St. Louis and soon after went to Potosi in the same State, where he engaged in mercantile affairs seven years. At the expiration of that time he went to Arcadia, in the Iron Mountain district. He entered a claim of 600 acres in the Pilot Knob country, and paid the United States authorities \$1.25 per acre. He formed a partnership with Livingston Van Docen, the owner of Iron Mountain. They established a stock company and issued their certificates, but the company never worked the mines. The organization soon came to grief and Mr. Pease lost the whole of his investment. He came to Illinois in 1842 and bought a farm near Rushville, Schuyler County, where he was interested in agriculture until 1848. In that year he came to Albany and purchased village property. He engaged in a mercantile enterprise in company with W. Y. Wetzel. Their relations were in existence five years, and at the end of that time, he bought the interest of his partner, and continued the business singly until 1856, when he sold out. In 1858 he replaced the fixtures in a flouring mill at Albany, which he conducted until June, 1860, when the structure was destroyed by the tornado. Since that time he has not been actively engaged in business to a great extent, but has given some attention to farming and resides in the village of Albany.

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Mr. Pease was married Nov. 18, 1823, to Mary A. Warburton. She was born in Vernon, Tolland Co., Conn., July 9, 1803. Her parents were natives of England and came to the United States in 1793. Her father built the first cotton mill at Vernon, which was in fact the first cotton mill built in the United States. She was first cousin to Sir Robert Peel. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Pease numbered eight. Henry, oldest child, was born in Hartford, Conn., where he died when nine months old. Sarah is the wife of Ezekiel Olds, who is a resident of Albany. (See sketch of Ezekiel Olds.) Henrietta, wife of E. W. Durant, lives in Stillwater, Minn. Giles W. is a resident of Albany. Mary E and Edwin H. live at Racine. Farnie A. married W. H. Miller, and died at Albany, Feb. 3, 1884. Celia M., wife of A. W. Gilbert, lives in Racine, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. Pease celebrated their golden wedding on the 50th anniversary, Nov. 18, 1873. The occasion was made memorable by the attendance of a large number of guests, and the venerable pair received many beautiful and valuable gifts. Mrs. Pease died Feb. 20, 1877.

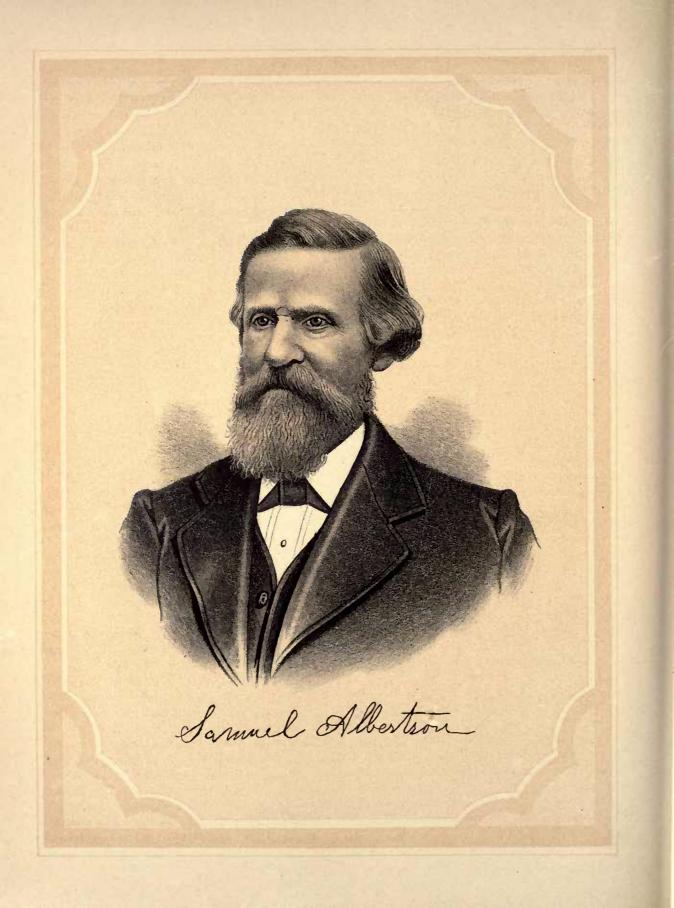
eorge W. Potter, farmer, residing on section 20, Prophetstown Township, where he owns 200 acres of land, is a son of Luman C. and Mercy (Phillips) Potter, and was born in Rutland Co., Vt., April 23, 1838. His father was a farmer, born in Rutland County, as likewise was his mother. She died when George W. was only four years of age. The father still survives her, and resides in Rutland County. They were the parents of five children, three of whom yet survive. Theressa is the wife of Lorenzo Seamans, a farmer residing in Wayne Co., Mich.; George W. is next in order of birth and the subject of this notice; Elvira is the wife of Albert Tomlinson, and resides near Saratoga Springs, N. Y., where he is engaged in railroading. The two deceased were Edwin and Therendus and were the two eldest of the children.

Mr. Potter was reared on the farm, receiving such education as was attainable at the common schools of his native county. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Co. B, Second Vt. Vol. Inf., as private and served three years. He was promoted to Sergeant March 7, 1862, and First or Orderly Sergeant Dec. 23, 1862. He has a splendid military record. He was engaged in the following 17 battles: Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861; Lee's Mills, Va., April 29, 1862; Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862; Golding's Farm, Va., June 27, 1862; Savage Station, Va., June 29, 1862; White-Oak Swamp, Va., June 30, 1862; Crampton's Pass, Sept. 18, 1862; Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; Mary's Heights, Va., May 3, 1862; Banks' Ford, Va., May 4, 1863; Franklin's Ford, Va., June 5,

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1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 2 and 3, 1863; Finkstown, Md., July 10, 1863; Rappahannock Station, Va., Nov. 7, 1863; Mine Run, Va., Nov. 28, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

He received five wounds, the last one at the battle of the Wilderness in the left side, which laid him up for about three months. The other wounds were mere scratches, compared with the latter, and did not incapacitate him for active participation in engagements in which his company partook. After receiving his discharge he returned to Vermont, and Dec. 25, 1864, in Sudbury, that State, he was united in marriage to Miss Paulina Ridlond, daughter of Thomas and Delilah Baxter Ridlond. She was born in Rutland Co., Vt., Feb. 14, 1840, and bore to her husband one child, Luman T., who died when 15 months old. Mrs. Potter died April 24, 1868, and Mr. Potter was again married, in Lyndon village, this county, Jan. 30, 1877, to Maria L. Gould, nee Button. She was born in Hamilton, N. Y.

Mr. Potter came West in 1865 and located in Prophetstown Township, where he worked at the occupation of a farmer on rented land three years. He then purchased 160 acres of land of his present farm, and by subsequent purchases has increased his landed interests until he is the proprietor of 200 acres. He has a good residence on his farm, together with substantial out-buildings and an orchard, and small fruit in abundance. He also has a maple grove of 1,500 trees, raised from seed sown in 1866 and re-set in the spring of 1870. The following facts will give an idea of the rapidity of the growth of the maple and walnut trees, and will show how quickly groves may be grown: The largest one of the maple trees measures around the trunk, four feet above the ground, five feet four inches. A willow tree in his back yard, that has grown from a cutting the size of a man's thumb, planted in the ground in the spring of 1871, now measures eight feet two inches around the trunk, four feet above the ground. He also has a black walnut grove of 300 trees, grown from seed planted in 1878. The largest of these measures seven inches around and 21 feet 4 inches high. He makes no specialty of any department of farming, but raises horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. Merino sheep and Chester White hogs are his favorite stock.

Mr. Potter is a member of the School Board and

has held the position three terms. Socially, he is a member of the I. O. O. F.

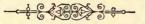
amuel Albertson is a farmer on section 14, Sterling Township, where he settled in September, 1841, on a portion of the land included in a claim made by his twin brothers, John J. and Isaac H. Albertson, in 1835, the second year in which settlements were made in the township. Their father and mother, Joseph and Elizabeth (Ham) Albertson, were natives of Dutchess Co., N. Y., whence they removed to Monroe County, in the same State. They continued to reside there during the remainder of their lives. They had a family of ten children, who lived to mature life, and were named Frederick, Isaac and John (twins), David, Daniel, Jane, Maria, Phebe, Samuel and Willet.

Mr. Albertson was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., Jan. 18, 1818. He was under the authority of his parents until he was 21 years of age, and attended school until he was 16 years of age. He then took charge of his father's farm one year, after which he came to Whiteside County, whither his brothers had come six years before. The farm, of which he has since been the owner, contains a mineral spring, which is visited by many people during the summer season. It is known as the "Woodlawn Mineral Spring," and is highly esteemed for its curative properties. It is located about two miles east of the city of Sterling, and has become quite popular. It is in a grove, and accommodations for guests have been constructed in the way of bath-houses and other buildings. The farm of Mr. Albertson contains 135 acres, of which 90 acres are under tillage.

He was married Nov. 5, 1839, at Rochester, N. Y., to Hannah DeGarmo. Her parents, Elias and Clemma (Powell) DeGarmo, were Quakers, and were born in Dutchess Co., N. Y. They died in Monroe County. Their children were eight in number, and were named John, Lydia, Mary Ann, Hannah, Rufus, Peter and Jane. Mrs. Albertson was born July 6, 1819, in Ulster Co., N. Y. To her and her husband three children were born: Harriet J., Arthur and Ella M., only one of whom survives. Arthur died June 6, 1868, when he was 24 years and

six months old; Ella died Aug. 22, 1878; she was 27 years old, and was the wife of John E. Woodyatt. She left three children—Arthur, Gracie and Lulu M. Mr. Albertson is a Republican in political sentiment, and has held several official positions. The family were believers in the Quaker doctrines preached by George Fox.

The portrait of Mr. Albertson, which appears on a preceding page, is copied from a likeness recently taken.



raper B. Reynolds, a pioneer of Whiteside County of 1837, was born in Vermont and was taken to Pennsylvania by his parents in early childhood. He grew to manhood in Tioga County, and in the autumn of the year named he came to Illinois for the first time. He made a claim on section 11, Lyndon Township, and returned to Pennsylvania. He came back to Lyndon Township, accompanied by his father-in-law, Capt. Harry Smith, and family. They made the route to this place by the Allegheny, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and landed at Albany. After a residence of a few years, he went to Iowa, where he died, March 27, 1875.

¹ His marriage to Harriet S. Smith took place in 1828. She died April 17, 1847, and left eight children, seven of whom are now living: Julia is the wife of P. A. Brooks (see sketch); Anna M. married Martin Conyne and lives in Montgomery Co., Iowa; Harrison is a resident of Grand River Valley, Col.; Warren lives at Santa Fe, N. M.; Jasper is a citizen of Kokomo, Col.; Leonora is the widow of Thomas Fennessy and lives in Iowa Co., Iowa; Charlotte M. is the wife of David Olmstead, of Sac Co., Iowa.

athan L. McKenzie, a farmer on section 30, Coloma Township, is a son of D. La Fayette and Lucia (Brewer) McKenzie, of whom a personal narration is given elsewhere in this volume. The son was born Oct. 28, 1853, in the township of Portland in the same county where he has passed his life thus far, with the exception of about four years, when he was in

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Colorado engaged in the cattle business. In 1883 he bought a farm in Iowa, which he afterward sold, having occupied the property about 18 months. He is now the owner of 240 acres in the township of Portland, which is under a good degree of tillage.

Mr. McKenzie was united in marriage at Prophetstown, March 22, 1876, to Minnie, daughter of William and Sarah (Young) Dudley. Her father was born in Ohio, and her mother was a native of England. Their children were named John, Minnie, George and Frank. Mrs. McKenzie was born in Michigan, July 17, 1858. The children that have been born to herself and husband are three in number and are named Myrtie, Grace and La Fayette H.

Mr. McKenzie is a Republican in political sentiment. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

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eorge de Bey, general merchant, also senior partner of the hardware firm of De Bey & Van Dallen, at Fulton City. Mr. de Bey in his individual store carries an extensive stock of general merchandise and is also agent for ocean steamship lines, and for

the Germania and New York Underwriters' Fire Insurance Companies. The firm of De Bey & Van Dallen carry a well assorted stock of shelf and heavy hardware and agricultural implements.

⁶ Mr. de Bey is a native of Holland and was born July 21, 1848, and is the son of John and Angeline (de Junge) de Bey. He emigrated to America in May, 1868, came directly to Chicago, where he learned the trade of mason and plasterer, at which he worked in that city for eight years. In the fall of 1876 he came to Fulton and engaged as contractor and builder. Among the buildings which he erected may be mentioned the new dormitory of Northern Illinois College and others.

In April, 1877, he established his mercantile house and has carried it on continuously since. The following year he added hardware and farm machinery to his other business, and in April, 1881, formed the existing partnership with Mr. John Van Dallen in the hardware and farm implement business. Mr. de Bey's stock in his general store averages about \$7,000, while in the hardware store the stock holds at about \$3,500.

He was married in Chicago in September, 1869,

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to Miss Teitje de Graff, daughter of Franke de Graff. Mrs. de Bey was born in Holland and came to America in 1869. They have five children, three boys and two girls,—Lena, Frank, Jennie, John and Joe.

Mr. and Mrs. de Bey are members in full standing of the American Reformed Church, of which Mr. de Bey has been an Elder nearly eight years.

Mr. de Bey votes with the Republican party, of which he is an earnest supporter.

He is a thorough business man in all his ways, and has succeeded in his undertakings so well that he is reckoned among the leading merchants of Fulton.



Coseph Snyder, a settler in Whiteside County in 1844, was born Feb. 28, 1818, in Cincinnati, Ohio. He is the son of Daniel and Betsey (McMahon) Snyder. The family originated in Pennsylvania. Mr. Snyder passed the years of boyhord and youth in the city of his nativity, and as soon as he was of suitable age and size he engaged on a steamboat on the Ohio River, on which he was occupied until his removal to Whiteside County. He spent a summer in Albany and rented a tract of land adjacent on which he worked through the season. In the autumn of the year he bought 40 acres of land on section 13, of Garden Plain Township, of which he took posses. sion. Three acres were bloken and a log house of hewn logs had been built. He employed his time and energies to so good purpose that in the year following he bought 40 acres additional, located on section 18, of Union Grove Township, which was covered with timber. By making subsequent purchases Mr. Snyder has became the owner of 160 acres, all of which is enclosed and in tillage, except 100 acres of timber. The acreage is located at four different points and every portion is supplied with good farm dwellings, and is devoted to raising grain and .stock. Mr. Snyder was for many years a Republican.

He was married May 2, 1840, to Nancy, daughter of William and Elizabeth Clark. She was born Feb. 24, 1820, in Lewis Co., Ky. Her parents were natives of Ohio. Joseph C., Henry, Sanford, William, Mary E., Alonzo, Ann Augusta (Mrs. Henry Horner, of Marengo, Iowa), Edward, Hattie, May, John, Edward and Wadsworth. The latter lives in Garden Plain Township.



oah S. Loux is a farmer on section 15, Sterling Township. He was born Jan. 27, 1845, in Bucks Co., Pa., and is the son of Mathi is and Catherine (Yost) Loux. They were natives of Pennsylvania, and the father died in that State, in April. 1874. The death of the mother occurred in June of the same year. They had 14 children, of whom nine grew up, namely: Andrew, Isaac, Hannah, Catherine, Mary, Mathias, Elizabeth, Noah S. and Israel.

Mr. Loux was a carpenter in his native State until 1864. In November of that year he came to Whiteside County and was engaged in the same business at Sterling, and also in wagon-making for four years. 'In 1868 he began farming, and operated on rented farms until the spring of 1884, when he bought the farm he now occupies, comprising 114 acres of land, which is in fine agricultural condition, In politics Mr. Loux is neutral.

He was married Nov. 19, 1869, in Hopkins Township, to Mary A., daughter of Jacob and Susan Reitzel. She was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., Sept. 9, 1843, and her brothers and sisters, nine in number, were born in the following order: Martha, Sabina, Susanna, Henry, Sarah, Abraham, Jacob and Lewis. She is the second in order of birth. To her and her husband four children have been born, but only one survives, Nevin R. Harrison R. is deceased, and two children who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Loux are members of the English Lutheran Church.

isberry J. Markee, of Newton Township, was born in September, 1834, in Harrison Co., Ohio James Markee, his father, was of Scotch descent and married Rhoda Johnson. They went with their family from Ohio to Southern Illinois, in 1846. The father bought a farm in Crawford County, and there the parents remained until the close of their lives.

At the age of 16 Mr. Markee came to Whiteside

County, joining his brother in-law. He obtained his first employment in Newton Township. In 1861 he first became an independent landholder, and bought 80 acres of land on section 12, in Newton Township. It was wholly unimproved and Mr. Markee passed nine years placing it in good condition for prosperous tillage. At the end of that time he sold the property and bought a tract of land on the east half of the southeast quarter of section 2, in the same township. Only the prairie had been broken; no trees had been planted or buildings of advanced style erected. All these needs have been supplied, together with excellent harns and stables for the protection of stock. Mr. Markee has been a Republican since he first obtained the privileges of citizenship. He cast his first Presidential vote for Fremont.

He was married in 1857 to Mary A., daughter of William G. and Leannah (Martin) Nevitt, of whom an extended sketch appears in this work. Mrs. Markee was born in Newton Township, Sept. 5, 1840. Five children of Mr. and Mrs. Markee are living,— C. Alice, Lizzie L., William Leslie, Clifton L. and May. Jessie A., fourth child in order of birth, was born Jan. 23, 1867, and died Aug. 11, 1868.

ardon Allen Brooks, farmer, section 30, Lyndon Township, was born May 20, 1806, in Sturbridge, Worcester Co., Mass., and he is the second son of Benjamin and Esther (Fisk) Brooks, the former a native of Worcester Co., Mass., and the latter of Stafford, Conn. His paternal grandfather was born in Nova Scotia

and came thence to Worcester County soon after the close of the Revolutionary War. When Benjamin Brooks was married he bought a homestead in Sturbridge and lived thereon until his death, at a greatly advanced age. The mother also died there.

Mr. Brooks was reared in the manner common in New England, working on the farm summers and attending school winters. At 19 he began to acquire a knowledge of the trade of a brick, stone and plaster mason, going to West Springfield for the purpose. After a short time he took a leading position in his business, and operated as a builder and contractor, and was the architect on several factories in North Adams and other parts of Berkshire County, besides building residences, business structures and churches.

Five years later, in 1832, he went to Boston, where he embarked in a mercantile enterprise, in which he was interested until 1838. In that year he came to Illinois, traveling from Boston to Albany by stage, from there to Buffalo by canal and thence on the lakes to Chicago. He then hired a man to bring himself, his wife, children and household goods to Whiteside County, paying \$50 for the service. He arrived in Lyndon in September of the same year. He bought a claim on section 30, town 20, range 5, for which he paid \$1,300. The improvements consisted of a log house and a few acres broken. The family took possession of the dwelling, in which they lived until June following, when Mr. Brooks left his family in care of his brother-in-law, and returned to Boston. He obtained a position as clerk, which he held two years, and earned the money to secure his claim. In 1841 Mr. Brooks and Washington Libby bought nine threshing-machines, which they shipped from Winthrop, Maine, to Alton, Ill., paying \$100 freight on each. These were the first machines for the purpose which were brought into the State, and were a great advantage to the farmers, as they would thresh 200 bushels of grain a day. They were run by horse-power.

In 1842 Mr. Brooks went again to Boston and resumed his position as a clerk in the Faneuil Hall clothing store. He remained two years, and on his return to Lyndon Township he operated in the management and sale of threshing-machines, also selling county rights to manufacture. He devoted about three years to the business, after which he gave his attention to the improvement of his farm Meanwhile he had placed his family in a substantial frame house. His first crops consisted of grain, which he drew to Chicago, 130 miles distant, a journey there consuming a full week as a rule. He frequently brought back a load of freight. He subscribed \$2,000 to the building of a railroad, which proved a total loss. He raised his first paying crop in 1861, when he sold 500 bushels of wheat at two dollars a bushel, and his crops of oats and corn at proportion. ately good figures. In 1872 he invested \$10,000 in a mill, and when the financial crash came the next year he lost his investment with several thousands of dollars besides, but his business was too well fortified to be seriously crippled by a somewhat extensive loss. Mr. Brooks improved about 300 acres of land and crected commodious farm buildings, including

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James M Pratt

the brick house he occupies. He built one of the first barns in the county.

He was married Sept. 12, 1833, to Olive M. Dean. She was born Aug. 10, 1815, in North Adams, Mass. Following is the record of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Brooks: Hiram P. lives at Black Hawk, Gilpin Co., Col., and is engaged in mining; William H. lives on the homestead; Isabella died in infancy; Susan L. is the widow of Frank J. Cole, and lives in East Saginaw, Mich.; Lucian died in infancy; Samuel lives at La Conner, Whatcom Co., W. T., and is an attorney; Rufus resides in Butte City, Montana, where he has been engaged as a contractor and shipping clerk for a mining company. The mother died Aug. 4, 1857. Mr. Brooks was again married, Sept. 5, 1859, to Julia M. Reynolds. She was born Oct. 20, 1829, in Rutland Township, Tioga Co., Pa. They had three children: Horace M. is a clerk in the postoffice at Toston, M. T.; George E. died in infancy; Esther married C. P. Sturtevant, of Fenton Township, where he is a farmer and dealer in stock.

Mr. Brooks is a man who is justified in his claims of builder and maker of his own fortunes. When he was 12 years old he was earning \$6 per month, and during the winter seasons when attending school he earned his board by doing chores. He received sufficient education to teach, and pursued that business several seasons. He has led a busy, useful, active life, and is in the enjoyment of the reward of his toil. He has a beautiful home, and the broad prairie acres which he owns in his homestead give ample testimony of the quality of the judgment and skill of their owner.

on. James M. Pratt, of Fenton Township, was born April 7, 1822, in Aurora, Erie Co., N. Y. John C. Pratt, his father, was born in Northampton, Hampshire Co., Mass., April 8, 1787, and his parents were natives of the same place where he was born. The family emigrated, in 1808, with ox teams from the Bay State, to Erie Co., N Y., where they were early settlers. John C. Pratt, on attaining suitable age, bought land of the Holland Company. It was in heavy timber, and he was engaged in clearing a farm when the War of 1812 with Great Britain came on, and he enlisted, remaining in the military service

until the close of the conflict. He returned to his farm, and soon afterward built a saw and flour mill on Buffalo Creek. He abandoned his agricultural projects, and devoted his entire attention to his milling interests. Later he bought a saw and grist mill, situated on the same stream, at a distance of a mile, and continued to operate both establishments until 1835, when he came to Whiteside County and made a claim in what is now the township of Lyndon. He went back to his native State, disposed of his property and made arrangements for a permanent removal to Illinois. In 1837 he started for Chicago, by way of the lakes, traveling from there with teams to Lyndon. A log house had been built on his claim, of which the household took possession. The senior Pratt at once entered upon the improvement of a farm, on which he passed the remainder of his life, dying in December, 1843. His wife survived him until March 9, 1879. Four of their 13 children are now living: Mr. Pratt, of this sketch, is the oldest; Amanda is the wife of Joseph Shorett, and lives in Iowa; Lucius H. lives in Lyndon; Thurston resides in Iowa.

Mr. Pratt was 15 years of age when he accompanied his parents to Whiteside County. He resided with them until the death of his father, and continued to live with his mother until his marriage. Nov. 17, 1844, he was married to Lucinda Emery. She was born May 10, 1828, in Moriah, Essex Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of John and Lucinda (Tarbell) Emery. In the year following his marriage Mr. Pratt settled on his farm, and has been a resident thereon since.

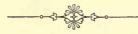
He had become the owner of 80 acres of land on section 26, in what is now Fenton Township. On this he built a log house, and began to operate as a farmer. He has been successful in his efforts, and the results of his energetic attention to his business show the value of his judgment in directing his transactions. He is now the owner of a magnificent tract, containing 800 acres in excellent condition for prosperous farming.

Mr. Pratt has been correspondingly active in the relation of a good citizen to the general welfare. He was the first Supervisor of Fenton Township, has held the position several terms, and has been Chairman of the Board. He has held other offices in the township, and in 1872 was made the first President of Whiteside Agricultural Society, serving in

that capacity for seven years. In 1869 he was appointed Postmaster at Pratt, and still "holds the fort" (1885). In 1879 he was elected as one of the Representatives of the 11th Senatorial District, which included Whiteside and Carroll counties, and performed service which reflected the greatest credit upon himself and his constituents.

Eight children are included in his family circle: Marietta M. is the wife of S. S. Chamberlain, of Harrison Co., Iowa; John C. resides in the same county, as do Dora V. and Cyrus E; Allen M. is a citizen of Fenton Township: Ella J., James C. and Manson W. also live in their native township.

In the coming years, when succeeding generations seek for mementoes of those whose activity in the progress of Whiteside County rendered them prominent, the portrait of Mr. Pratt, given on a preceding page, will be heartily appreciated.



bester Lusk, deceased, was one of the pioneers of Albany, of 1836, and in October, 1839, he became one of the 12 proprietors of the site of Lower Albany, by purchase from the United States. He was born in 1802, in Columbia Co., N. Y., and there grew to manhood and learned the trade of shoemaker. He went thence to Berkshire Co., Mass., and married Hannah Fitch, who was born in that county. They went soon after their union to Coxsackie, in the State of New York, removing shortly after to Pittsford, Monroe County, where Mr. Lusk worked at his trade between one and two years. He made another removal to Holly, Orleans County, where he lived eight years, and kept a hotel. At the end of that time he removed to Ohio, and located near Fremont, where he was engaged in farming two years.

In 1836 he set out from Fremont for Whiteside County, transporting his family and household belongings with horse teams. November 29 they arrived at Stake's Ferry, which was full of floating ice. They waited a week, and as soon as the stream was cleared they crossed, and passed the winter in a log house near the dwelling of William D. Dudley. In the spring of 1837 the family took possession of a claim at Albany. The location of his farm was at Sheep Grove, where he prosecuted his agricultural projects with energy. In 1850 he made the overland trip to California, and spent nearly two years in mining for gold. He returned by the 1sthmus of Panama and New Orleans. He opened a meat market at Albany on his return there, and also continued the management of his farm until his death in February, 1855. His widow is still living with a granddaughter, Mrs. William Herald, of Sloan, Woodbury Co., Iowa. Two children were born to them, Charles F. and Hiram P. The latter died when 10 years old. (See sketch of C. F. Lusk.)

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ames H. Harrison is a farmer on section 34, Genesee Township, and a native citizen of the same Township, where he was born Nov. 23, 1842. Mark Harrison, his father, was born May 6, 1804, in Yorkshire, England, where he belonged to the laboring class. He

spent the years of his life previous to the age of 2r in his native country, where he obtained the rudiments of his education. On becoming the master of his own time and efforts, he came to America, and, for a time, he located in Canada. He spent some years in the vocation of a sailor, after which he came to Chicago. The place then consisted of a dozen log structures; and he secured a claim which is now included in one of the principal parts of the city, and which was situated on the north side of the river. He was in the employ of Captain Cook, for whom the county where Chicago is located was named, working for him some years. He received land for his pay, which was in village lots, and they were then very cheap. He held title to 160 acres of land in all, but he suffered great annoyance from the Indians, who were there in great numbers, idle, shiftless, and altogether mischievous. At one time they burned his cabin and all his household goods, with \$250 in cash. He was so disgusted with the condition of things and the general outlook, that he traded his property at a great sacrifice to obtain release from what then seemed hopeless anarchy, receiving in exexchange a few village lots in Fulton, Whiteside County, accompanied by glowing accounts of the certainties of that place from its location on the river and natural advantages. He had business relations

with Joseph Mush, and together they came to Whiteside County. Arriving at Fulton, they found that the entire value of the village lots aforesaid was all concentrated in the gorgeous coloring that had been a concomitant to the exchange referred to. Fulton was a city on paper, with prospects as hazy as the river mists which hung above its vacancy. Mr. Harrison at once and forever abandoned his property there and all hopes concerning it. He encountered Hezekiah Brink, of Sterling, and, in compliance with his request, went to Empire and assisted that gentleman in the erection of one of the first grist-mills built in the county. He remained there three years. Meanwhile he secured a claim in what is now Genesee Township, where he was one of the first landholders. He paid Mr. Brink \$50 for his title, and when the land came into market he purchased it of the United States Government at \$1.25 per acre. In 1836 he began the work of improving the land. He was married in 1838, in Genesee, Ill., to Mary Taylor. She was born in North Carolina and came thence with a colony that located in Carroll County and lived there until she was married. Mark Harrison died Nov. 15, 1877, in Genesee Township, and was 73 years of age. His wife, who still survives, is 82 years old.

Mr. Harrison is the second oldest of five children, and he continued under parental authority until he attained his majority. Feb. 9, 1864, he enlisted in Co. G, 56th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf. The command was assigned to the corps of General Thomas, and the only action in which the regiment was engaged was that which resulted in the surrender of General Johnston. Mr. Harrison obtained honorable discharge at Memphis, Tenn., in September, 1865. He returned home and located a claim of 80 acres of land, which he has since improved and placed in excellent agricultural condition. He has one of the finest and most valuable farms in the township, and an elegant residence on a beautiful location. He is a skillful and thrifty farmer, and has increased his real estate to 183 acres.

His marriage to Julia Fitzgerald took place Sept. 30, 1865, at Sterling. She is the daughter of Patrick and Mary (Barry) Fitzgerald. Her parents were born and married in Ireland, and celebrated their union by coming immediately thereafter to the United States. After a residence of some years in the State of New York, they came to Du Page Co., Ill., where Mrs. Harrison was born, Jan. 23, 1850. Her parents had 11 children, and she is the ninth in order of birth. The family came to Whiteside County when she was still an infant, and she was reared on her father's farm in Genesee Township. Her mother died when she was eight years old. She is herself the mother of four children. William H. was born Sept. 4, 1867; Joshua L. was born Oct. 2, 1869. Francis H. and an infant are deceased.

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Mr. Harrison is a Republican in his political views and relations.

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ndrew Lockhart, a prosperous farmer of Garden Plain Township, was born in Green Township, Adams County, Ohio, June 21, 1819. He is the son of Robert E. and Sarah (Hemphill) Lockhart. His father was born Oct. 18, 1793, in Fleming Co., Ky. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, and was in the command of Gen. Hull, stationed at Detroit. His mother was born Sept. 21, 1795, near the celebrated battlefield of the Brandywine, Pa. The great-grandfathers of Mr. Lockhart settled in Adams County about the year 1797, where the respective families of the Lockharts and Hemphills were residents for a long succession of years.

Mr. Lockhart was reared on his father's farm, and received his education in the district schools. His father was also interested in the business of a lumber merchant, and on arriving at independent manhood the son entered the father's employ. In 1844 the senior Lockhart presented his son with \$200, above his wages, and he devoted his accumulated means to the purchase of land in Garden Plain Township, whither he came for the purpose. He first bought 40 acres on section 24, and soon after secured another tract on section 14. He then returned to his home and engaged to work for his father for \$100 yearly, and his board and clothes. He sent money to pay his land taxes, but the letters miscarried and 40 acres were sold for their payment. On his return in 1854 he redeemed his claim.

He came back for a final settlement in the year named, and built a frame house, doing the first breaking on the place in that year. He was married March 27, 1856, to Nancy Randall. She was born Sept. 16, 1834, in Jefferson Township, Adams Co.,

Ohio, and is the daughter of Alexander and Hannah (Newman) Randall.

Mr. Lockhart still owns the property on which he first settled and has placed it in excellent farming condition; it is enlarged by a later purchase of 40 acres adjoining. In 1881 he bought the farm he now occupies on section 14, which is also under tillage and supplied with necessary farm fixtures. The entire estate of Mr. Lockhart in Garden Plain Township, comprises 460 acres in valuable agricultural condition. America F., Melissa, Elisha, Sarah, Angeline and Robert Lee are the names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart.

illiam Nevitt, deceased, was one of the two earliest settlers in what is now known as Upper Albany. In the fall of 1836 he came with W. C. Osborne to the banks of the Mississippi River, and they purchased the claim of the land speculators who infested the West, which is now included within the town and village of Albany, and which he secured by purchase from the United States Government when the land sales were made in October, 1839. Until his death in 1848 he was identified with the general and agricultural development of Albany.

Mr. Nevitt was born in 1779, in Brownsville, Fayette Co., Pa., and he came of English ancestry. The country was then in its Colonial period, and only primitive methods of living and transacting business prevailed. Mr. Nevitt's earliest occupation was a teamster in his native State, between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. He was one of the drivers of the wagons on the celebrated Conestoga road that constituted communication between the Atlantic seaboard and the central water route which terminated in the Mississippi River. The Conestoga road was about 400 miles in extent, and as it traversed a broken and mountainous region, the wagons were constructed with great strength. Mr. Nevitt was accustomed to relate that on one occasion, when his wagon came in violent contact with the corner of a brick building; the bricks flew out of the structure, but the wagon was uninjured. His parents located at Wheeling about 1807, and about 1810 he went to Breckenridge Co., Ky. He was there

married to Mary Edlin, a native of Port Tobacco, Md., where she was born in 1781. In 1818 they came to White Co., Ill., buying a farm in the vicinity of Carmi, where Mr. Nevitt was extensively occupied in the pursuit of agriculture until 1834, when he came to Knoxville, Knox County, and became the proprietor of a farm, on which he operated until his removal to Whiteside County in 1837.

While the State organization was in a formative condition, Mr. Nevitt was appointed Justice of the Peace by the General Assembly. He was also made one of the Commissioners for the improvement of the Wabash River. During his residence in White County he was prominent for his abilities in executive avenues, and the Whig party selected him as a candidate to represent their interests in the State Legislature, but he suffered the common fate of the Whigs, who were in a minority in his district. On coming to Whiteside County, he was elected School Commissioner, and held the office at the time of his death, which occurred in White County, whither he had gone to transact business.

To him and his wife 11 children were born: John, James, Maria, Eliza, Nancy, Clement, Wm. G., Allen, Susan, Edward H. and Wilson. Four are now living. The mother died in December, 1860.

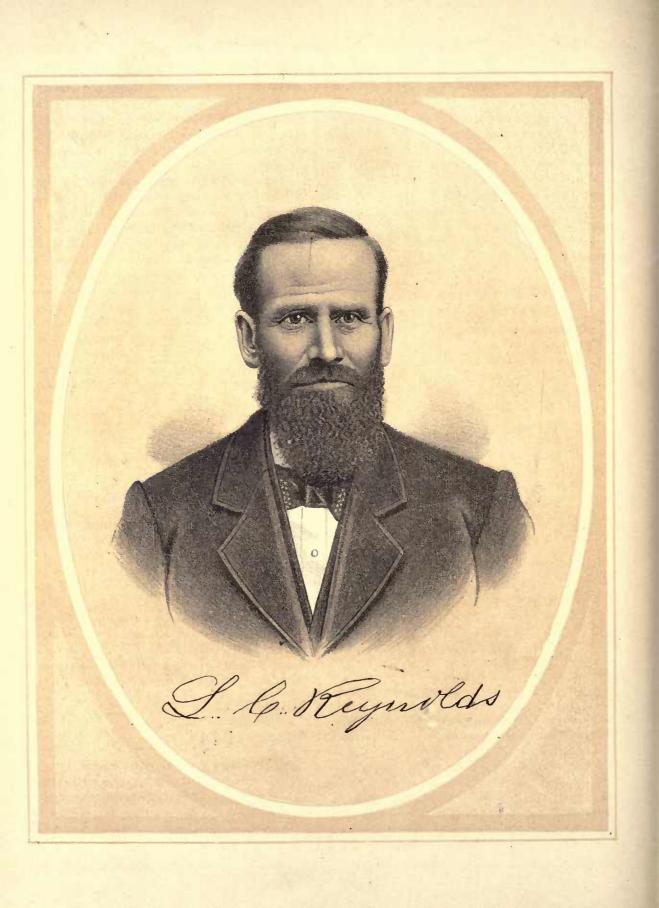
harles F. Lusk, merchant at Albany, was born July 25, 1825, in Richmond, Berkshire Co., Mass., and was 11 years of age when he came to Illinois, with his parents, of whom a detailed sketch is given elsewhere. At the age of 16 years he began to give his attention to the acquisition of the trade of carpenter, and he made that his business until 1876. He has been a constant resident of Albany, with the exception of one year, which he spent in Boston in the occupation of a stair-builder. In 1876 he embarked in the mercantile enterprise to which he has since devoted his time and energies. His business is located in a building which he erected some years before, and had previously leased.

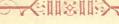
Mr. Lusk has been married twice. His first wife's name was Phœbe Humphreys. She was born in Bradford, Pa., and was the daughter of Allen and Elizabeth Humphreys, pioneers of Carroll County.

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The ancestors of the family were natives of Connecticut. Two children are now living. The mother died in January, 1852. Mr. Lusk was married in 1855; to Henrietta, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Miller) Park. She was born in Indiana. Of the second marriage six children were born: Isaac P., Henry C., C. Frank, Jr., Nettie A., Roy A. and Josie H. Mr. and Mrs. Lusk are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Lusk is a Republican in political principle, and he belongs to Lodge No. 566, A. F. and A. M.

inus C. Reynolds, farmer, residing on sect tion 23, Prophetstown Township, and the owner of 520 acres of farming land on the section, and 12 acres in Portland Township, consisting of a grove, is a son of Nathaniel G. and Phoebe B. (Brace) Reynolds, and was born in Erie Co., N. Y., Aug. 18, 1830. His father was a native of Massachusetts and was born in Hancock, Berkshire Co., that State, March 14, 1794. His mother was also born in the same State and died April 18, 1876, aged 76 years, 11 months and 3 days. They had five children, all of whom are living, namely: Phineas B. is a farmer and resides in Nebraska; Orpha is the wife of Edward Gage, a farmer residing in Prophetstown Township; Amanda is the widow of Edson Smith, and resides in Prophetstown; Linus C. is next in order of birth; Clark G. is a farmer and resides in Prophetstown Township. The grandparents of Linus C. on his father's side were Griffin, born April 14, 1772, and Martha, born Feb. 10, 1775.

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The elder Reynolds was Orderly Sergeant during the War of 1812, and after the war, in 1816, settled in Genesee Co., N. Y. In 1835 he came with his family to Detroit and drove from there to this county, and became one of the pioneer settlers on Rock River. He located in Prophetstown Township, three-quarters of a mile from the present village of Prophetstown, on what is now the Quigley fam. During those primitive days he was compelled to go to Knoxville, a distance of 70 miles, for provisions, following an Indian trail through an unsettled country. For many years he was a strong temperance man and a consistent Christian. He was Justice of the Peace for a number of years, and was also elected Judge of Probate, which position he held for eight years. He was a prominent Mason as well as a member of the Order of Sons of Temperance. He died Jan. 21, 1866.

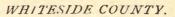
Mr. Reynolds of this sketch was reared principally in this county on a farm, performing the labors common to farmer's sons of the time and locality in which he lived, and receiving the advantages afforded by the common schools. His father sold out the original tract which he owned and purchased 640 acres on sections 15 and 22, and at the date of his death, Linus C. and his brother, Clark G., bought the interests the other heirs had in the property. Mr. Reynolds still owns his 320 acres and also the homestead of 200 acres where he resides, making a total of 520 acres of land. He also owns the house and two lots in Sterling, where his father formerly lived, and a house and one-half acre of land in Morrison. He is a member of the Order of Sons of Temperance, and has been for a number of years. When the Grange was in active operation, he was a member of it.

Mr. Reynolds was united in marriage to Miss Sarah M. Conner, Dec. 22, 1858. She was a daughter of John H. and Catherine Conner, and was born in St. Louis Co., Mo., March 12, 1836. They have four children, all born in Prophetstown Township: Fred A., born Nov. 18, 1859, is a manager of the Gothenburg Bank, at Gothenburg, Dàwson Co., Neb.; Belle was born April 10, 1861; Earl H. was born March 24, 1862; J. Burr was born July 24, 1865. Two children died in infancy.

Mr. Reynolds has grown up as a son of Whiteside County and became a prominent factor in its growth and progress, and it is fitting that he should be among those chosen to represent the leading men in the galaxy of portraits given in this volume.

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ohn P. Badgley, of the firm of Stilson & Badgley, general merchants at Tampico, was born Dec. 6, 1831, in the township of Gallipolis, Gallia Co., Ohio, where his parents, Anthony and Sallie (King) Badgley, became residents before their marriage. The ancestors of both lines of descent were natives of New



England. Mr. Badgley passed the years of his minority in his native State. In 1852 he came to Kendall Co., Ill., whither his father came soon afterward, and is now resident there, aged 78. The mother died in Ohio in 1845. In Kendall County, the father and son engaged in farming, and operated jointly some years. In 1857 the latter located on a farm in Tampico Township, and was its occupant until 1883. In that year he went to Brown Co., Dak., whence he returned eight months later and formed his present business association. He is the owner of 320 acres of land in Dakota. In political faith and relations Mr. Badgley is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he has been many years officially connected with the society. He has also been identified with the local affairs of Tampico village.

Mr. Badgley was married in January, 1854, to Sarah A. Glassburn. She was born in August, 1837, in the township of Gallipolis, Ohio, and is the daughter of a farmer. Following are the names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Badgley : Mary J., John, Ida, "Jed" and Minnie are married ; Hettie E. and Perry are not living; Hallie resides with her parents.

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ames A. Sweet, a resident on section 14, is one of the earliest of the permanent settlers of the township of Garden Plain, having located within its borders in September, 1839. Mr. Sweet was born March 11, 1811, in the town of Fayette, Seneca Co., N. Y. He is the oldest son of Lemuel and Elizabeth (Ackerman) Sweet. His grandfather and father were natives of Rhode Island, and were among the pioneers of the Empire State. They both died in Seneca County. The Ackerman family, from whom Mr. Sweet is descended in the maternal line, were from New Jersey, and were of Holland descent.

Mr. Sweet was reared on his father's farm. He was carefully educated, and on his father's death, in 1837-although only 16 years of age—he readily obtained a position as a teacher. He spent nearly ten years in that occupation before coming to Illinois. He traveled from his home to Erie, Pa., by canal and steamboat, and thence by stage to Pittsburg, whence he journeyed by steamboat on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to St. Louis. He was was attacked by illness at that place, and nearly a month elapsed before he recovered. He went from there to Quincy, and remained until September, when he proceeded up the river and landed at Albany, where he met his uncle, Stephen Sweet, who had secured claims in the township now known as Garden Plain. From him he purchased a tract of land lying on sections 14 and 24, which he secured at the land sale at Galena, Oct. 21, 1839. Later in the same autumn he entered 80 acres on section 4 of the same township.

Mr. Sweet taught school in Albany the winter ensuing, and in the spring following he went back to his former home in the State of New York, and there resumed teaching. He continued in his native State until the spring of 1842, when he returned to his claims of land in Whiteside County. In the winter of 1842-3 he taught his last term of school at Albany. He was married at Lyndon, in December, 1845, to Miss Judith Green. The estimable young pair began their housekeeping in a log cabin, on the southwest quarter of section 24, where they lived two years, removing thence to the homestead on the southeast quarter of section 14. A small frame house sufficed for their needs, and it is now included in the commodious dwelling which has been constructed by later additions. The place is in valuable condition. The excellent wife and mother died in April, 1877. The family included nine children, seven of whom reached mature life: James L. was born May 14, 1847; he enlisted when 17 years of age, and served through the war: he married Ellen Emmons, and went to Kansas; after a residence there of two years he returned with his family to Garden Plain, where he was a resident until his death, May 22, 1885; Hiram E. married Mary George; Sarah is the wife of L. W. Slocumb, and they reside in O'Brien Co., Iowa; Maggie is the wife of Freeman Hanna, of Walla Walla, Oregon; Edward S. live in Garden Plain, as do Emma and Ernest: Esther and Willie are deceased.

The abilities of Mr. Sweet were early recognized and made available in the local government. In August, 1844, he was elected Sheriff, and by virtue of his office was Assessor of the county. He held the office two years. In 1845 he was appointed Census Enumerator for the county of Whiteside.

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He has been Supervisor and Assessor and was Postmaster at Garden Plains for many years. He has been School Director several terms, and in all his official life has pursued an undeviating course of integrity and uprightness. He is considered a representative of the best elements in social and public life in the county. He was a Whig in early life, but has been an uncompromising Republican since the formation of the party.

Ipheus Mathews, a substantial farmer on section 11, Garden Plain Township, was born Jan. 14, 1812, in the town of Hector, Tompkins Co., N. Y. His parents, Stephen and Patience (Wightman) Mathews, were both natives of the Empire State, where they were

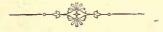
farmers.

Mr. Mathews is their third son, and he was given the advantage of a practical education, which he made available in teaching. He began his first efforts in that vocation when he was 21. In the fall of 1835, on account of failing health, he went to New Orleans, where he passed the winter, returning to the place of his birth in the spring. In the fall of 1837, he came to Whiteside County. He was a single man, and traveled according to his circumstances and the facilities which the period afforded. He journeyed to Chicago on the lakes, and walked from that city to Whiteside County. He bought a timber claim, and also entered one on his own responsibility on the prairie located on section 13, township 21, range 3, as Garden Plain Township was then designated. He made some improvements on his property, which he sold in 1844. He made further purchases on sections 4 and 5 in the same township, where he made considerable improvement, and built a log cabin. In 1846 he sold his prairie farm, but retained the timber for a time. He fixed his residence in Ustick Township, where he lived some years. In 1850 he bought the farm he now occupies, situated on sections 2 and 11.

Mr. Mathews was married Nov. 10, 1839, to Abylene Bethea. She was born Dec. 20, 1819, in Tennessee, and died Oct. 20, 1844. Mary, the firstborn child of this union, was the first white child born in the township. Her birth occurred Aug. 20,

1840. She married Samuel Montgomery, and died in 1872. William, born March 3, 1842, died in February, 1879, in Missouri, where he was a farmer. He entered the military service during the War of the Rebellion, and was a soldier in the 8th Ill. Cav. three years. Carrie, born May 27, 1843, married Daniel George, and died in March, 1877, in Kansas. Another child died in infancy. Mr. Mathews was a second time married Oct. 11, 1846, to Lois Ingham, widow of Thomas Patrick. They have had three children: Martha is the wife of G. B. Griswold, and they reside in Spink Co., D. T.; Ida is the wife of W. J. Malcom, of Garden Plain: Charles is deceased. The mother died May 23, 1863. Mr. Mathews married for his third wife Sarah Porter. She was born March 31, 1815, in Pennsylvania.

Although Mr. Mathews has suffered many years from precarious health, he has been enabled, solely through good management, to accumulate a fine property, and is rated among the valuable citizenship of the county. He has secured through reading and observation a well disciplined and well stored mind, and is esteemed among his associates by his social, genial nature.



illiam Granville Nevitt, a farmer on section 6, Newton Township, was born March 22, 1814, in Breckenridge Co., Ky., and is the fourth son of William and Mary (Edlin) Nevitt. His parents came to White Co., Ill., when he was five years old, and he there grew to man's estate. He was 18 when the second invasion of Black Hawk took place, and he volunteered in what was designated the Spy Battalion of the Second Brigade, in command of Colonel McHenry. He was equipped by his father with a horse and gun and was a participant in the battle of After the capture of the troublesome Bad Ax. chief, Mr. Nevitt set out on his return. He desired to make his way to his brother's in Knox County and he started alone on his pony. He found his gun burdensome and he threw it away. The first night he found himself at the confluence of two creeks, and he picketed his horse and slept on the ground. At day dawn he again set forth and toward nightfall struck a trail which led to a cabin in a corn field, out

with no human being near. He pressed on until he came to another cabin without an occupant, and he again rode on, following the trail which led to a block house, where he found the proprietors of the empty houses. This was near Henderson Grove in Knox County. He reached his brother the next day and remained with him two weeks, after which he went to Lewistown to see his brother-in-law. He reached his home in September. He spent the next two years as an assistant in a blacksmith shop, after which he removed to Knox County. In 1836 he went to Oquawka and there engaged to help build a saw-mill. He joined his parents in Albany in 1837.

In June he started in company with the Slocumbs to make claims. They went in a southeasterly course and located in what is now Newton Township, making a claim on the west half of section 6, Stephen B. Slocumb locating the east half of the same. The other Slocumbs, four in number, made claims east of section 6 in the same township. Their land lay in a straight line and the thoroughfare on which it was situated was called Slocumb Street. Mr. Nevitt cut logs and hewed timber for a dwelling and sent to Maquoketa, Iowa, for sawed lumber. His dwelling was 16 x 24 feet. He afterward increased its dimensions and occupied it until 1855, when he built the brick residence now occupied by himself and family. Mr. Nevitt had the use of three yoke of oxen during the first year of his residence in Newton Township, and he was busy all summer breaking prairie for his neighbors, receiving \$5 per acre for his services. He also went to Beaver Island to draw logs for a steam mill at Albany. He drew one 60 feet long that would "square" 14 inches, which had been sought in vain by David Mitchell and a man named Bergen, who also had an interest in the mill.

Mr. Nevitt returned to White Co., Ill., in the fall of 1837 and spent the winter. March 5, 1838, he was married to Leannah, daughter of John and Rebecca (Morely) Martin. The parents of his wife were natives of North Carolina, and were pioneers of White County. April 5th the bridegroom set out with his bride to make their way to their future home. Both were on horseback, Mrs. Nevitt riding one given her by her father. They were 14 days making the trip. They stayed a few days with the parents of Mr. Nevitt, until their house was completed. They owned two chairs, which was presented to them by the husband's parents. Seven of nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Nevitt are still living. Mary married D. J. Markee, of Newton Township; Martha is the wife of H. H. Bliss, of Webster Co., Iowa; Perry resides in Newton Township; Olney. is a resident of Minneapolis, Minn; Nannie is the wife of C. C. Clendening, of the same place; Hettie married Charles Osborne, of Minneapolis; Minnie resides at home.

ames Watkins Ross, farmer on section 30, Ustick Township, was born May 25, 1838, in Clarendon, Rutland Co., Vt., and is the oldest son of Walter and Eliza (Webb) Ross. His father was born July 14, 1800, in Grafton, Vt., and was married in Shrewsbury, Vt., whither his parents had removed early in the 19th century. His mother was born March 16, 1805, in Hardwick, Worcester Co., Mass., and removed with her father's family to Vermont. Their children, nine in number, were born in the following order: Catharine, Melvina, Loantha, Luceba, James W., John W., Aldis D., George W. and Elbridge. The two oldest daughters are living, and Mr. Ross has three brothers who still survive. His youngest brother is deceased. His father died Sept. 28, 1871. The demise of his mother occurred July 7, 1874.

Mr. Ross received a common-school education 'in his native county and was thoroughly trained in a knowledge of agriculture on his father's farm. His marriage to Harriet Barney took place Jan. 2, 1867, and they have two daughters. Frances L. was born in Clarendon, Vt., Jan. 25, 1870; Gertrude E. was born in Ustick Township Nov. 18, 1874. Mrs. Ross was born Aug. 14, 1840, and is the daughter of Jeffrey A. and Harriet (Ewing) Barney. Mr. Barney was born June 17, 1801, in Shrewsbury, Vt., and was married there in 1823. He died Oct. 26, 1880, in Schoolcraft, Mich., while on a visit to his sons. His wife was born March 18, 1806, in Rutland, Vt., and died Nov. 12, 1879, in Shrewsbury. Their children, ten in number, were named Allen, S. Rolla, Edward, Frank, Rush, John, Mary, Duar.e, Harriet, and Carnelia. They are all living.

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Mr. Ross was a resident of Clarendon four years after his marriage, when, in 1871, he settled in Ustick Township, and purchased 76 acres of land. He has added by latter purchase until he is now the proprietor of 193 acres, with 140 acres under tillage. He is engaged in mixed husbandry—grain and stock raising.

In political belief and relations he is an uncompromising Republican.



ustus Rew, resident in Mt. Pleasant Township, is the senior member of the firm of Rew & Thompson, real-estate and loan agents at Grundy Center, Iowa. He was born May 3, 1811, in the township of Orwell, Rutland Co., Vt. He is the son of Henry and Anna (Benson) Rew, and when he was eight years of age his parents removed to the township of Sullivan, in Tioga Co., Pa., where the father and mother both died. Their family included two sons. Benjamin, the younger, was a farmer in Sullivan Township and died there in 1883. The father was the second man who mined coal in the now extensive fields of Blossburg, Pa., which he did in 1818.

Mr. Rew of this sketch passed his boyhood and later youth in Pennsylvania, and in 1833 he came West to Portage, Ohio, where he remained three years. In 1836 he proceeded thence to Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming near the city of Milwaukee. In 1839 he decided on a return to Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1845, and was variously employed while there as a carpenter, blacksmith and farmer.

In 1845 Mr. Rew determined to establish his home permanently in the then far West, and he came with that intent to Whiteside County. He bought 200 acres of land in the township of Lyndon, of which he took possession and entered and proved his claim when it came into market. He remained its occupant until 1877 and had converted it into a fine and valuable farm, having excellent buildings and all necessary farm equipments. The death of his wife in 1877 set aside the necessity and inclination to maintain a home in his changed circumstances, and he sold the place that had been for over 30 years the object of his efforts, and on which he had expended the best energies of his manhood's prime. He has since been an inmate of the families of friends in Mt. Pleasant Township.

In 1881 Mr. Rew formed a partnership with Samuel Wilkinson, of Morrison, and L. G. Johnson and they established a banking institution at Ordway, Brown Co., D. T., which they continued to operate until the spring of 1884. In February, 1883, Mr. Rew entered into his present relations with M. J. Thompson, of Grundy Center, Iowa, and they are engaged in an extensive traffic in real estate and are operating with success as loan agents. He was one of the corporation in the construction of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad and also one of its directors. He was also a director of the Rockford & Rock Island Railroad. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity at Morrison. He is a Democrat in political views and acted as Supervisor of Lyndon Township seven terms, officiating one year as Chairman of the Board.

He was married May 23, 1841, in Sullivan Township, Tioga Co., Pa., to Phebe Reynolds. She was born there April 27, 1814, and died at her home in Whiteside County Aug. 17, 1877.

The portrait of Mr. Rew, which appears on page 662, is a reprint from a photograph taken in 1885 (current year).

Mr. Rew is such a man in physical development and mental traits as the historical annals of the frontiers and the imaginations of the novelists have placed on permanent record as one type of American nationality. His height is six feet and four inches; his frame is firmly and compactly built; he has the brawn and sinew of the ideal pioneer, fitted to contend successfully with the conditions of pioneer existence; he possesses a keen and discriminating mind and intellectual ability, and tastes that entitle him to a fair rank in the world of culture. The rugged luxuriance of Burns and other poets afford to Mr. Rew a great source of enjoyment, and he has at control a stock of quotations, with which, on occasion, he gives his friends a delightful entertainment. His own pathetic resume of his circumstances is the best possible representative : "I am 74 years old, without father or mother, sister or brother, uncle or aunt, son or daughter, and the last male repre-

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sentative of the fifth generation." He has been an active, enterprising man; his declaration is as good as an oath, and he has spent his life in rectitude and uprightness. His record is stainless.



enry S. Woods is a farmer and stock-grower of Coloma Township and is a resident on section 32. His parents, Junius and Diadamia (Cook) Woods, were natives of Connecticut. His grandfather, Samuel Woods, was a soldier of the Revolution and was in active service during the seven years of that conflict. He was the son of Col. Nicholas Woods, an officer of the English army in the struggle known to history as the French and English War and lost his life at the battle of Sackett's Harbor. Junius Woods was a fife major for a short time in the War of 1812. Orson C. Woods, the third son of the latter, was in the military service of the United States during three years of the Civil War, escaping without injury. The parents settled after their marriage in Oneida Co., N. Y., where they died. Their children were named Nancy M., Samuel T., Clarissa, Henry S., Orson C., Helen F., Junius and Junius E. Junius died when three years old.

Mr. Woods was born Feb. 15, 1829, in Oneida Co, N. Y. His first business venture was as a liveryman, when he was 19 years of age, and he established his interests in the town of Camden, Oneida Co., N. Y.; continued his operations there until 1862, when he sold out and came to Whiteside County. He farmed the first year on a rented farm in the township of Montmorency, residing meanwhile in the city of Sterling. He then rented a farm in Coloma Township, which he managed five years. He then purchased 160 acres on which he has since conducted his agricultural operations, and is devoting much effort and attention to the improvement of his stock, especially in horses. Mr. Woods is a Republican and belongs to the I. O. O. F.

He was united in marriage to Sophia F. McCune, Sept. 22, 1853, in Camden, Oneida Co., N. Y., and they have one child, Lillie A., now the wife of B. F. Woodford, of Rock Falls. Mrs. Woods was born Oct. 6, 1829, in Oswego Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of Stephen and Polly (Davenport) McCune. Her parents were natives of Vermont and removed thence to Oswego Co., N. Y., whence they made another removal a few years later, to Akron, Ohio. There the father died, and the mother returned to Oneida County to spend her remaining years. She died at Delphos, Ohio, whither she had gone for a visit. Their children were 11 in number and were named Polly, Lydia, Harlow, Eliza, William, Charles H., Francis S., Jerusha, Sophia, Orilla and Catharine A. Mrs. Woods is a communicant in the Episcopal Church.

SAX MAY facob F. Leonard, Justice of the Peace, Notary Public and insurance agent at Tampico, was born April 10, 1838, in Greene Co., Pa. John Leonard, his father, 80 was a native of the same State, and a farmer. He died when his son was six months old. The latter was brought up by his mother, Hannah (Reinhart) Leonard, who was born in Pennsylvania and was of German lineage. She married again and came to Illinois in 1851, settling in Bureau County. She is still living in that county, and is married to her third husband, William Adams, a farmer in Fairfield Township. Mr. Leonard was a resident of Greene County until he was 14 years of age, when in 1852 he came to Bureau County. He remained there a few years and went to Kansas, settling in an unorganized part of the State, which is now Chase County. In the summer of 1860 he went to Pike's Peak, and after a brief stay came back to Kansas and soon after to Illinois. He resided for a time with his mother, in Bureau County, attending school.

He was married Sept. 18, 1863, in Bureau County, to Martha A. Hayes. She was born Feb. 18, 1847, in Putnam Co., Ill., whence her parents removed to Henry County, and after some years to Bureau County. Three children have been born to her and her husband, and they are all deceased,—Leroy H., Archa B., and Millroy.

Feb. 8, 1865, Mr. Leonard enlisted in Co. E, 148th Ill. Vol. Inf., under the command of Captain Stubbs. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee under Col. H. H. Wilsie. Mr. Leonard was in no active engagements, and was discharged Sept. 5, 1865, after the close of the war.

He returned to Bureau County and became inter-

ested in farming, which he followed there until 1875. In that year he settled at Tampico and has been interested to some extent in the business of an insurance agent. In 1877, he was elected Justice of the Peace and has been an incumbent of the office eight years. He owns 280 acres of land in Bureau County, and considerable property in the village of Tampico.

He is a zealous and uncompromising Republican, and has served as Village Trustee. He is Quartermaster in the local post of the G. A. R. at Tampico, and belongs to the Blue Lodge, Masonic Order.

saac Francis, one of the progressive farmers of Whiteside County and the owner of 240 acres of land located on sections 14 and 11 of Prophetstown Township, is a native of Lincolnshire, Eng., in which country he was born Dec. 22, 1847. His parents were John and Susanna Francis, natives of the same country. Their family comprised ten children, nine of whom survive: Charles follows the occupation of a farmer in England; John follows the same vocation in the same country, and Susan is a widow, residing likewise in England; Job is a farmer residing in Ida Co., Iowa; Jane, a twin sister to Job, is married and resides in Moorestown, N. J.; Mary is the wife of Edward Lancaster, a farmer residing in Prophetstown Township; William is also a farmer, and Eliza is the wife of Henry Clark, also a farmer, of Prophetstown Township; Isaac, subject of this sketch, is next in order of birth. The deceased was Anna, who died when 12 years of age. His mother died when he was 16 years of age, and in 1864, in company with his father, he came to Moorestown, Burlington Co., N. J., from across the water. In the latter State he was engaged in farming until the spring of 1869, when he and his father came to Prophetstown, this county, and in the spring of 1871 rented land from George P. Richmond and J. H. Mosher, and engaged in the vocation of faiming. Seven years later he bought his present farm of 240 acres. His father resided with him until the date of his death, April 25, 1883, aged 80 years, 2 months and 25 days. His mother died July 2, 1863, aged 57 years, 3 months and 14 days.

Mr. Francis has a fine farm, under a good state of

cultivation, with good residence and outbuildings, and makes a specialty of stock-raising. He has 30 head of high-grade Short-horns, and usually has from 50 to 70 head of cattle. He has 20 head of horses, and his specialty in the latter line is confined to the Clydesdale breed, of which he has nine head; he also has usually from 75 to 100 head of hogs on hand.

Mr. Francis formed a matrimonial alliance in Moorestown, Burlington Co., N. J., March 11, 1869, with Miss — Thomson, a daughter of Pemberton and Margaret Thomson. She was born in Moorestown, Oct. 9, 1848. The issue of their union comprises five children, all born in this county. Their record is as follows: Laura T., born May 1, 1870; Jennie, June 7, 1872; George Henry, May 19, 1875; Willie T., Jan. 19, 1879; John P., April 18, 1883.

Socially, Mr. Francis is a member of the Order of Masonry, the A. O. U. W. and the Order of Modern Woodmen of America.

hompson M. Wylie, member of the mercantile firm of McMillan & Wylie, at Tampico, was born June 29, 1837, in Fayette Co., Pa. Joseph L. Wylie, his father, was a hardware merchant and was married in Fayette County to Jane McKean, a native of the same county and State, of Scotch-Irish descent. The parents of Mr. Wylie reside on a farm in Tampico Township.

He was educated primarily in the district schools of his native county, and completed his studies at Madison College when 19. He had also taught nine terms of school. In 1857 he accompanied his parents to Illinois, and the family located in Tiskilwa, Bureau County, where Mr. Wylie was a resident until he entered the military service of the United States during the Civil War. He enlisted Aug. 15, 1862, from Bureau County, in the 93d Ill. Vol. 1nf., enrolling in Co. E, Captain C. Wilkinson. The regiment was commanded by Colonel Putnam, of Freeport, Ill., and was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee. Following is a list of engagements in which Mr. Wylie was a participant : Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863; Champion Hill, May 16; Vicksburg, May 22. At the latter he sustained a gunshot wound in the calf of his leg. On recovery he was

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transferred to the 15th Army Corps under General Logan, and was afterwards in action at Mission Ridge, Nov. 16, 1863, and at Altoona, Oct. 5 of the same year. The regiment was attached to the command of General Sherman and from that on was under his orders during the march through Georgia to the sea, and the Carolinas and thence to the final scenes at Washington. Mr. Wylie received his discharge July 5, 1865.

He returned to Bureau County and was for a short time interested in the lumber business. He came to Tampico in 1871 and formed the business relations in which he has since been engaged. The yearly aggregate of the transactions of the firm make an extended and prosperous exhibit.

Mr. Wylie is a Democrat in political affiliation. He has served his township in the capacities of Supervisor and Clerk.

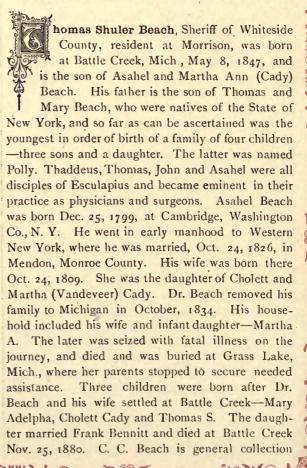
He was first married in Neenah, Wis., to Helen Kellogg. She was born and educated in that place and was the daughter of a Wisconsin farmer. She died in Bureau Co., Ill. Mr. Wylie was married a second time, in Bureau County, Nov. 4, 1871, to Minnie Barnard. She was born July 29, 1849, in the county where she was married, and is the daughter of Josiah and Joanna (Carter) Barnard. Her parents were of New England origin and her father was a business man of Bureau County. Blanche, born July 12, 1872; Ralph, born Aug. 5, 1878, and I racy, born May 6, 1883, are the names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Wylie. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Wylie has been connected with its official Board since the organization of the society at Tampico. He is also Sunday-school Superintendent.

rederick Hageman, farmer, section 21, Hopkins Township, has been an agriculurist in Whiteside County since 1858. In 1875 he bought 200 acres of partly improved land in the township where he has since prosecuted his farming projects. It is nearly all under tillage.

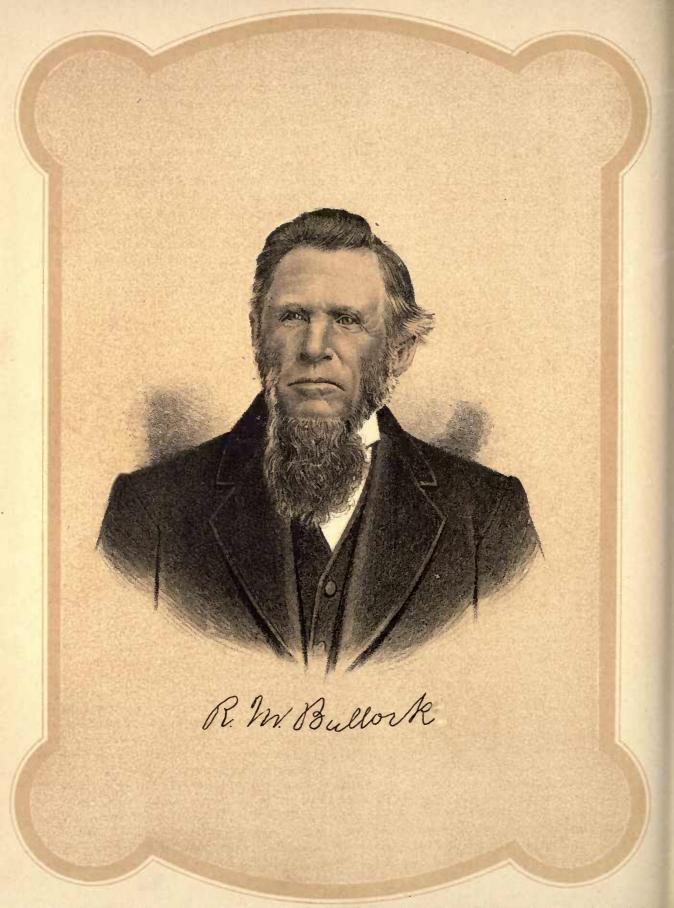
He was born May 18, 1818, in Germany, also the native place of his parents, David and Sophia Hageman. He had two brothers, Gotfried and William, both his seniors. He was 40 years old when he left his native country, coming immediately on landing to Whiteside County, where he bought a farm in Jordan Township, on which he lived until, as stated, he removed to Hopkins Township.

He was married in Germany to Charlotte Moss, by whom he had 11 children, named as follows: August F. W., John F. W., Augusta C., Herman A., Christina, Frederick, Maria, Frank, John, Charles and Rosa. The mother died May 21, 1872, in Jordan Township. Mr. Hageman contracted a second marriage Oct. 13, 1873, with Christina Strehl. She was born Nov. 17, 1835, in Germany. They are members of the German Lutheran Church. In political sentiment Mr. Hageman is a Democratic.





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agent for the manufacturing firm of Nichols, Shepard & Co., of Battle Creek.

The mother died in March, 1878. Dr. Beach died Dec. 29, 1879. He was in the prime of his manhood in one of the most important eras in the history of his country, and he was ever keenly alive to the obligations of his citizenship. He was a Whig at the beginning of his political career; but became an Abolitionist of the most radical type and conducted his relations to his generation from the standpoint of an inveterate antagonism to the traffic in humanity. He became a Republican in 1856, and served the interest of his party without swerving. He was active in the management of the transportation system known as the Underground Railroad; and, on the advent of civil war, he exerted all his influence in behalf of an integral union. Although he had relinquished his practice from advancing age, he tendered his services to his adopted State in the capacity of surgeon, but his infirmities precluded the possibility of his entering the military service.

Mr. Beach was educated primarily in the High School at Battle Creek and took a course of business instruction at Eastman's Commercial College, where he was graduated in 1866. He obtained a position with George McKinney & Co., of Chicago, and officiated as clerk and book-keeper about 18 months. He then entered the employ of S. H. McCrea & Co., upwards of five years. Within a year after the fire of October, 1871, Mr. Beach engaged in traffic in grain, in which he operated at first at Onslow, Iowa, whence he transferred his business relations to the then rising and plucky little village of Tampico, and prosecuted his operations in the same line of business there until he was first elected to the official position of which he is still the incumbent, in November, 1880. His transactions at Tampico were proceeding prosperously when the tornado of June 6, 1874, destroyed an elevator and its contents, which inflicted a loss that interfered materially with the profits, though the substantial method in which he conducted his business relations prevented disastrous consequences.

Mr. Beach is a Republican of decided stamp, and has always sustained the general and local issues of the party. While a resident of Tampico he was made Town Clerk by several successive re-elections, and vacated the office on account of his election as Sheriff of Whiteside County. He was re-elected in 1882 for the term of four years. In the administration of the duties pertaining to his position, the course of Mr. Beach has been such as to justify the wisdom of his appointment, and his terms have been marked by judicious use of the powers vested in him by virtue of his office.

He was united in marriage Dec. 25, 1872, to S. Janie, daughter of David and Martha A. (Townsend) Miller, of Chicago. She was born in Leroy, Mich., July 8, 1846. Mary Adnah, only surviving child of Mr. and Mrs. Beach, was born Sept. 27, 1873. Asahel was born Nov. 8, 1874, and died Dec. 18, 1880.

ufus M. Bullock, general farmer and long one of the leading and prominent citizens of Whiteside, County and residing upon sections 29 and 32, Tampico Township, was born in Bristol Co., Mass., Jan. 26, 1816, and when a year old his parents removed to Ontario Co., N. Y., where they passed the remainder of their days, honored and respected people.

Our subject was reared upon the farm in Ontario Count; and attended the public schools, obtaining a good common-school education. At the age of 20 he left his parental home and began teaching school, first in Ontario County, then in Massachusetts and then in Michigan. In 1851 he came farther West and located in Rockton, Winnebago Co., Ill., where he built the first cheese-factory in the county, being among the first to inaugurate this business in Northern Illinois. After running the factory for three years he sold it and came to Tampico, this county, desiring to change his business. He settled upon 160 acres of land which he had previously purchased, and which he still occupies. He is now the proprietor of 360 acres altogether, which is mostly improved. He has a finely equipped farm and a well furnished farmer's home, and in the declining years of his life enjoys the well earned fruits of an energetic and successful career.

In his political views, Mr. Bullock is a Republican, and he has been Township Clerk. As to religion, both Mr. and Mrs. B. are consistent members of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Bullock's father and three of her brothers were Baptist ministers.

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Mr. Bullock was first married in Bristol Co., Mass., March 4, 1844, to Miss Phebe H. Gulliver, who was born in that county, Jan. 17, 1820, and died at her home in Richmond, Ontario Co., N. Y., Nov. 13, 1845. He was again married, in Livingston Co., N. Y., Sept. 16, 1846, to Miss Olive W. Purinton, who was born in Cortland Co., N. Y., Feb. 21, 1819. She is the daughter of Rev. Thomas Purinton, a Baptist clergyman. By this marriage eight children have been born, four of whom have died. Those living are Mary M., now the wife of Mr. Potter; Eudora E., residing at home; Ida M., now the wife of Frank B. Thomas (see sketch); and Mrs. Carrie A. Morgan. The deceased are Phebe J., Edith E. and two infants.

As a gentleman eminently worthy to be classed among the leading and representative men of the county, we present the portrait of Mr. Bullock among those given in this work. It certainly enhances the value of the ALBUM to those of his many friends who possess it.



dward Ward, resident at Lyndon, was born in 1816, in Nottinghamshire, Eng. He was there reared in the vocation in which his ancestors had been bred for many years, that of farming. He was married in 1838, to Albina Dorr. She was a native of Lincolnshire, and was born in 1812. In 1849 they sailed for the United States on the "Montezuma," and the passage from Liverpool to New York occupied four weeks. On their arrival at the port of the latter, they went by steamboat to Philadelphia, thence by canal to Pittsburg, from there down the Ohio River and up the Mississippi River to Albany. They came to Lyndon by stage, and Mr. Ward at once entered upon the business of selecting a location for a home. He entered a claim on the northeast quarter of section 2, township 20, range 5, bought a frame house, and moved it to the place for the accommodation of his family, and, without farther delay, began the work of improvement. In the spring of 1860 he began to make an addition to his dwelling, but before it was completed the tornado of June 3, of that year, destroyed the whole structure, and left his family homeless. The members of the household were all

injured, and Mrs. Ward has never entirely recovered. They found shelter under the hospitable roof of Harry Smith, until Mr. Ward could rebuild his home.

In 1867 Mr. Ward rented his farm, and has since lived in the village of Lyndon. He owned his residence there previously. Mr. and Mrs. Ward have three children. William lives in Lyndon; Emily J. is the wife of P. C. Riley, of Lyndon; John E. is the youngest.

Iisha Lockheart, one of the leading agriculturists of Garden Plain Township, was born May 21, 1821, in Greene Township, Adams Co., Ohio. He is the second son of Robert E. and Sarah (Hemphill) Lockheart. The first business in which he was engaged was as a help manager of a wood-yard, at the head of Brush Creek Island in the Ohio River, for the purpose of supplying steamboats with fuel. He was then but 12 years of age, and he continued to help conduct the affairs of the wood station until 1852, when he married, and ran a rented farm until 1856.

In the fall of 1845 he came to Whiteside County and entered 231 acres of land, 200 of which was was prairie, situated on section 11, of township 21, range 3. He made the remainder of his claim on section 8, consisting of 30 acres of timber. After he reached the age of 21 years he entered into an engagement with his father for \$100 yearly salary, and his board and clothes. He came West in 1845 with three years' salary, and secured his land. He went back to Adams County, where he engaged in the pursuit of agriculture and the wood business, until He then made a permanent removal to 1856. Whiteside County, and located on section 27 of Garden Plain Township, where he improved a farm. In 1858 he took possession of the land he had formerly located on section 11, and which was still in a wholly wild state. It is at present writing in a state of advanced cultivation, and he has increased his possessions until he is now the owner of a valuable estate, comprising 872 acres of land, all of which is under tillage, with the exception of 51 acres of timber. He also owns 160 acres of land in Poweshiek County, Iowa, and 120 acres in Morris County, Kan.

Mr. Lockheart has rented his land, and is living in retirement.

He was united in marriage Nov. 16, 1852, to Rebecca Rinard. She was born Dec. 27, 1825, in Washington Co., Ohio, and died Feb. 20, 1885, and was interred in the Cottonwood Cemetery, Ustick Township. While the death of Mrs. Lockheart inflicted an irreparable loss, she accomplished much more than the usual lot in the influence she exerted in her home and in social circles. She was all that the terms wife, friend and neighbor imply.



harles R. Rood, whose name is associated with the history of Whiteside County in the year 1836, when he located in Albany, was born July 20, 1813, in Granville, Washington Co., N. Y. He is the son of Robert R. and Elizabeth (Holden) Rood. His parents were both natives of Connecticut and went, about the year 1800, to Clinton Co., N. Y., where they were among the pioneer settlers at Mooers. They left Clinton County in 1812, on account of the embarrassments caused by the war, and passed the next two years in Washington County, returning at the end of that time to Mooers. His father owned timber land in Clinton County, where he engaged in the lumber business and cleared several farms; he was a resident there until his death.

Mr. Rood returned to Washington County when nine years of age, and spent three years in the family of his uncle, after which he again became an inmate of the paternal household, passing the time principally in attendance at school. At 19 he began to teach school, and operated alternately as teacher winters, and a farmer summers, for some years. In 1836 he came to Illinois to seek a suitable location for the efforts he desired to make in the way of securing a home and fortune. He came by the lakes to Detroit and thence by stage to St. Joseph, Mich. He operated there three months as a surveyor, and early in the fall of the same year he took lake passage for Chicago, coming from that then small city to Ottawa by stage. In company with nine others, with a span of horses and a wagon, he made his way to Albany, where he remained during the winter. In the spring of 1837 he made a claim, situated on

section 22 in township 21, range 3, now Garden Plain. In the winter of 1837-8 he taught the first school in Albany, in a frame house he built at that place. He was made Deputy Sheriff and also Deputy County Surveyor of Whiteside County, in 1837, by appointment from the officials of Ogle County, to which Whiteside County was attached for municipal purposes; and in 1839 was elected County Surveyor, being the first incumbent of the office on the completion of the county organization. At the land sale at Galena in 1839, he was appointed to bid in for the several purchasers the land that was sold in the townships of Albany and Garden Plain. In the fall of 1840 he resigned, as he was about to return to the State of New York. On his return about four years later, he was appointed Deputy Surveyor, and has held that position most of the time since. The result of his operations as a surveyor may be traced throughout the county. He surveyed and platted Chatham and Harrisburg (now Sterling), Lyndon and Albany, and located the principal thoroughfares. He has also performed an enormous amount of labor in private interests, surveying land for all purposes. He has held some of the township offices, notably Township Treasurer, Commissioner of Roads and Supervisor several terms, and gives his best efforts to the public welfare, both as a citizen and as an official. On the establishment of a postoffice in Garden Plain, he was elected as being well qualified to attend to its relations. He has been a declared temperance advocate all his life, and assisted in the organization of the first temperance society in the county, located at Albany. Mr. Rood was the first Master of the County Grange, and also the first Master of the subordinate grange in Garden Plain. For the last five years he has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the Northern Illinois College at Fulton. He was originally a Whig, but became an adherent of the Republican party in 1856.

Mr. Rood returned to Clinton Co., N. Y., in 1840, and in the ensuing winter taught school in the village of Mooers. He was married Oct. 27, 1842, to Sarah S. Churchill. She was born Nov. 11, 1815, in Champlain, Clinton County. After marriage, Mr. Rood located in the Province of Quebec, 40 miles from Montreal. He bought a farm, where he erected a saw-mill and engaged in the manufacture of lumber. He bought standing timber for the supply of his mill. In 1844 he returned to Whiteside County

and settled on his land on section 22 in Garden Plain Township. He at once set about the erection of a frame house and engaged in the cultivation of his farm. His estate is in fine and profitable condition, and ranks more than fairly with farms of the township. Mr. Rood has taught several terms of school since his return to Whiteside County.

Three of six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Rood are now living: Myra A. is the oldest; Nellie married James Nimon and they live in Dennison, Tex.; Julia E. is the youngest. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

iles A. Stilson, senior member of the mercantile firm of Stilson & Badgley, at Tampico, was born Feb. 24, 1827, in Bennington Co., Vt. Russell Stilson, his father, was a native of the same State and was a mechanic. He died on the farm where he had lived ever since his marriage, which took place when he was 24 years old. His death, which occurred when he was 60 years of age, was caused by a tobacco sore under the tongue, presumably the same disease as that from which General Grant is suffering. He was a man of remarkable physical strength and had a finely disciplined intellect. The family had its origin in several Scotchmen, brothers, who came to America prior to the Revolution, and two of whom espoused the cause of the Colonists. Amanda Landon, who became the wife of Russell Stilson, and the mother of Giles A., was born in Vermont, and in her veins flowed the blood of Irish, English and Welsh progenitors. She lives with her daughter, Mrs. Lois Lampson, at Manchester, Vt., and she is past 80 years of age.

Mr. Stilson was educated in the excellent public and private schools of Bennington County, and also was under the direction of a private tutor named Wadleigh, an English gentleman of culture and refinement. In 1844 he came to Illinois, where he located in Portland, Whiteside County.

He was married Jan. 16, 1849, to Mary A. Cramphin, who was born at Weedsport, New York, in September, 1829, and came in 1844 to Michigan with her parents. But one of three children of whom Mr. and Mrs. Stilson became the parents is living Emma, the wife of "Jed" Badgley, a farmer in Brown Co., Dak.; Russell B. and Evaline died while young.

Mr. Stilson engaged in farming until September, 1861, when he enlisted in the "Yates Battalion of Sharp-shooters." The command was attached to the Western Army Corps, serving first under General Pope and subsequently under General Rosenkrans. Mr. Stilson was in the service nearly a year and was honorably discharged for disability.

In 1875 Mr. Stilson came to Tampico, and engaged in traffic in grain with T. S. Beach, in which branch of business he was interested two years. He then engaged in mercantile transactions, in which he had been previously interested, associated with other parties. The firm of Stilson & Badgley are doing an extensive business.

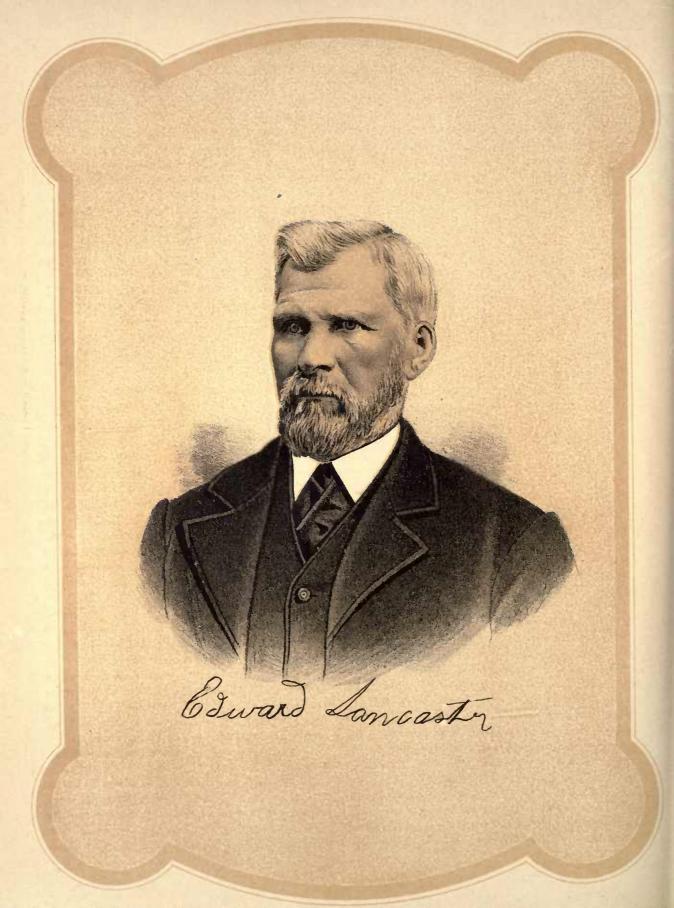
Mr. and Mrs. Stilson are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is now a Village Trustee. He has served several years as Supervisor, a long term of years as School Treasurer, and six years as Treasurer of Tampico Township. He was formerly a Republican, but has adopted the principles of the Prohibitionists.

arvey L. Osborne, deceased, formerly a resident of Lyndon Township, was born March 17, 1831, in Centerville, Allegany Co., N. Y. He was the fourth child of his parents, Charles and Sarah (King) Osborne, the former of whom was a native of Vermont; the latter was born in Oneida Co., N. Y.

At 16, Mr. Osborne turned his attention to acquiring a knowledge of harness-making, going for that purpose to Randolph, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. After serving an apprenticeship, he operated as a journeyman in his native State until 1855, when, in April, he came to Whiteside County. He worked at his trade in Portland one summer, and in the fall of the same year opened a shop in his own behalf at Erie, where he conducted a prosperous business until 1863. He rented a farm in Portland Township, which he managed one year. In 1864 he exchanged his property in Erie for land on section 31, of township 20, range 5, then, which is now Lyndon Township. He put the place in first-class condition for agricultural operations, built suitable structures

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for farm use, and set out trees. Mr. Osborne died March 8, 1885.

He was united in marriage May 18, 1856, to Eltzabeth, daughter of Daniel P. and Emeline (Hollister) Brewer, a pioneer of Portland, where Mrs. Osborne was born. Mr. Osborne is survived by six children --Adelbert, Lois E., Etta L, Harper E., Elva L. and Laura E.

dward Lancaster, farmer, residing on section 22, Propheistown Township, and the proprietor of 350 acres located thereon, and one of the progressive and representative citizens of this county, is a son of Charles and Sarah (Curtis) Lancaster, and was born in Ropsley, England, June 22, 1831. His father was a native of the same country, as likewise was his mother. She died March 10, 1856, and the father at the residence of his son Charles, in Prophetstown Township, Nov. 10, 1869. The issue of the parents' union was four children, three of whom are living. Mary A. is the wife of John Dickson, a farmer residing in Prophetstown Township; Charles is a farmer in the same township; Sarah was the wife of William Musson, and died in the State of New York, in 1853.

Edward, the youngest, was reared on a farm and acquired his education in the common schools of his native country. He and his brother Charles emigrated to this country in 1856, and came directly to the township of Prophetstown, this county, where they engaged in work by the month. On his arrival Mr. Lancaster found himself not only out of means but in debt \$40. He went to work by the month one season, and then in company with his brother rented the "l'addock " farm, consisting of 50 acres. Two years later he rented 60 acres of George P. Richmond, which he cultivated until 1865. In 1864 he bought 80 acres of his present farm and has added to it by subsequent purchases until he is the possessor of a fine farm, embracing 350 acres of land. The farm is well improved and stocked, and Mr. Lancaster is devoting his attention to the raising of stock. He has usually from 50 to 75 head of cattle, and raises annually about 100 head of hogs, and also has from 19 to 16 head of horses.

Religiously, Mr. L is a member of the Lyndon Congregational Church.

Mr. Lancaster was united in marriage in the city of Bourn, Lincolnshire, England, April 9, 1856, to Miss Mary Francis, daughter of John and Susan Francis. She was born in Bourn, and accompanied him when he emigrated to this country, in 1856 as stated. They have had 11 children, ten of whom yet survive: Jane is the wife of Lorenzo French, a farmer on a portion of the old homestead; Edwin resides at home; Eliza is the wife of Nathaniel Gage; Hannah, Herbert, Hettie, John, Agnes, Lewis and Gilbert. Hettie, the fifth born, is deceased.

Mr. Lancaster's life and career in this county have been such as to warrant the insertion of his portrait in this ALBUM, and it is accordingly given, on a page opposite the beginning of the foregoing sketch.

orace Powers, a farmer residing on section 17, Erie Township, and the owner of 85 acres located thereon, is a son of John and Roselma (Munn) Powers, and was born near Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 24, 1839. His father was a native of New York, a farmer by occupation, and died when the subject of this biograghical notice was but one year of age. His mother was a native of the same State, and, after the death of her husband, married Matthias Dunlap, who was a cooper and a farmer by occupation, and who is also deceased. She resides in Nebraska.

Mr. Powers had one brother and three sisters, all of whom are deceased. Soon after his father's death, the mother moved to Chicago, where Mr. Powers, of this sketch, resided with her and his step-father until he was 13 years of age. The family then moved to Peoria, and he accompanied them, where they remained, about 18 months, and then, in 1853, they came to Fenton Township, this county, and purchased land located partly in Fenton and partly in Erie Township, and on which the family resided for a number of years.

Mr. Powers was united in marriage in Fenton Township, Dec. 11, 1866, to Miss Mercy A. Peck, daughter of William and Rhoda (Brooks) Peck. She was born in Warren Co., Pa., April 14, 1840. Two children have been born of their union—Qtis Alonzo,

Jan. 9, 1868, and Luella, Oct. 23, 1869. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Powers bought 40 acres of his present faim, and has increased his acreage by subsequent purchases, until he is now the owner of 85 acres of good farming land, and has a nice residence, good out-buildings, orchard, etc.

Feb. 23, 1865, Mr. Powers enlisted in the War for the Union, joining Co. G, 156th Ill. Vol. Inf., and received his discharge at the end of the term of enlistment, Sept. 20, 1865. The parents of Mrs. Powers came to Fenton Township, when she was about 14 years of age, and both died in the county, the father in Fenton and the mother in Erie Township.



hester S. Sly, a farmer, sec. 15, Mt. Pleasant Tp., is a son of Ira and Jerusha B. (Adams) Sly, natives of Berkshire and Worcester Counties, Mass., respectively. They were married in Williamstown, Berkshire Co., Mass., and settled in North Adams, that State, where they lived till their death. The father died June 22, 1880, and the mother Jan. 25, 1878. Their family comprised eight children, namely : James N., Mary M., Chester S., Susan A., Martha W., George R., Charles E., Addison M.

Mr. Sly, the subject of this biographical notice, was born in North Adams, Berkshire Co., Mass., March 7, 1841. His education was achieved in the common school of his native county, and he assisted in the labors of the farm, until about the age of 19 years. He remained in his native county and on the old homestead until he had attained the age of 25 years, when he came to this county, in the spring of 1867, and located on 40 acres of land, which he had purchased previously, the same being located on section 15, Mt. Pleasant Township, and on which he has resided ever since. He is now the owner of 80 acres of good farming land, and eight acres not tillable.

He was united in marriage in North Adams, Berkshire Co., Mass, Sept. 27, 1866, to Sarah O., daughter of David and Sarah E. (Prentice) Ives, natives of Berkshire and Hampshire Counties, Mass. They settled in North Adams, where the mother died in March, 1848. Their family consisted of three children, Sarah O., Lucy M., and Frances A. Sarah O. was born in North Adams, March 13, 1839. She and her husband are the parents of two children, Carroll E. and Cherrie M.

Mr. Sly has been School Director, and is also one of the Directors of Mt. Pleasant Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He is also a member of the Order of Masonry, and he and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

enry P. Williams, physician, Sterling, was born in Rockford, Ill., Sept. 1, 1859, his parents being Lewis and Anna (Mesler) Williams, natives of the city of New York. His father, who was a hardware merchant there, sold out and came to Rockford, Ill. He enlisted in the 74th Ill. Vol. Inf. as First Lieutenant, was appointed Regimental Quartermaster, and died in the service of his country in November, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Williams, the subject of this sketch, remained at his parental home until of age, and since that time his mother has resided with him. He attended College at Beloit, Wis., graduating in 1882. He commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Utley, of Sterling, attended a course of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and graduated in the spring of 1884, since which time he has devoted his time to the practice of his chosen profession.

Dr. Williams is a staunch Prohibitionist, a member of the Presbyterian Church and a citizen of very high standing.

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ev. Zachariah Darwin Paddock, deceased, formerly of Albany, was born Feb. 3, 1819, in the town of Warren, Herkimer Co., N. Y., and was the son of Thomas and Amanda (Harrison) Paddock. The Paddock family is

traditionally of Welsh origin. The progenitors of the branches in America came from England to Plymouth, Mass., in 1630, and all the representatives of the name in the United States trace their origin to the two brothers who were among the earliest comers to New England. A volume now in the

possession of the family of Mr. Paddock gives these particulars, which are authentic. The book is entitled the "Biography of Rev. B. G. Paddock, by Z. Paddock."

Little has been preserved concerning the branch of the Harrison family to which Mrs. Paddock belonged; but it is known that the family of the President was wealthy and distinguished. Her grandfather's generation was cotemporary with Washington, and was in the same social scale. Benjamin Harrison, her father's uncle, was a candidate with John Hancock for the position of Speaker in the celebrated Congress of 1775.

The author of the work and its subject were brothers, and were uncles of Mr. Paddock of this account. They were both ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They were circuit preachers in New York and in the northern part of Pennsylvania, where the elder labored more than 60 years. The younger was in active ministerial life for more than half a century. The number of Paddocks in this country is legion, and a large percentage have been and still are clergymen, a fact which has been instrumental in bringing every successive generation into prominence.

During his early youth Mr. Paddock determined on his prospective career, and resolved to secure the advantages of a liberal education. At 17 his mind was sufficiently stored to begin teaching, and in the course of the next two years he had secured the means of defraying his expenses at the seminary in Cazenovia, N. Y., where he took a preparatory course of study, extending through the terms of two years. He matriculated at Hamilton College, in Clinton, Oneida Co., N. Y., where he was graduated at the age of 27, with the honors of his class. He had previously been licensed to preach, and he officiated one year during, his collegiate course at Palmyra, N. Y. His first charge after leaving college was at Homer, Cortland Co., N. Y., where he officiated two years, after which he passed a year at Chittenango, in the same State. His successive appointments were at Cardiff, where he preached two years; Onondaga Valley, one year; Slatersville, one year; Port Byron, two years; and Fleming, one year.

In August, 1856 he came to Illinois, and supplied an appointment in Genesee Township one year. In 1857 he joined the Rock River Conference, and was stationed at Sterling, where he preached two years. Subsequently he preached one year at Milledgeville, Carroll County, and at Palo, Ogle County, one year.

During the first year of his residence in Whiteside County, he had purchased land in Hopkins Township, and on leaving Palo he took possession of his property, which he had hitherto managed with the aid of hired assistants and renters. He conducted his agricultural labors one year, renewing health and strength; and, on resuming his ministerial labors, he was placed in charge of the Churches in Jordan and Genesee Townships, where he operated two years. His next charge was at Prophetstown, where he continued two years, and he passed a similar period of time at Evanston, Cook County, engaged in business of a secular character. He went to Nebraska, where he secured a homestead claim in Johnson County, and joined the Nebraska Conference. He preached one year in Tecumseh, and in 1869 returned to Illinois. In 1870 he rejoined the Rock River Conference, and preached in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Albany two years. He was subsequently attached to the Light-House Circuit in Ogle County, two years, going thence to Albany, where he fixed his residence, and officiated three years at Erie. He then withdrew from the Methodist Conference, and engaged in fruit-growing. In 1879 he was appointed Postmaster at Albany, and, in company with his son, became interested in the sale of groceries and provisions, in which business he was actively engaged until his death, which occurred July 13, 1883.

Mr. Paddock was joined in marriage in July, 1846, to Caroline M. Thompson. She was born March 16, 1821, in Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y. Their children, five in number, were named Charles B., Mary L., Ellen A., John T. and Carrie A. L. The oldest son was born July 20, 1847, in Homer, Cortland County, N. Y., and was but nine years of age when his parents came to Whiteside County. He received his education in the public schools, and at the age of 16 years was placed in charge of a flock of sheep which his father owned. He went to Nebraska with the family, and returned with them to Albany, continuing one of the members of the paternal household until 1869. In that year he engaged in the culture of small fruits. In 1881 he was made

Assistant Postmaster, and succeeded to the position of his father at the death of the latter. He was married Jan. 1, 1873, to Irene M., youngest daughter of Lyman and Susan (Latham) Bennett. . Their children are Alice J., and Clarence L. B. T.

Mrs. Paddock, the mother, survives her husband, and the youngest daughter resides with her, as does her son, John T., who is the head of the family, and is a merchant at Albany; Mary L. married Solon L. Marlowe, and lives at Galena, Kan.; he is a mail agent; Ellen A. is the wife of Chester S. Slocumb.

Full biographies of the Slocumb and Bennett families may be found elsewhere in this volume.

esley V. Timmerman, proprietor of the St. Nicholas Hotel and Restaurant at Erie, is a son of John and Rachel (Fuller) Timmerman, and was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Jan. 12, 1840. His father is a a native of that State, is a farmer by occupaion and resides one-half mile north of Spring Hill, this county. The mother of Wesley is also a native of New York, and is living with her husband as above stated. Their children were nine in number, as follows: Cordelia, wife of Hiram Gilmore, a farmer in Medicine Co., Cal.; Mary A., wife of Levi Fuller, a resident of Eureka Springs, Ark.; John D., deceased; Edwin, a butcher in Prophetstown, this county; Alice, wife of George Clifford, at work in the pineries of Minnesota; Annie, wife of Clements Merrill, a farmer in Iowa; George, a wholesale and retail hardware merchant in San Francisco, Cal.; Frank, a farmer near Spring Hill, this county : and Wesley.

Mr. Timmerman was reared on a farm, and on attaining adult age he followed lumbering during the winter seasons.

He was married in Salamanca, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Feb. 20, 1864, to Miss Mary P., daughter of James K. (a lumberman residing in New York) and Elmira (Kilbourn) Webb. Her mother is deceased. Mrs. T. was born in Warren Co., Pa., July 14, 1845. They have had five children, three of whom are living. The record is as follows: Allie, born March 18, 1865; Webb D., born May 22, 1866, died Dec 2, same year; Alden, born July 25, 1867, died Dec.

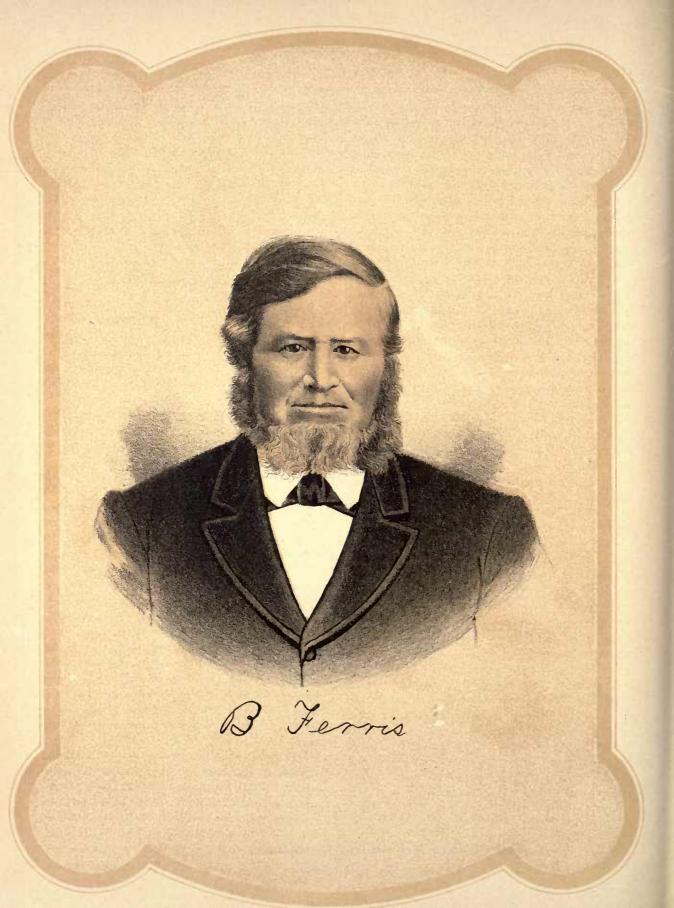
17, same year; Frank R., born April 2, 1872; and Fred, born Feb. 18, 1877.

Mr. Timmerman came West to a point near Spring Hill, this county, in 1868, where he farmed one year, after which he engaged in railroading for several years. In 1876 he came to Erie and opened a restaurant, which he conducted a short time, and then took possession of the St. Nicholas Hotel, which he ran for a time. He afterward opened a saloon, which business he followed until the spring of 1883. In April, 1884, Mr. Timmerman rented the St. Nicholas Hotel, and has continued to conduct the same as a first-class house. He can accommodate from 15 to 20 guests, and keeps adjoining a restaurant and ice-cream parlor, and also a saloon, and is doing a good and increasing business. The traveling public will find the St. Nicholas one of the pleasantest places in the county.

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Sohn D. Fenton, contractor and bridge builder, residing at Erie, this county, is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Durell) Fenton, and was born Nov. 10, 1832, near Mt. Holly, Burlington Co., N. J. His father was a farmer, and was born in Burlington Co., N. J., Sept. 21, 1794; he died in Fenton Township, this county, Sept. 28, 1874, aged 80 years and 7 days. His mother was a native of the same State and county, born Oct. 16, 1803, and died in the same township as her husband, Jan. 15, 1879. They were married in Burlington Co., New Jersey, April 11, 1826, and there resided on a farm, and where five of their children were born. Oct. 6, 1835, they came to this county, and four more children were born to them. Of their nine children, eight are still living. Ellwood W. is head steward on the steamer Willamette, chief Oregon Transportation Co.; Joseph R. is a carpenter and bridge-builder for the Central Pacific Railroad Company in Oakland, Cai.; Elizabeth is deceased; John D., subject of this notice, is the next in order of birth; Robert S. is a farmer and resides in Erie; Alfred W. is engaged in putting in drive wells, and resides in Erie; Mary E. is the wife of Elson Medhurst, of Erie; Sylvester H. is a carpenter and joiner and lives in Fenton; and Henry C. is a resident of Erie. The parents came by water to Chi-

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cago, at which place they purchased two yoke of oxen and a wagon, and drove with their effects to Erie Township, this county, and located on section 4. They built a log house after their arrival, Oct. 6, 1835, and resided there a few months. In 1836, they removed to Fenton Township, and located on section 33, and erected a log house, being the first settlers to locate in the township. They lived in the old log house till 1850, when they built a cement house. On arrival in the county, the father entered 200 acres of land, and at the date of his death he was the proprietor of 215 acres, which is at present owned by his four sons, John D., Alfred W., Sylvester H. and Joseph R., who bought out the other heirs. The father was a successful farmer, and possessed that energy and determination which in a new and undeveloped country is certain to achieve the aim desired. He came here with almost nothing, and by indomitable energy and pluck reared a large family and left his estate unincumbered. When but a boy he was bound out, and had a hard life to lead. He first started to Milwaukee, Wis., but was induced to come here, by Ephraim A. Hubbard. When the Township of Fenton was first organized in 1852, it was named Eden Township, but was soon afterward changed to that of Fenton, in honor of the father of the subject of this notice, who was the first settler there.

Mr. Fenton, of this notice, was reared on the old homstead, receiving the advantages of the common schools, and where he remained until he attained the age of majority. He then rafted on the Mississippi River for a short time and afterward returned and rented the old homestead, which he cultivated for a few years. In 1863, he came to Erie and taught school in township 19, range 3, one winter, after which he opened a wagon-shop, manufactured wagons and sleds and did a general repairing business, which he continued until about 1879, when he sold his shop, and has since followed farming and building of bridges. He has 40 acres of land, located on section 28, Fenton Township, which he farms; has been Assessor, altogether, nine years, Constable seven years, School Director several years, Collector one year, Justice of the Peace from 1873 to 1877 and was again elected in the spring of 1885. He is also a Notary Public, which position he has held for the past 16 years.

Mr. Fenton was united in marriage in Erie village,

March 14, 1859, to Miss Marcia Wonser, daughter of Milden G. and Ruth M. Wonser. She was born in Ellisville, Ill., March 7, 1840. They had three children, two of whom are now living. The living are: Celona I., born July 20, 1862; and Ruth E., April 19, 1866; Myra B., the first-born, died in infancy. The two daughters are both teachers in the public schools.

Mr. Fenton was Deputy Sheriff from 1870 to 1872, under Ed. A. Worrell.

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Forris, deceased, was for many years extensively engaged in agriculture in this county, on section 13, Tampico Township. He was born in Franklin Co., Ind., March 18, 1822. He was reared upon the farm, attend-

ing to the duties that fell to the lot of farmers' boys, and going to school during the winter months. In this way he developed an excellent manbood, and obtained a good common-school education.

After his marriage, which event occurred Dec. 28, 1848, Mr. Ferris continued to reside on a farm in his native county until 1873. Thinking to better his condition, or at least have a wider field to labor in, he came further West, selecting Tampico Township, Whiteside County, as a place for his home. Here he settled on a large farm, containing 680 acres of land, his residence being located on section 13. He improved the entire acreage, and developed it to that degree that it took rank among the valuable farms of Whiteside County, which, as a matter of fact, contains as finely improved an agricultural district as there is in the great Prairie State. Mr. Ferris continued to reside upon this farm, enjoying the fruits of his hard and honest labor, until May 18, 1877, when he was relieved from further toil by death. At that time he was 55 years and two months old.

Mr. F. was united in marriage with Miss Martha J. Currey, in Franklin Co., Ind., on the date above mentioned. Mrs. Ferris was born in Franklin County, Aug. 9, 1829. Her father was a farmer, and she lived upon the home farm with her parents until her marriage. She is the mother of nine children, two of whom are deceased. The following is the record

of those living: Edwin is married, and lives in Canton, Dak.; Ralph, married, and residing in Montmorency Township; John S., married, and lives in Hahnaman Township; Albert, Lucy and Mary are also married and reside in this county; Noble is living at home with his mother. Mrs. Ferris possesses rare business ability, and has managed the affairs of her late husband with great credit. Both she and her husband were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Ferris was a Republican in politics.

Considering the brief period that Mr. Ferris resided in Whiteside County he was widely and favorably known. On coming he entered into sympathy with every movement to develop and improve both the material wealth and social and moral standing of the community. He was esteemed as a friend and neighbor, and loved as a husband, and in recognition of his services and position as a citizen of the county, we take pleasure in presenting a portrait in this ALBUM, which appears in connection with this sketch.

eorge A. Potter, a farmer of Fenton Township, is a native of Whiteside County, as he was born May 3, 1849, in Lyndon Township. He is the oldest son of Martin M. and Salena (Perry) Potter. His father came to Whiteside County in the summer of 1837. He was born Oct. 28, 1812, in Richfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., and was the son of George and Alsarah Potter. He lived in his native county principally until 1835, when he went to Aurora, Erie Co., N. Y., where he was employed in a flour mill. While there he made the acquaintance of Diantha, daughter of John C. and Hannah (Olds) Pratt, to whom he was married Nov. 28, 1836. In August, 1837, he accompanied the parents of his wife to Whiteside County (see sketch of Hon. J. M. Pratt). Martin M. Potter resided near Prophetstown, in Lyndon Township, for four years, when he bought a farm in the township of Union Grove, upon which he made his home for another four years. He then sold the place and was an occupant of the J. C. Pratt farm until 1851, when he bought a farm on section 25, township 20, range

4, which is now the township of Fenton. He bought additional land on sections 23 and 24, until he was the proprietor of 395 acres. He resided on his estate until his death, Nov. 10, 1884. He was married July 22, 1847, to Salena Perry. She was born Jan. 22, 1831, in Amity, Allegany Co., N. Y., and is a daughter of Calvary P. and Lydia (Robins) Perry, natives respectively of Vermont and Massachusetts. The first wife of Mr. Potter, who died Nov. 2, 1846, was the mother of four children: Eliza I., born Oct. 17, 1837, and married D. P. Perry, who lost his life in the military service of the United States, and who left two children. She afterwards married George McKnight, and died June 6, 1870; Dewitt Clinton lives in Shelby Co., Iowa; Charles W. is a resident of Brown Co., Neb. He served four years in the army and is now a prominent and influential citizen where he lives; James Madison was born March 6, 1843, and died Oct. 12, 1846, in less than a month before his mother's death.

There were eight children by the second marriage. George A. is the occupant of the homestead; Florence L. married Nelson W. Stone, and they live in Adair County, Iowa; Henry Clay lives in Harlan, Shelby Co., Iowa; Emery D. was born Feb. 17, 1856; he married Lettie, daughter of Fred Hille, and died Jan. 10, 1884, in Harlan, Iowa; Sarah S. is the wife of Caleb B. Smith, and lives in Fletcher, Sac Co., Iowa. Frank Martin, born Sept. 5, 1860, died Jan. 16, 1884, six days after his brother; John F. lives with his mother; Mary, born Nov. 27, 1868, died Dec. 26, following.

Martin M. Potter was one of the ablest, most public-spirited of the early citizens of the county. His entire career was one undeviating record of usefulness and integrity. He was Justice of the Peace nearly all the time he lived in Fenton Township, and was active in every project for the promotion of the general welfare of the public. He is remembered for his worth and excellent character.

Mr. Potter, of this sketch, is a worthy son of a worthy sire. He grew to the estate of manhood on his father's farm, and acted as an assistant on the homestead and attended school. He was married March 4, 1874, to Emma C., daughter of Humphrey and Susanna P. (Whitlock) Thompson. She was born in Ohio. They settled on a portion of the Potter homestead, which is now their property. The fol-

lowing is a record of their children: Ethie was born Jan. 25, 1875, and died March 27, 1875; Lena M., born March 4, 1876, died March 15, 1881; Georgia L. and Mabel O. are living; Earl T. was born Nov. 14, 1881, and died Sept. 30, 1883.

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Sak Kar ames Collins, gardener, nurseryman and farmer, residing in Erie, is a son of William and Charlotte (Rawles) Collins, and was born in Albany, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1823. His father was a stone-cutter. His mother died when James was seven years of age, and a maiden aunt, Hannah Rawles, took him to Romeo, Macomb Co., Mich., a few years later, where he learned the blacksmith's trade. He then went to Florence, Oneida Co., N. Y., where he was employed on dairy farms several years. He then went to New York City, where he was employed by the Union Ferry Company at the South Ferry, between Brooklyn and New York, and remained with them from 1849 to 1853. After leaving their employ, he came to Erie, this county, and purchased a farm of 80 acres, and in company with Samuel D. Carr bought several hundred acres of land. He subsequenily sold his interest to Mr. Carr, in 1859. Mr. Carr died in June, 1861, and Mr. Collins married his widow, Elizabeth (Ennis) Carr, Aug 31, 1864. She was born in Ohio, Nov. 17, 1822, and had by her first marriage four children, namely: Rebecca, deceased, was the wife of George Wilcox, one of the prison keepers in the Joliet Penitentiary; Louisa is the wife of James Worrell, a carpenter, residing in Erie; Mary, deceased, was the wife of Van Rensellaer Rowe, a farmer in Erie Township; William E. is a clerk in R. L. Burchell's store at Erie.

Mr. Collins has one child by his marriage to Mrs. Carr, Sherman, born July 18, 1865. He still owns 170 acres of land in the vicinity of Erie, about 40 acres of which lie inside the corporate limits of that villlage. In 1869 he engaged in the nursery business, and has sold large numbers of evergreens and other kinds of nursery stock in this section, and raises numbers of sweet potatoes, cabbage, tomatoes and other plants. He also has a contract to build one and three-fourths miles of the main ditch of the Whiteside and Rock Island drainage system. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace two terms, Township Clerk two terms, Assessor several years, and has been a member of the Village Board several years, and President of the same one year.

Mrs. Carr's first husband, Samuel D. Carr, was one of the pioneers of Erie Township, and married his wife in Rock Island County in 1843, and brought her to this county. He has resided in the county several years previous to his marriage. He built part of the hotel known as the St. Nicholas Hotel, in 1851, and kept it until the fall of 1856, when he he rented it for a period and then sold it. Previous to that he had kept a hotel in a log house close by where he erected the St. Nicholas.

kenry Litzrodt, general farmer and stockraiser, section 7, Genesee Township, was born in Saxony, Germany, Sept. 4, 1829. His father, a farmer, lived and died in the same country, at the age of 85 years. His mother, whose maiden name was Catharine Trenzel, is also a native of Saxony, and still living there, aged 84 years, having been born Aug. 24, 1801.

Mr. Litzrodt, whose name heads this sketch, was the fourth-born of a family of seven children, received an education, and at the age of 15 years he began as an apprentice to learn the trade of locksmith, under the supervision of Wilhelm Demmer, in Eisenach, with the aid of \$50 received from his father. He completed his course in two and a half years, and for the eight years ensuing he followed his trade on his own account. When 26 years of age he came alone to America, settling at Sterling, this county, near which place he began to work for Mr. Sox, on the farm, continuing in his service a number of years. In the meantime he purchased 80 acres of slightly improved timber land in Genesee Grove, this county. He finally went there and commenced to improve the place, "baching" it the first year.

He was then married, May 12, 1868, in the city of Chicago, to Miss Sophia E. Wilcken, daughter of Jacob and Sophia (Swart) Wilcken. She was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, Feb. 17, 1834. Her parents, natives of that country, raised a family of four children, and are both now dead. She was

13 years of age when her father died, and then she had to labor as a domestic in various families to support her aged mother. She was 34 years old when her mother died, and she then emigrated with one of her brothers to America, settling in Sterling, with a sister who had preceded her to that place.

Mr. L. has since increased the dimensions of his farm to 170, acres, 110 of which is in cultivation. He has recently erected a large, tasteful residence, farm buildings, etc., and has made his place a desirable one. He raises a considerable number of domestic animals, and carries on his agricultural interests in good style. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Republican, and he has held the office of Road Commissioner.

illiam J. Gladhill, Justice of the Peace, jeweler and gunsmith, residing at Erie, is a son of Willia:n and Sarah (Baughan) Gladhill, and was born in Union Co., Ohio, Feb. 2, 1830. His father was a shoemaker and farmer, and died in Fulton, this county, at which place the demise of his mother also occurred. Their children were 13 in number, eight of whom still survive.

Mr. Gladhill learned the trades of cooper and gunsmith in early manhood, and followed the same until he came West. In 1856 he came to Erie Township, and was occupied in running the Henwood Ferry until 1872. One year later, in 1873, he was elected Constable and held the position for eight years. Ever since coming to the county, he has followed, as other business would permit, the gunsmith and jewelry business. In the spring of 1873, he opened a shop in Erie, and worked at general repairing, which he has continued until the present time; he also takes orders for all kinds of jewelry, watches, clocks, etc. Socially, he is a member of the Order of Masonry, belonging to the Eastern Star Lodge, and religiously he belongs to the Christian Church. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1881, and was re-elected Police Magistrate in 1885.

Mr. Gladhill was united in marriage, in Union Co, Ohio, Township of Liberty, March 30, 1853, with Miss Rosanna B, Echelberger, who was born in Ashland Co., Ohio, June 28, 1831. They are the parents of five children, namely: Everet, who is a telegraph operator in Oakland, Neb.; Alonzo W., who is engaged in carriage, wagon, sign and landscape painting, and frescoing, at Erie village; George W., who is a painter, residing in LaVergne, Minn.; Theodore W., who is a ticket agent in Erie, and also a painter by occupation; and Eugene W., who is a clerk in a drug store in Erie.

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Cohn E. Scott, retired farmer, reside at Como, has lived in Hopkins Township since his boyhood, having ome to Whiteside County in 1839 with his 1 arents. Jesse Scott, his father, was fitted vy nature and habit for a pioneer. Ener etic, persistent, sagacious and intrepid, he found himself cramped for opportunity and he decided to transfer his relations to Illinois, flowery tales of whose prairies and agricultural promise had filled the East. In March, 1839, he set out on a boat which was propelled by horse power, and on which he traveled to his point of destination on the Ohio, Mississippi and Rock Rivers. The unique craft was of 100 tons' burden, and on it he constructed a shelter for his family and household goods. He landed June 1, 1839, at Como, where he fixed his location and resided during the remainder of his life. He was a man of most genial character, and through the 40 years of his life in Hopkins Township he was held in general esteem. No other instance is on record of a boat being propelled against the strong current of the Mississippi River by horse power, and it was an object of great interest when plying on the rivers on the trading expeditions, of which its owner made several. Mr. Scott died March 13, 1879.

His marriage to Annah D. Sherman took place Jan. 1, 1815, and they had 13 children. Mrs. Scott was born in Ohio and was kin to the family from which the distinguished General and Senator Sherman descended. Jesse Scott was born July 24, 1790, in Luzerne Co., Pa. He was 12 years of age when his father went to Morgan Co., Ohio, and he lived there until his removal to Illinois, as stated. He was ne rly 89 years old at the time of his death.

His son, who is the subject of this personal rela.

tion, was born May 26, 1828, in Morgan Co., Ohio, and is the eighth child of his parents. The entire number lived to mature life and were born in the following order: Asa, Jane D., Josiah S., David, Hiram B., Adrial, Joel S., John E., Mary E, Maria A., Caroline A., Annis E. and Emmeline.

Mr. Scott received a common-school education and led an active life in Hopkins Township until 1882, when he rented his farm and removed to Como. He is the proprietor of 197 acres of land on section 15.

His marriage to Mary J. Shereer occurred Nov. 4, 1852, in Hopkins Township. She is the daughter of John E. and Mary M. (Cochrane) Shereer, and her parents were born in Scotland. They emigrated in early life to Canada, where they were married. They came thence to Will Co., Ill., where they resided until they died. Mrs. Scott is their only child, and she was born in Kingston, Ont., Oct. 26, 1832. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Scott are five in number,— Annis C., Annah A. and Ann E. (twins), Amy A. and Oscar H.

In political opinion and acts, Mr. Scott affiliates with the Republican party.



athan M. Hurlbert, deceased, formerly a farmer of Lyndon Township, located on section 3, was born Aug. 17, 1823, in the town of Glover, Orleans Co., Vt. His parents, Reuel and Prudence (Norton) Hurlbert, were farmers in the Green Mountain State, where their children were reared and educated in the common schools.

July 9, 1850, Mr. Hurlbert was married to Rosanna G. Gibson, and they remained in Vermont six years. In 1856 they came to Whiteside County, and Mr. Hurlbert bought land in Lyndon Township, where he settled and engaged in the labor of cultivating his farm. His wife died May 12, 1858. Mr. Hurlbert was again married Nov. 3, 1859, to Jane E. Pratt. She was born Nov. 17, 1835, in Milton, Chittenden Co., Vt. Mr. Hurlbert died Jan. 26, 1881. He had lived a life of usefulness and success. Frank N., his oldest son, lives in Nebraska; George W. is a resident of Dakota; and Fred J. lives in Lyndon. The second marriage resulted in six children. Lyman died in infancy. Etta was born April 26, 1865, and died April 22, 1885. Norton is the oldest. Warner, Ernest and Eddie are the youngest. Mr. Hurlbert was the father of eight sons and one daughter.



ames H. Baird, farmer, residing on section 30, Prophetstown Township, and the proprietor of 340 acres located thereon, is a son of James and Mary (Wilson) Baird, and was born in Perry Co., Ohio, Jan. 7, 1834. His father was of Scotch-Irish lineage, and a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, of Scotch-Irish descent, a native of Washington, same State. His father died when Mr. Baird was five years old, and he resided with his mother and sisters until he had attained the age of thirty years. At the death of the father the family were left in straitened circumstances, and James H. was compelled to labor for their maintenance, receiving only the limited education afforded by the common schools of the county in which he resided. His mother was a sister of Colonel Wilson, of Sterling, this county, who is deceased.

Mr. Baird was united in marriage in Hopkins Township, this county, at the residence of his brother, May 24, 1864, to Martha Brown. She was a daughter of Isaac and Ellen Brown, and was born Dec. 12, 1834. Mr. Baird returned with his bride to Ohio, where he had previously purchased the interest of the heirs of the old homestead. In the fall of 1864 he sold his farm and came to this county, and bought the place on which he at present resides. He moved his family here in March, 1865, and has made this his residence ever since. He has made a number of improvements on his place, erected a nice residence and one of the finest barns in this part of the county. He has some exceedingly fine horses and cattle.

Mr. and Mrs. Baird have five children, born in Prophetstown Township, as follows: Ida L., April 30, 1867; Zella, April 14, 1869; Mary E., Jan. 13, 1871; Jessie, July 2, 1875, and Emma, June 10, 1877.

Mr. Baird is Drain Commissioner of his district,

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has spent considerable time in the exercise of his office, and takes great interest in the work. He was an officer of the School Board 12 years.

The subject of the foregoing sketch is also the subject of a portrait on a preceding page, where the publishers of this volume are proud to place it, in consideration of his position as a representative citizen of Whiteside County.



ndrew McFadden, farmer sec. 15, Ustick Tp., is the son of Adam and Elizabeth (Quig) McFadden : parents of Scotch origin and Irish birth, belonging to the historic families who went from Scotland to Ireland in 1619 to escape the persecutions of James. Mr. McFadden was born June 28, 1817, in County Derry, Ireland. He was 22 years of age when he came to the United States, and he remained in the Eastern States until about 1853, when he located in Ustick Township. He owns 80 acres of land.

He was married in New York, Dec. 11, 1843, to Margaret Collins. She is a native of Ireland, whence she emigrated when quite young. They have become the parents of five children, two of whom— James and Margaret—are deceased. They were born in the following order : Jane, James, Elizabeth, Edwin and Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. McFadden are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. McFadden is a Republican in political preference.

eorge Murray, deceased, formerly a farmer
was born Jan. 17, 1815, in Bangor, Maine.
His parents went, about the year 1818, to the State of Kentucky, where he grew to manhood and was married. After that event transpired he settled in Campbell County, same State, where he lived ten years, removing at the end of that time to Franklin Co., Ind. He was a resident there seven years, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In the spring of 1856, he came with his wife and seven children to Whiteside County, where he purchased 480 acres of land in

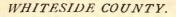
Montmorency Township. He afterward gave 100 acres to his son William, who took possession of it when he was married. He put the remaining 380 acres of his farm in excellent agricultural condition, erecting fine buildings. He was the occupant of the place until his death, Sept. 6, 1881, at which time his sons and daughters were all married and living elsewhere, excepting Douglas and John, the two youngest sons, who still own the homestead.

Mr. Murray was married Nov. 7, 1837, in Campbell Co., Ky., to Elizabeth B. Richardson, and they had ten children, namely: Lorenzo D., born Aug. 8. 1838; Sarah Ann, born Dec. 1, 1840, died July 5, 1858; William H., born July 1, 1843; Edward, Jan. 21, 1846; Thomas, Nov. 27, 1848; Coburn, Aug. 18, 1851, died June 3, 1868; Andrew, born April 27, 1854, died Oct. 5 following; Ezekiel, Oct. 21, 1855; Douglas, Nov. 25, 1859; and John, April 30, 1862.

Mrs. Murray was born July 2, 1820, in the county where she was married. Her parents, Hugh and Lucy (Parker) Richardson, were natives of Kentucky, and had a family of seven children: James H., Sarah, Elizabeth B., Louisa, Susan, Lorenzo D. and Mary J. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which her husband also belonged.

tephen Sherwood, farmer, section 35, Genesee Township, is prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Whiteside County. He was born Aug. 7, 1801, in Peekskill, Westchester Co., N. Y. He rep-

resents prominent and honorable families in both lines of descent, his father, Caleb Sherwood, and his mother, who was Phebe Oakley, having belonged to families who came to this country prior to the organization of the Government, and their ancestors were personally interested in the stirring events that resulted in the independence of the Colonies. They were also represented in the War of 1812, and the later generation sustained the repute of their ancestral valor in the War of the Rebellion. Van Wert and Paulding, two of the captors of Major Andre, during the War of the Revolution, were cousins of Caleb Sherwood. Two uncles of his wife



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were participants in the second war with Great Britain.

There were six children in the family to which Mr. Sherwood belonged, and he was seven years of age when his father died. A few years after that event he went to the city of New York, where he went to school until he was 16 years of age. He then engaged in the Hudson River service, in the capacity of a cabin-boy, where he was occupied some years. He became later a sailor on the "Mary Augustus," a merchant vessel in the West India trade, Captain Miller, and he was on the ocean about 18 months. He then resumed his operations on the North River, where he was engaged until he came of age. In 1822 he became a clerk in a wholesale grocery in the city of New York, where he was occupied some years. He was a Whig of enthusiastic proclivities, and did excellent service in the Presidential election of 1840 when, by his own exertions, he secured the 17th ward in the city, which was notoriously Democratic, for his party. In 1841 the value of his efforts received due recognition, and he was appointed a clerk in the postoffice of that city, and he continued in the position through the administrations of Harrison, Tyler and Polk.

In 1852 he came West. He settled in Whiteside County, locating 160 acres of land on section 35 of Genesee Township, of which he took possession in 1853. It has since been his permanent home. Everything surrounding him was in the most primitive condition. The county was still, much of it, unsettled, and the city-bred man, who abandoned the most advanced metropolis on this continent to struggle with an unbroken prairie farm, experienced all the novelties of the situation, which, treated after the homely old fashion, would appear as homesickness. But Mr. Sherwood conquered his discontent and identified himself with the element that was putting forth every effort to further the progress of Whiteside County. On his farm no improvements had been made, and he drew the lumber for his small house many miles. His estate now contains 245 acres, and is all under cultivation.

The first marriage of Mr. Sherwood, to Caroline Chase, occurred in the city of New York. She was horn in Boston, June 30, 1812, and went at the age of 18 years to the city of New York. She died in Genesee Township, July 4, 1854. Of five children of whom she became the mother only one is living, Caroline A. She is a widow, and lives at Dixon, Ill. The names of their deceased were Eliza E.,.Stephen M., Maria L. and William H. Her parents were natives of Massachusetts, and her father was interested in the woolen industry of that State. Mr. Sherwood was again married May 31, 1855, at Sterling, by the Rev. Mr. Stebbins of the Presbyterian Church, to Marena C. Harrison, daughter of Mark and Mary (Taylor) Harrison, of whom a sketch is given in connection with that of her brother, James H. Harrison. She was born in Putnam County, Ill., and was but five years of age when her parents settled in Whiteside County, becoming pioneers and representatives of the period of first things in Genesee Township. Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood have had 10 children: Fanny E. married Fayette Berbeck; he was born in Wisconsin, and died Oct. 2, 1823, in Cambridge, Cowley Co., Kan., leaving two children F. Guy and Clarence; Emma R. married William Bush, and lives in Barton Co., Kan; Gilbert is deceased; Phebe married Edward Knox; Elnora, Benjamin F., Charles J., Clara B., Asa K. and Arthur C. still reside at home.

Mr. Sherwood is a Democrat, and is still an adherent to the principles which controlled his actions when he attained his political freedom. He cast his first Presidential vote for Henry Clay.

ewis D. Wynn, hardware merchant, Third Street, Sterling, was born Sept. 8, 1849, in Knox Co., Ohio. His parents were Dr. Ulysses and Sarah A. (Cox) Wynn, natives respectively of Virginia and Ohio. At the age of eight years, young Lewis went to live with his uncle, William Cox, in Indiana, and remained two years; then for a time he was employed in the grocery of Dan Wirick, in West Unity, Ohio; then two years in the dry-goods house of Morrison & Elliott; next he was clerk for a year in his uncle's hotel at Stryker, Ohio; then he was traveling agent for Dr. N. S. Dodge, of Chicago, until his health failed; then he entered the preparatory department of the Doctor's business at Mishawaka, Ind., and for some months was employed in putting up medicine; then for a time ran the spoke machines in the Millbourne Wagon Works.

In 1864 he enlisted in Co. H, 48th Regt. Ind. Vet. Vol. Inf., was placed in Gen. Sherman's command and was under fire several times; marching from Nashville, Tenn., to Savannah, Ga., thence to Raleigh, N. C., whence he came to Louisville, Ky., and to Indianapolis, where he was honorably discharged.

Returning from the field of carnage, he attended school at West Unity, Ohio, his native home, then a year at Olivet College, Eaton Co., Mich., and then as an apprentice he devoted three years to the acquisition of a knowledge of the tinner's trade at Hudson, Mich., continuing as a journeyman to work for the same firm for a time, and in 1870 went to Hillsdale, Mich., where he followed his trade two years. Thence he came to Sterling and worked in the tinshop of R. B. Witmer for a year, then in Chicago until the great fire of 1871, then in Toledo, Ohio, then in Chicago again, and finally back to Sterling, where he was employed by Diller & Hither and afterward by Lawrence & Betts, until 1876, when he started in business for himself, at 460 Third Street In 1880 he sold out and purchased a half interest with the Solar Stove Works, of Joliet, Ill., in a western branch at Kansas City, Mo., and was engaged for two years in the wholesale and retail of stoves. Returning again to Sterling, he resumed the stove business at the old site, 460, Third Street. In 1883 he moved his goods into the corner block on Third and Mulberry Streets, where he has since conducted his trade, with increasing prosperity.

Mr. Wynn was married in 1873 to Miss Lotta A. Pixley, of Hudson, Mich., and they have one daughter, Ila A., born May 4, 1879.

In his political views Mr. Wynn advocates the Democratic platform. He is a member of the Orders of United Workmen and Select Knights.

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ark R. Averill, at present residing in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is a son of John and Rhoda Averill, and was born in Swanton, Vt., Dec. 22, 1811. He resided in the latter State until 1852, when he came West, and for two years resided in Lee Co., this State. In 1854, he purchased a farm from Fred Dwight, in Prophetstown Township, this county, consisting of 600 acres, and upon which he resided for a number of years. The farm is now owned by E. S. Ellithorpe.

Soon after attaining his majority, Mr. Averill was united in marriage with Ada C. Durin, of Newfane, Windhan Co., Vt., with whom he is yet living.

A. C. Smith, physician and surgeon, Tampico, Whiteside Co., Ill.

ilton H. Soger, Supervisor of Erie Township, and a farmer residing on section 3, where he rents 197 acres of land, is a son of Allen and Achsa (Howard) Seger, and was born in Oxford Co., Me., Feb. 5, 1838. His father was a native of the same county as his son, and was a farmer by occupation. His mother was a native of New Hampshire, and both parents are deceased. Their family comprised three children, two of whom are living: Milton H. and Dana B., the latter of whom is a physician, residing in Morrison.

Mr. Seger was reared on a farm, receiving the advantages afforded by the common schools, and engaged in performing such labor as was common for farmer's sons, until he attained the age of manhood. In the spring of 1854, his father's family came West and located in Wethersfield Township, Henry Co., Ill., and in the fall of 1854 they came to this county and located in Erie Township, one mile north of the village of Erie, where his father purchased a farm of 130 acres, and on which he resided for three years. His father then moved into the village of Erie and purchased a small place, which is now inside the corporation of that village. He died there, Nov. 7, 1872, as likewise the mother, Oct. 2, 1872.

In 1860 Mr. Seger of this notice, lured by the glowing accounts of the discovery of gold, went to Pike's Peak, where he was engaged in mining one season, and returned to Erie Township and engaged in farming and hunting during the game season. He is a lover of the sport and met with considerable success in hunting, his game consisting of prairie chickens, snipe, plovers, etc., which he shipped to the Chicago and St. Louis markets. In Augus', 1871, he entered R. L. Burchell's store in Erie, and

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James Talbott

acted in the capacity of clerk for that gentleman for over 14 years. He was promoted to the position of head clerk, and when the store was divided into departments, he took the dry-goods department. In March, 1885, on account of poor health, he retired to his farm, on which he at present resides. He makes a specialty of cattle and hogs, and keeps a small dairy.

In 1873 Mr. Seger was Supervisor and also held the position of Justice of the Pcace for eight years, from 1873, and also other minor offices, and has been re-elected to the former position the present year (1885).

He was united in marriage in Erie, April 16, 1861, to Miss Nancy J. Duncan, daughter of Alexander and Lucinda (Lee) Duncan. She was born in Pennsylvania. They are the parents of 12 children, all born in this county: Cora V. is the wife of Seth Eddy, a farmer of Erie Township; Mary E.; Russell; Hattie H. is clerking in the dry-goods department of R. L. Burchell, of Erie; Ella, Wallace, M. Clayton, Myrtie, Frank, Ernest, Dana and Ethel. The father of Mrs. Seger is yet living and resides in Erie Township, where he follows the occupation of a farmer.

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liver Talbott is one of the enterprising farmers of Jordan Township, and is located on the southwest quarter of section 1. The name of his father, James Talbott, appears among those of the earliest pioneers of the county, and he came to Jordan Township in the same year (1835) in which S. M. Coe and James M. Wilson pitched their tents within its limits. James Talbott was born Aug. 7, 1801, in Westmoreland Co., Pa. He was a man with a natural genius for mechanical art, and in his native State he operated as a builder and a millwright. He married Sarah Woods, May 29, 1828, and in 1833, accompanied by his wife and children, John W. and Mary Jane, he started for the West. The family effects were loaded on a flat-boat on the Youghiogheny River, a tributary of the Monongahela, and the party were conveyed to Pittsburg, whence they went by steamer down the Ohio River. Cold weather came on, and a halt at Louisville, Ky., became necessary, on account of the river becoming unnavigable from ice. The family remained in that city until navigation opened, when they proceeded by the Ohio, Mississippi and Illinois Rivers to Peoria. The journey to Jordan Township was made overland in a wagon drawn by three yokes of oxen. The little party had increased in number during the tarry at Louisville, where Oliver was born, Dec. 18, 1833. They reached Peoria in the spring of 1834, where the father built a mill, and operated as a carpenter until the spring of 1835, when the family came, as stated, to Whiteside County. The point of their first location in Jordan Township was at Buffalo Creek. Jordan Township had not received its name and Whiteside County was still a part of Jo Daviess County. The elder Talbott found immediate requisition for his services and abilities in the erection of a structure known as Wilson's Mill. It was built of logs, and was the only mill in a radius of 50 miles. The ancient building has given place to a frame mill, which is still designated as formerly, and occupies the same site. James Tabott was the first Supervisor of the township, and held the office several subsequent years. He was a Democrat of the type of that period, and was active in the interests of his party. He engaged in farming successfully in Jordan Township until his removal to Sterling, where he died in 1879. The death of his wife transpired in 1882, when she was 76 years of age. She was born in 1806. She was the mother of 10 children, and all reached adult age, except two, who died in childhood.

Mr. Oliver Talbott is practically identified with Jordan Township, where he came in infancy. He owns 132 acres of land, which was originally a part of the homestead, and 40 acres located near it. The property is all improved. He is a Democrat, and has held several local offices.

The elder Talbott and his estimable wife were leading members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for almost 50 years, and their house was ever the home of the traveling preacher. Within its hospitable doors they always found a warm welcome. Mr. Talbott was not only a leading man within the pales of his Church circle, nor alone within the borders of his township, but was widely known throughout the county, and took a prominent place among its leading and representative citizens. Be-

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ing a man of this character—a worthy pioneer, an enterprising citizen, a kind and benevolent neighbor, a devoted Christian and a model parent—it is certainly fitting that his features should be preserved to his friends and to the public. We therefore give them in connection with this sketch. The portrait is engraved from a photograph taken many years before his death.

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illiam M. Patrick, editor and publisher of the London Advocate, was born May 20, 1832, in Knox Township, Knox Co., Ill. He is the son of Enoch and Polly (Martin) Patrick, natives respectively of Kentucky and Virginia. They settled in Knox County in 1831, where they were among the pioneer settlers and where they lived until the close of their lives. The father died at Knoxville, in January, 1865. The mother's demise took place in May, 1872.

At 15, Mr. Patrick began his acquaintance with the art of the printer in the office of the Knoxville *Journal*, where he operated until the first year of the Civil War. He enlisted July 4, 1861, in Co. B, 37th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf. After two years of military service he received a commission as Second Lieutenant and was transferred to the 97th Regt. U. S. Colored Troops, where he served one year as Acting Adjutant. In 1864 he resigned, and, in November of the same year, returned to Knoxville. In March, 1865, he re-enlisted in Co. B, 4th Regt. U. S. Veteran Corps, and served a year in the capacity of Sergeant. He was discharged March 1, 1866. He was a participant in a number of important actions of the war, among which were Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove and Vicksburg.

His first decided move in a business direction, after the war, was the purchase of the *Leader*, then published at Orford (now Montour), Tama Co., Iowa, which he accomplished in 1868. He remained there two years, when he started another paper at Center Point, in Linn Co., Iowa. He soon sold this and then returned to Illinois, and located at Mendota, La Salle County, where he bought land and engaged in fruit-growing. In 1882 he published the *Index*, in the interests of the Greenback party, one year. In 1883 he came to Lyndon and established the office of the *Aidvocate*, which he has since conducted. He was married Sept. 5, 1870, to Louisa M. Maxwell (see sketch of A. I. Maxwell). Mr. and Mrs. Patrick have one child, Mary by name.

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lexander L. Glass, merchant at Sterling, is a native of Lewis Co., N. Y., the date of his birth being Jan. 11, 1822. His parents, John and Miss (Lewis) Glass, were also natives of the Empire State. He was reared as a farmer's son until the age of 12, when he learned the industry of blacksmithing, which he followed for nine years; then for five years he dealt in horses and cattle. In 1852 he went to California for the improvement of his health, and for the seven years he was there he was engaged in the fruit and confectionery trade. Selling out, he returned to the State of New York, purchased a farm and occupied it until 1883, when he came to Morrison, this county, and engaged in cheese-making for two years. This year (1885), he disposed of his interest in that business and moved to Sterling, opening out in the grocery trade on Third Street, in which he is doing well. His prospects are good, and his executive ability will doubtless enable him to succeed.

In his political views he might be said to be neutral. Both himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church. He was married April 8, 1858, to Ann E. May, also a native of the State of New York. They have five children, named Fred. L., Frank C., Nellie C., Bertha B. and Jennie M.

illiam W. Brown, retired lumberman, Rock Falls, was born in Troy Grove, La Salle Co., Ill., April 16, 1839. His parents, Joshua and Elizabeth (Keyser) Brown, were natives of Germantown, Pa., and moved to Illinois in 1835, settling at Troy Grove. From there the family moved to Mendota, and thence to Rock Falls. His father died at Troy Grove, Aug. 27, 1842, and his mother at Rock Falls, March 24, 1881. Her father came from Holland, from the banks of the River Rhine, and settled in Philadelphia, where he was a medical professor. Gen George Washington was often a guest at his house.

WHITESIDE COUNTY.

The subject of this biographical outline remained an inmate of his parental home until he was 28 years of age, attending to the farm and receiving an education at the public schools. In the spring of 1868 he came to Rock Falls, when there were but three houses there, and engaged in the lumber business, in which he was very successful. In 1883 he sold his interest in the business, but not in the ground.

He was married March 2, 1868, to Susan M. Wheeler, a native of New Hampshire, and they have had four children, one of whom is deceased: Cora M. who was born Dec. 8, 1868; Lura E., July 21, 1870; and Frank E., May 6, 1875. Cora M. was the first child born in Rock Falls.

Mr. Brown is a leading citizen, a stanch Republican and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

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acob Wetzel, of Genesee Township, is a farmer of Whiteside County of 29 years' standing, having removed here in 1855. He accompanied his parents, John and Margaret (Reese) Wetzel, from Stark Co., Ohio, where he was born, Sept. 12, 1814. His father was born in Franklin Co., Pa., and was the grandson of John Wetzel, who came from Germany to America and located in Pennsylvania near the line of Maryland. He was a miller and erected flouring mills, where he manufactured bread-stuffs for the Colonial army during the War of the Revolution. A male member of the preceding generation had married one of the Indian women belonging to one of the tribes of New England, and the celebrated half-breed chief, Wetzel, was a member of the same family. John Wetzel (1st) died in Pennsylvania, at a greatly advanced age. His sons were born, lived and died, in the same State, except one who died in Michigan.

On coming to Whiteside County, John Wetzel (2d) located on a farm in Genesee Township, where he died in 1861, aged about 70 years. Margaret Reese, his wife, was born in Maryland and was the daughter of John Reese. He was a native of Maryland, and, late in life, went to Pennsylvania. The family of which he was a member, was extensive in numbers, possessions and influence. A considerable number of them settled early in the present century in Stark Co., Ohio. Canton, the county seat, had then three buildings. The grand-parents of John Wetzel's wife died in Stark County, as did her father, Jacob Wetzel. Her mother died in March, 1882, in Genesee Township, aged 92 years.

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Jacob Wetzel is one of the older members of a family of 12 children, eight sons and four daughters. He was educated with care in both English and German, the language of his ancestors being carefully preserved in the descending generations. When he was 23 years of age he began to teach in both languages in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, and he pursued that vocation three years. He was married Dec. 4. 1842, in Tuscarawas County, to Susanna, daughter of Henry Bidler. The latter was a native of Pennsylvania and was a farmer in that State. He settled in Monongahela County, on the river of that name, and there the daughter was born Sept. 27, 1815. Subsequent to her birth her parents removed to Holmes Co., Ohio, where her mother died when she was but four years old. Holmes County was in its primal wilderness condition, and the little pioneer home which sheltered the family was in the dense forest. The father married again, and the daughter was a member of the family until her marriage. Her father died in 1852, two years after her removal to Illinois. Following are the names of nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Wetzel: Henry, Sarah A., Elizabeth, Samuel, Mary, Catherine, Frank, Jacob, Caroline. Mary and Jacob are unmarried. Caroline was married and died soon after. Another child died a short time after birth, unnamed.

From the date of his marriage to his removal to Illinois, Mr. Wetzel was a farmer in Ohio. Since his location in Genesee Township he has handled a considerable amount of real estate and has improved the great proportion of that which he has owned at different times. He is prominent as a farmer and stockman. In social, religious and political connections the family are among the most valuable members of Genesee society. Mr. Wetzel and his wife are foremost in Christian work, and are passing the afternoon of life in the enjoyment of the consciousness of efforts made in unselfishness for the best interest of mankind. As they have understood their duty, they have done it. Mr. Wetzel is an active, zealous and uncompromising Republican.

rancis E. Burridge, dealer in drugs, stationery, jewelry, paints, oils, notions, Bow etc., at Erie, is a son of John and Emma (Young) Burridge, and was born in Van Buren Co., Mich., July 29, 1858. His father is a physician, and is at present following his profession in Erie. His mother was a native of England, and died in Erie, March 31, 1879. The issue of their union comprised seven children, of whom five are living: Eugene H., Francis E., Mary Q., Byron W. and Rose B. The family removed to Geneseo, Henry Co., Ill., when Francis E. was but five years of age. In 1862 they made another remove, to Portland Township, this county, and the following year, in 1863, to Erie village, where they have resided ever since, with the exception of one year in Kansas.

Mr. Burridge, the subject of this biographical notice, carries a stock approximating \$3,300, and is doing a good and constantly increasing business; and, in addition to conducting the business mentioned, he is also engaged in loaning money on a small scale.

He was united in marriage in Erie, Nov. 25, 1880, to Miss Carrie M. Henwood, daughter of Daniel B. and Lydia E. (Coburn) Henwood. She was born in Erie Oct. 20, 1863, and has borne to her husband two children: Emma E., born Jan. 7, 1882; and Lily M., born Dec. 21, 1883.

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16 Ifred Smith, senior member of the firm of Smith & Bro., hardware merchants at Tampico, was born May 30, 1847, in Devonshire, England. His father came with his family to America in 1851, and settled in the Wyoming Valley in Luzerne Co., Pa. After a few years another removal was effected, to Kankakee City, Ill., where the mother died, July 4, 1882, aged 62. The father is married again and is still a resident of that place.

Mr. Smith was brought up principally in Kankakee, and was there educated. He also learned the business of a tinner before he was 20 years of age, serving an apprenticeship of two years with Kerr Bros. of that place. After spending one year as a "jour" he entered into an association with James Porch, and they established their business at Chebanse, eight miles from Kankakee. Their partnership was in existence three years.

Meanwhile Mr. Smith was married Oct. 11, 1870, at Kaneville, Kane Co., Ill., to Sadie Lewis. Mrs. Smith was born in Elsie, Clinton Co., Mich., Oct. 8, 1855. Her father was a Baptist minister, and removed when she was 14 years of age to Illinois, and after several changes settled in Kaneville. They now reside in Rock Island County. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two children : Ina, born July 16, 1871, and Earle, born Jan. 2, 1879.

Mr. Smith became a citizen of Tampico in 1872, when he established his business at that place. He has built up a prosperous and extensive trade, which is still increasing in popularity. He is the owner of 12 village lots. In 1884 Mr. Smith admitted his brother to a partnership with him, and the firm style became as stated.

Mr. Smith is a Republican in political principle and connection. He has served as member of the Village Board, and also as School Director. He is a Deacon in the Baptist Church, and is also a Trustee of the Society. Mrs. Smith is a member of the same communion.

riffin W. Wilson, farmer, section 1, Newton Township, was born in Pomfret, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., March 27, 1827. He is the eldest son of Ashley and Lorinda (Graves) Wilson, who were natives of the

State of New York. They located in Chautauqua County about the year 1825, where the father secured a claim of timber and improved a farm. In 1841, they went to Ohio, settling in Lake County, where they resided about five years, after which another removal was effected, to La Porte Co., Ind., where the parents died.

Mr. Wilson was an inmate of the parental household until his marriage in 1854, to Phœbe Layman. She was born in La Porte County, and is the daughter of Joshua and Eliza (Travis) Layman. Her parents were natives of the Empire State. In 1856 Mr. Wilson came to Newton Township.

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He settled on "Slocum Street," where he purchased a farm, and carried on agricultural operations until 1860. In that year he bought 160 acres on section 1. About 80 acres had been broken and a small house had been built. Mr. Wilson has improved the entire acreage, and erected excellent farm buildings. He has since made a purchase of the south. east quarter, and is the owner of the entire eastern half of the section. On the latter he has built the necessary structures, including a dwelling, where he is now living. The place is in fine condition, and its value and appearance are considerably enhanced by the shrubs and ornamental trees which the owner has planted. He raises grain and stock, and is engaged in mixed husbandry. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are members of the United Brethren Church, which is located in Garden Plains Township. The record of their children is as follows: Ord A. married Anna C. Hanson, and they have three children : Seth A., Daniel A. and Clara V. A sketch of the life of Mr. Hanson may be found on another page. Frank E. married Mattie Crump; they have one child, Joseph L. Herbert W. is the name of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson's youngest child.

euben Mather Thompson, one of the most extensive and successful farmers in the township of Fenton, as he is in Whiteside County, was born in the township of Salem, Meigs Co., Ohio, Dec. 27, 1825. His

paternal grandsire was a native of Vermont, and was a soldier in the Colonial military service during the War of the Revolution. After the declaration of peace he emigrated to the (then) frontier, which was in the State of New York, and became a pioneer settler of Steuben County, purchasing timber land of the Holland Company, included within the celebrated Holland Purchase. He improved a farm and was its occupant for many years. In his old age he went to Ohio and resided with his son Reuben some two years, returning to New York, where he spent the remainder of his days. Reuben Thompson, his son, and father of Mr. Thompson of this sketch, was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., and removed to Ohio about 1815. He was a resident of Meigs County (where he was married to Philinda

Kent, Oct. 20, 1816) until 1839, when, accompanied by his sons, Elisha K. and Reuben M., he proved his descent and inheritance as a pioneer by striking westward to found a home. He came to Whiteside County, and proceeded, after a stay of a few weeks, to Iowa, where he made a claim on Mill Creek in Cedar County. He built a log domicile, and began the improvements on his property. He returned to Illinois, where he expected to meet his brother Harvey, who was to take supplies to Iowa. He was disappointed at finding that his brother had gone to Chicago with his teams to engage in hauling flour from Chicago to Prairie du Chien, Wis. This compelled him to abandon his trip to Ohio for his family, and he returned to Iowa to look after his son, who had been left in charge of a drove of hogs, which they took with them on their first trip to Iowa. In the spring of 1841 he returned to Ohio, got his family, and brought them to Whiteside Co., Ill. He secured a claim on section 35 of what was then township 20, range 4, now Fenton. He prosecuted the improvement of his property with vigor, and among other things set out 250 fruit trees. He died in 1850. His first wife died in 1827, and had been the mother of five children. Three of them are now living, as far as known. Elisha K. lives in Charles, Mix Co., D. T.; Samuel A. and Reuben M. are the other survivors; James I., fourth son, settled in Whiteside County in 1841. In 1850 he went to California, and has not since been heard from. The father was a second time married, to the widow of Fain Robinson, Esther McMillan before her first marriage. From the second matrimonial alliance the children who survive are: Lucinda, wife of Leonard Barker, of Erie; Sarah, widow of Clinton Pratt, lives in McPherson Co., D. T.; (Mrs. Barker and Mrs. Pratt are twins); Fain H. lives in Fenton Township; Joseph is a resident of Shelby Co., Iowa; Eliza, now the wife of Geo. Wood, resides in Los Angeles, Cal.; Virginia, wife of B. F. Hubbard, resides at Eureka Springs, Ark.; Geo. W. lives in Dunlap, Iowa; Mary A., deceased; Hellen, now the wife of Lafayette Pace, lives in Calhoun Co., Iowa. The mother is now deceased.

Mr. Thompson was 14 years of age when his father took him to Iowa, where he was assistant in improving the property which his father secured. In the winter of 1839-40 he was left alone on the Iowa property to care for the stock during his father's ab-

sence and to look after the family welfare. He was three miles from other habitations, with nothing to eat but corn. He hulled the grain to make it palatable.

In 1841 he came to the county of Whiteside and put in a crop with Charles Clark on section 35, Fenton, to raise feed for stock for the winter of 1841-2, whither the remaining members of the family came in December. He was connected with the parental household until he came of age, when he entered into a contract with J. M. Pratt, one of the first of the permanent settlers in the township, by which he was to have 40 acres of land in exchange for his labor in splitting rails. In the spring of 1842 he went for a brief time to Black Hawk Co., Iowa. In addition to the claim alluded to, he earned money by working in the neighborhood, wherewith he bought additional land.

Dec. 25, 1849, Mr. Thompson was married to Matilda S. Dodge. Her father, John B. Dodge, was a prominent factor in the work of developing Whiteside County, where he was a settler of 1837, locating in Mt. Pleasant Township. He was a man of decided character, and although he died in the still early days of the county, in 1843, at the early age of 35, he is still remembered with earnest consideration. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war. His wife was Lydia B. Smith before marriage, and they had several children.

Mr. Thompson located on the farm on which he now resides immediately after his marriage, and with his bride commenced housekeeping in the same log dwelling first occupied by his father's family. Later his family removed to a new frame house located on the northeast quarter of section 35.

Mr. Thompson has been one of the heaviest land holders in Whiteside County, and owned at one period about 2,000 acres of improved land in Fenton Township. He now has 1,300 acres. He is largely interested in raising fine stock. His dairy herd includes 38 cows, and he conducts a creamery on his own responsibility, the products of which are so fine as to be in demand in the St. Louis, Mo., market.

Mr. Thompson has been prominent in the general affairs of his township, in which he has officiated as Constable and Collector. He was the first incumbent of the latter office in Fenton Township. He has been Supervisor several terms, and held that position during the progress of the Civil War. To him and his wife ten children were born, of whom there are eight living: Philinda is the wife of Lewis Ewing; John L., Albert L., Clara (Mrs. Marven Fadden), Vora, Leona, M. Ray and Henry Clay were born in the order named. James A. and Frank E. are deceased. The mother died April 20, 1878. Mr. Thompson was again married, to Amanda, daughter of William and Nancy (Butler) McMillan, and widow of H. P. White, of New Hampshire.

The portrait of Mr. Thompson, appearing on a preceding page, will be welcomed by the patrons of THE WHITESIDE COUNTY ALBUM with as much satisfaction as the publishers experience in its addition to the unexceptionable collection presented in this work.

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homas James, one of the progressive and energetic farmers of Whiteside County, resident in Erie Township, and the proprietor of 158 acres of land, located on section 2, and 160 acres on section 11 adjoining, in

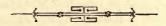
the township, was born in Trenton, N. J., July 25, 1837. His father, George James, was a native of Bristol, England, in which country he was born Oct. 9, 1809. He was a merchant in Trenton, N. J., and died at that place June 1, 1871. The mother of Mr. James of this biographical notice was likewise a native of England, where she was born Nov. 10, 1817, and died in Morrison, this county, May 14, 1881. The issue of their union was nine children, only four of whom survived. Thomas, the subject of this notice, is the eldest; Emma, next in order of birth, is the wife of I. W. Corry, Deputy Sheriff of Morris Co., N. J.; Robert is a merchant in Erie; Elizabeth J. is the wife of Emanuel Risenbigler, a farmer in Fenton Township. The grandfather of Mr. James came to this county from New Jersey in 1836, and located in Fenton Township, where he was one of the first settlers, and in which township he died.

Thomas James, subject of this biographical notice, came with his father, in 1853, to this county, to visit his grandfather, who was then residing here. His father returned to New Jersey, and Thomas remained in the county. He engaged in buying young stock

and raising cattle, and followed that vocation for several years. His father had purchased a farm of 240 acres in the county, and at the date of his death was the proprietor of 280 acres.

Aug. 8, 1862, Mr. James enlisted in the war for the Union, joining Co. I, 75th Ill. Vol. Inf., as a private, and served until April, 1863, when he was discharged on account of disability. On receiving his discharge he returned to Fenton Township, and engaged in cultivating the old homestead, which occupation he followed until the spring of 1882, when he purchased 318 acres of land, where he at present resides, and which he still owns. He has a fine residence, good barn and orchard, and his place is well fenced and under an advanced state of cultivation. He makes a specialty of Short-horn cattle, and has one fullblood and the other high grades, in all about 100 head; he also raises a few colts each year.

Mr. James was united in marriage in Fenton Township, Jan. 1, 1859, to Miss Henrietta M: Wood. She is the daughter of James and Isabella Wood, and was born in New York, Dec. 21, 1840, and bore her husband seven children, four of whom died in infancy. The living are: George W., born Dec. 5 1860; Robert L., born Nov. 8, 1865; Richard T., born Sept. 14, 1867; the deceased were Henry, Isabelle, Frank and Edith. The parents of Mrs. James are both living, and reside in Fenton Township, where her father follows the occupation of a farmer.



illiam H. Thompson, farmer, and a resident of Portland village, was born in Ireland, his parents being Robert and Lydia (Graham) Thompson. He was a small boy when his parents emigrated to this country, settling in Cleveland, Ohio. They came thence to Chicago, and thence, in the fall of 1836, to Portland Township, this county, locating upon a quartersection of land; and when it came into market he purchased 200 acres, and subsequently added to it by further purchases until he obtained a total of 400 acres. He died April 6, 1883. Mrs. T. died in August, 1872. They had nine children, seven of whom are now living, viz. : Mary, Richard, William H., Elizabeth, Robert, Hiram and John. After his father's death, the subject of this sketch received from the property a house, two lots and a barn in Prophetstown; he has also owned some farms in this county. When 22 years of age he left home and rented land, and purchased 145 acres near the village of Erie, where he resided four years. In addition to his agricultural pursuits, he also deals to some extent in live stock.

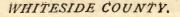
He was married in Iowa to Miss Lora A. Fay, daughter of Moses and Betsey Fay. They have eight children, five of whom are living, namely: Ida, who is the wife of Fred Kreps, a farmer in Minnesota; Willie, Ellsworth, Katie and Effie. The deceased were William W., Lizzie B. and Effie M

tanley M. Fuller, farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 29, Portland Township and one of the energetic as well as progressive farmers and self-made men of Whiteside County, is a son of Edmund H. and Mary M. (Turner) Fuller, and was born in Portland Township, about one and a half miles

northwest of where he at present resides, Oct. 20, 1852. His father was a native of New York, and his mother of Pennsylvania, and came to this county in 1836, in company with his father and brothers. His father located in Portland Township, where he took a claim, and at the time of his death he resided one-half mile east of Spring Hill, where he died March 4, 1856. His mother died in Chicago, at the residence of her daughter, Jane Wilcox, Aug. 7, 1880.

They were the parents of eight children, five of whom survived. James L is a merchant at Spring Hill; George W., a manufacturer of brick in Seward, Neb.; Edmund P. is engaged in the livery business, in David City, Neb.; Jane is the wife of John H. Armstrong, a farmer in Butler Co., Neb.

Mr. Fuller is the youngest of his father's children, and was reared on the farm, receiving the advantages afforded by the common schools, and has resided in the township ever since. He was united in marriage in Portland Township, Dec. 10, 1872, to Hannah Rowe, nee Avery. She owns the farm, consisting of 135 acres. In 1879 Mr. Fuller purchased



another farm, consisting of 130 acres, about onequarter of a mile west of his present residence. He also owns 15 acres of timber. He has some good cattle, graded Short-horn, and keeps usually from 60 to 70 head; also from 15 to 20 head of horses, and raises from 75 to 80 head of hogs annually. He is a member of the Order of Masonry, belonging to Bolen Lodge, No. 412, of Spring Hill.

Mrs. Fuller had two children by her former marriage: William A., born June 26, 1865, and Lewis E., born Oct. 6, 1866; and by her present marriage there have been four children: Harry P., born Sept. 18, 1873; George W., born Nov. 24, 1875; Clarence M., born Dec. 3, 1880, and Gracie, born May 23, 1884.

Mr. Fuller has held the office of Justice of the Peace for six years, to which position he was reelected in the spring of 1885. The parents of Mrs. Fuller, the Averys, are among the earliest settlers of this county. Her father still survives, and resides in Portland Township, on his farm, and her mother is deceased.



ev. John Daly, Priest, lately in charge of the Catholic Churches at Sterling and other places in this county, came to Sterling, June 5, 1863, at which time the circuit comprising his congregations extended for many miles around, to all of which he administered for 13 years.

Father Daly was born a short distance from the city of Dublin, Ireland, May 9, 1822 or '24, his parents being John and Catherine (McCabe) Daly, who were natives of Ireland. He was sent to live with an aunt in his childhood, as she had no children. He made it his home with her until he emigrated to America. At the age of 12 years he learned the wheelwright trade, which he followed during his residence in Ireland. At the age of 20 years, after coming to New York city, he commenced to work at the carpenter's trade, which he followed for six years. At this time he was married to Miss Ann Fagan, who lived but a year afterward. Then, under the advice of Father John Kelley, of Jersey City, he commenced attendance at college, which he continued for eight years. After the completion of his studies, he was

ordained Priest by Bishop Duggan, of Chicago, May 24, 1863, to take charge of the missions at Sterling, Fulton and the neighboring towns. For a more complete account of his parishes, see a subsequent portion of this work. His residence is on Spruce Street, in the village of Sterling. Father Daly is a highly respected citizen, esteemed by the Protestant population as well as by his own people.

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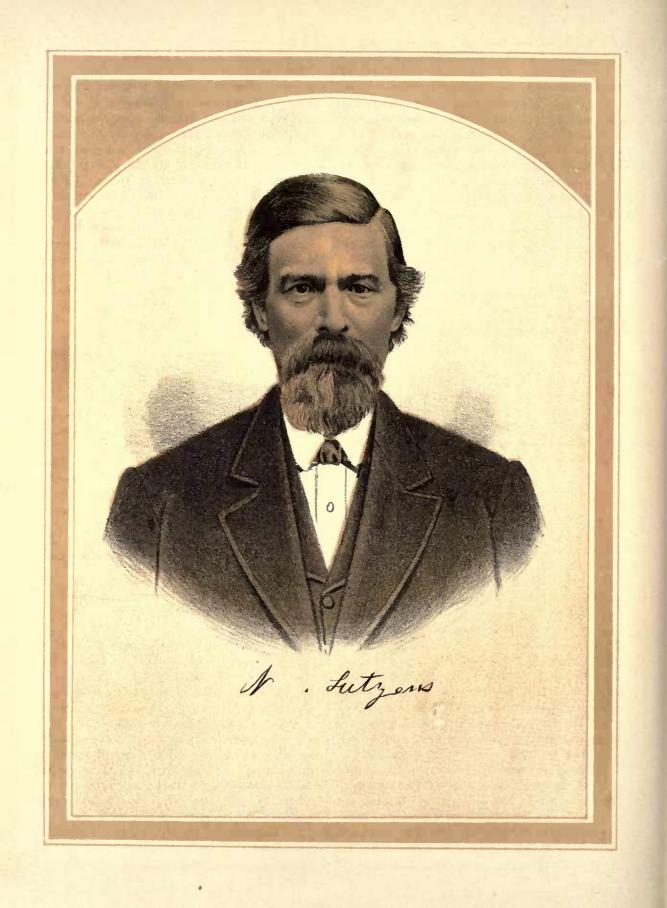
cott Crouch, senior member of the mercantile firm of Crouch & Ackerman, at Coleta, was born Jan. 5, 1842, at Saratoga Springs, in the State of New York. Samuel and Sarah (Baker) Crouch, his parents, were born in Saratoga County, and were of New England parentage. They lived in that county some years after their marriage, and removed thence to Wysox Township, Carroll Co., Ill., where they settled on a farm in 1848. Carroll County was in a comparatively unbroken condition, having but few permanent settlers.

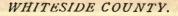
Mr. Crouch has in his veins the blood of three nationalities, Scotch, Irish and Dutch, from whom his parents were descended. He is the oldest of seven children, of whom there are four survivors besides himself. His parents are yet living on the farm where they located nearly 40 years ago. The earlier ancestors of both were noted for tenacity of life, which is a marked characteristic in both lines of descent, several individuals having lived nearly a century. Mr. Crouch has seen and known seven grandparents and great-grandparents. He lived at home until he was 22 years of age. His first independent step was his marriage to Margaret J., daughter of George R. and Mary W. (Green) Proctor. The latter were married in Lawrence County, where they resided some years, removing thence to Martin County, in the same State. Mrs. Crouch was born Nov. 7, 1841, in Martin County, where she lived and attended school until she was 14 years of age. In 1856 her father transferred his family and business to Genesee Grove. He died the next year and the mother resides in Genesee Township with her son.

Mr. and Mrs. Crouch have had four children, one being deceased. Rachel was born Jan. 22, 1866; David E. was born Feb. 18, 1873; Mabel was born

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July 30, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Crouch settled on a farm containing 100 acres of valuable land, all under improvement, in Carroll County, and which is still owned by Mr. Crouch. In October, 1884, he removed to Coleta for the purpose of engaging in his present business enterprise. The firm at that date operated under the style of Cobb, Howe & Crouch, and in 1885 it was constituted as at present. They are transacting a satisfactory business and are steadily advancing in popularity. Mr. Crouch is an independent Republican.



icholas Lutyens, general farmer and stockraiser, section 28, Tampico Township, was born in Luzerne Co., Pa., Feb. 25, 1827. His father, Francis Lutyens, was a native of Germany, and a farmer, and died in Luzerne County in 1827, before Nicholas was born. The mother, nee Elizabeth Fowler, was a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent, and had a second husband. Under the guidance of mother and stepfather young Nicholas was reared; and, earning his own livelihood a portion of the time independently, he remained under the parental roof-tree until he was 23 years of age. In 1836 the family moved to the West, and soon afterward settled in what is now Kendall County.

It was while he was a resident of that county, Sept. 6, 1853, that Mr. L. married Miss Ellen Rowe, who was born in New York State, Nov. 23, 1830, and came West with her parents when she was 20 years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Lutyens have had nine children, three of whom are deceased. The survivors are: Charles, who is married, and resides in Morrison; Libbie, now the wife of L. K. Brainard; George, married, and residing in the village of Tampico; William, who is now a widower; Ella and Levi, who are unmarried, and remain at the parental home; the names of the deceased were Cora, Cliffie and Freddie.

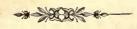
In 1854 Mr. Lutyens moved from Kendall Co., Ill., to Fairfield Township, Bureau Co., Ill., settling upon an improved farm, which he cultivated on shares for a season, and the next year he came and located upon an improved tract of land in Tampico Township. His first purchase was of 80 acres, and afterward he bought 80 acres more on section 27.

This has ever since been his home; but he was four years in the army in defense of the Government. He enlisted Oct. 21, 1861, under the first call, in Co. B, of the 56th Regt. Vol. Inf., under the command of W. F. Lynch, of the Army of the Tennessee, under Gens. Sherman and Grant. He was afterward transferred to the 57th and 58th, in the last of which he had all his military experience. He was at all the battles in which his regiment was engaged, as Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, etc., besides many skirmishes, his last engagement being at the battle of Nashville. At the battle of Corinth he was slightly wounded by a gunshot in the left shoulder. At the battle of Shiloh nearly all his regiment was captured, but he himself escaped. He first enlisted as private; but Oct. 12, 1863, he was commissioned First Orderly Sergeant, which appointment he held until the close of the war. He was honorably discharged Feb. 7, 1865, at Chicago.

Since the war he has devoted his attention to his estate, which now comprises, besides the tracts mentioned, 160 acres of the homestead, and 40 acres on section 23, which is in meadow.

In political principles Mr. Lutyens is a strong Republican. He was the first Road Commissioner of his township, holding the office 15 years, and he has served as Constable about two years. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Mr. Lutyens' position in the county is such as to justify the insertion of his portrait in this ALBUM, in proximity to the above sketch.



on. William James McCoy, Judge of the County Court of Whiteside County, was born in Fulton, July 13, 1842. He is the oldest son of Hon. James McCoy, ex-Judge of the same Court, who is one of the pioneer attorneys of the county, and is still engaged in the practice of his profession at Fulton. The records of the father and son form a pertinent feature of the collated annals of Whiteside County, from the fact that the former is one of its few remaining pioneers, and that the latter was born and has passed his life, thus far, within its borders.

The progenitors of the McCoys were descendants of the Scotch-Irish, a race distinguished for a greater

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number of prominent characteristics than any other, and to whose fiber and strength some of the best types of the amalgamated nationality of the United States are wholly due. The traits which marked the founders of the race, suffer no dilution in being transmitted to succeeding generations. It is governed by the same laws of family decay; but its energy, thrift, courage, chivalry and purity go down to posterity in their primal vigor. In its representatives the "quality of manhood is unstrained." While they are ambitious, their success is not so much a matter of solicitude as the means by which it is reached. The records of Whiteside County will bear to the generations to come ample evidence of the influence, value and prestige of those who trace their lineage to the Scotch-Irish.

Whiteside County was in its incipiency as a municipality when Judge McCoy was born at Fulton, at a period dating more than a decade prior to that when the now attractive little city took on the dignity of organization. He obtained the foundation of his elementary education at the public schools; and later became a student at the Illinois Soldiers' College, then the Western Union College and the Military Academy. The curriculum of study was based on that of leading educational institutions of established repute; and Judge McCoy acquired a thorough acquaintance with higher English and completed a full college course in Latin, besides obtaining a practical understanding of other branches of classical study. He was an arduous student, and through unremitting application fell into ill health, which necessitated radical change. In the spring of 1863, he availed himself of an opportunity to travel across the plains with John Baker, the first settler at Fulton, who was engaged in the business of a "freighter" to Denver, Col., and he set out from Fulton for the purpose of "roughing it" in order to re-establish his health. At Council Bluffs he was promoted to the post of "driver" and accomplished the double purpose of enticing four yoke of oxen to Denver, and regaining health and strength. He supplemented the trip by a short stay in the mountains, where he was employed in a quartz mill. He returned to Fulton at the close of the same summer.

In the course of his association with his father in previous years, he had determined upon entering the legal profession. He had drifted into familiarity with office relations and had gathered much miscellaneous acquaintance with common and statutory law. On his return from Colorado, with health restored and ambition freshened to activity, he entered upon the systematic study of law in his father's office at Fulton and prosecuted his studies with vigor until the ensuing winter, when he entered the Law School at Chicago and was graduated in July, 1865. In September following he was admitted to the full privileges of the Bar of Illinois. Later he obtained those of the Federal Courts.

The qualifications of Judge McCoy as a lawyer are of a high order. The natural bent of his mental organism has led him to a thorough mastery of the principles of jurisprudence, and he is the possessor of a comprehensive knowledge of the technique of the profession. While he is fitted to perform the duties of any branch of legal business, his temperament has dictated his preference for that of chancery law, which affords opportunity for the exercise of his natural proclivity to reduce conditions to systematic form. The bulk of his practice comprises cases that involve the settlement of important interests upon broad and equitable grounds. His clientage includes classes who are removed from common litigation by elevation of character, and whose business in the courts requires the services of an attorney who possesses a discriminating and exhaustive acquaintance with authorities.

In the branch of the profession he has selected for a field of operation, he has won prominence and distinction. He is also an advocate of recognized ability. His powers are completely subservient to his judgment, and he does effective work before a jury from his perfect preparation and thorough understanding of the case. He constructs his argument symmetrically, building it step by step, and avails himself of the force of incisive, significant phraseology, which is entirely devoid of rhetorical trickery, indulged for the purpose of bewildering and captivating the judgment of men who are unconscious of the cunning which is the expedient of the leading charlatans of the period.

The relations of Judge McCoy to his profession are such that an analysis may at some future date answer the query of some one having a personal interest in his character. His ability, industry, persistency, energy and integrity have received just

acknowledgment in his selection for the responsible position of which he is the incumbent. His association with his father as son, student and business partner, developed the best trait he possessed-a reverent appreciation of the inflexible probity of his sire; and to his daily contact with a life of unswerving devotion to principle, does he owe more than to any other cause whatever merits he may possess. He was led to the recognition of the sublimity of equity as the grand underlying principle of all codes, by the fact that the bulk of law on which society is founded and perpetuated, is unwritten; and he has molded his career in conformity with his convictions. The existence of temptations in his profession, in his view, furnishes no palliation for a corrupt manhood, and he regards an attorney who finds himself conscious of the seductions which prove pitfalls of moral ruin to so many, a poor interpreter of the science of law. Hence, he has found few obstacles to an undeviating method in his practice, and he has adhered unswervingly to his determination to preserve his relations as an exponent of law in the dignity and self-respect incumbent upon him as a man, and the son of a man whose excellence of character sheds peculiar luster on the records of Whiteside County.

Immediately upon the completion of his course of preparation and his admission to the Bar, the firm of J. McCoy & Son was established, and its members conducted their business under that style until a younger son and brother, A. R. McCoy, completed his studies for the same profession, and was admitted to a partnership, the firm style becoming McCoy & Sons, which continued operative until the autumn of 1878, when W. J. McCoy removed to Morrison. October 14, that year, he established his office in that city and has built up a popular and successful business. He is an indefatigable worker; and although he has discharged the duties of his office in a manner every way characteristic, his private business has suffered no diminution, but has rather increased through the wider scope of his connections.

He was elected County Judge in November, 1882, scoring a success over the candidate of the opposition, Hon. William Lane, by about 2,000 votes. The fact that he ran ahead of his ticket by about 1,700 votes, renders the fact of an unpartisan election peculiarly significant. During his term of office, still unfulfilled in 1885, the business of the County Court has very materially increased, which is due in part to the methods pursued by Judge McCoy, and in part to changes in legislation, which occasion diversion from the Circuit Court.

Judge McCoy was married Sept. 13, 1869, in Fulton, to Marie E., daughter of Charles W. and Caroline M. Aylesworth. They have three children : Lester C., born June 23, 1870; William M., born June 14, 1876; Helen C., born Feb. 24, 1885. Mrs. Mc-Coy was born May 4, 1845, in Salem, Ohio.

emuel M. Hunt is an enterprising and substantial farmer of Newton Township, and is located on section 3, where he bought a claim in 1862. He is now the proprietor of 320 acres of land in first-class agricultural condition, with good farm buildings, shade and fruit trees.

Mr. Hunt was born Oct. 2, 1823, in Loraine Township, Jefferson Co., N. Y., and is the son of Lemuel and Mary (Brown) Hunt. The former was a Vermonter by birth, and the latter was born in the State of New York. The son was educated in the public schools, and at 18 entered upon an apprenticeship in a carriage shop at Watertown. He devoted three years to the acquisition of a complete understanding of the business. Later he went to Springfield, Mass., where he was made foreman in a carriage car and machine shop. He went next to Worcester, where he was employed by the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, and afterward to Whitingville, building cotton machinery in the interests of Paul Whiting & Sons.

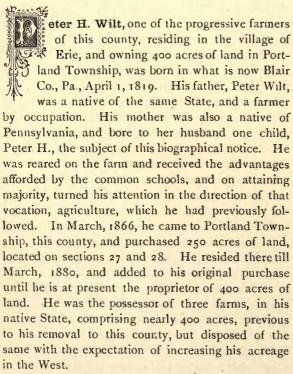
In 1849 he went to California, proceeding by ocean steamer to the mouth of the Rio Grande River in Texas, following the course of the river to Brownsville, in that State. The remainder of the journey was made overland, the entire distance requiring about six months' travel. He was engaged three years in mining, and in 1852 came to Illinois. He located near the Meredocia River in Rock Island County, entering a claim of 160 acres of land, and engaging in agricultural pursuits. The remembrance of the land of gold had always made it look pleasant to him as a place for a home, and in 1860 he went there again, making the journey *via* New York and the Isthmus of Panama. He visited California and

Oregon, prospecting at various points for a satisfactory location, without accomplishing the desired results. After nearly two years of vain effort to locate a home, he returned to Illinois and bought a tract of unimproved land, where he has since operated, and whereon he made the usual preparations for taking possession. He built a small frame house and entered vigorously on the work of improving his property. He has doubled his acreage, built a good class of frame structures, and has increased the beauty and value of the place by setting out numerous fruit, shade and ornamental trees.

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Mr. Hunt has been a Republican from the organization of the party, and was at the convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln. He is tolerant and liberal in his religious views.

He was married in 1852, to Caroline A. Gilman, a native of Jefferson Co., N. Y. They have had nine children, but seven of whom survive,—John M., Chester L., Mary P., Homer, Frederick S., Levi E. and Hattie L.



He has a fine farm, and raised usually from 40 to

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50 head of hogs; also kept a small dairy and made a number of improvements, such as the erection of a residence, barn, etc. In March, 1880, he purchased seven lots on which were located a fine residence, barn, etc., in the village of Erie, and moved thither with his family. He is at present Justice of the Peace, which office he held four years, and in the spring of 1885 was re-elected to the same position; he was also a member of the Village Board, and of the Order of Masonry. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Wilt has been united in marriage twice. His first marriage occurred in Blair Co., Pa., and the lady of his choice was Miss Mary Young. She was a daughter of Balser and Catherine (Birket) Young, and was born in Pennsylvania, Oct. 3, 1821. She bore him 16 children, 11 of whom are living: Sarah is the wife of Christian Beeler, a resident of Newton Township; Jacob resides in Altoona, Pa.; Mary A. is a resident of Spring Hill, this county; Adam is a farmer of Fenton Township; Margaret is the wife of E. W. Clapper, Postmaster at Spring Hill; Rebecca J. is the wife of Jos. Kelley, a resident of Iowa; Catherine is the wife of Barber Curtis, a resident of Clinton, Iowa; Martha J. is the wife of Thomas Graham, residing in Portland Township; Lydia A. is the wife of John Clapper, a resident of Spring Hill; William H. and Ella reside at home.

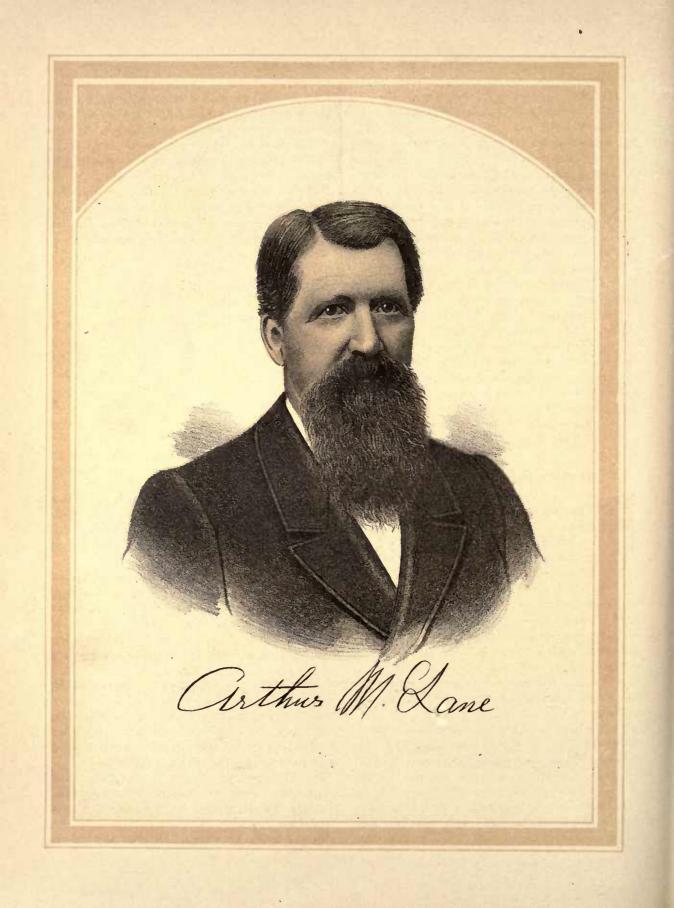
Mrs. Wilt died in Erie village, March 21, 1883, and Mr. Wilt was again married in Kearney, Neb., July 21, 1884, to Margaret Featherstine, a native of Canada, in which country she was born Aug. 10, 1849.

enry Marcy, deceased, formerly a farmer residing on section 15, Erie Township, and and owning 160 acres of land thereon, was a son of Edward and Olive (Eldridge) Marcy, and was born in Mansfield, Windham Co., Conn., Dec. 27, 1817. He was reared on a farm, and received the advantages afforded by the common school, and developed into manhood. Soon after attaining the age of majority he went South, and was engaged as Superintendent of a cotton mill for some 15 years.

Leaving the South, Mr. Marcy came to Lockport, Will County, this State, where he was united in marLIGRARY UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA

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riage 10 Miss Lucy Spicer, June 22 1852. She is a daughter of George and Abigail (Scudder) Spicer, and was born in Dundee, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1833. The issue of their union was 11 children, seven of whom survived. The living are: Eva J., wife of Jesse Harriott, a farmer residing in Sherman Co., Neb., born Aug. 22, 1853, in Will County, this State; Ellen, born March 14, 1857, is the wife of Fillmore Sly, a farmer by occupation, residing in Will County; William L., born April 23, 1859, is a farmer residing in Sherman Co., Neb.; Charles H., born May 27, 1861, is at present attending college at Fulton, this State; Reuben S., born Aug. 14, 1864; Edward, Sept. 16, 1868; Hattie A., Jan. 31, 1869.

The family came to this county in 1853, and located in Erie Township, where the father purchased a farm of 160 acres of prairie land and 15 acres of timber. They subsequently lost 80 acres of their original purchase, but later purchased another 80, so that Mrs. Marcy is now the possessor of 160 acres. Mr. Marcy was a member of the Order of Masonry, which order he joined in Joliet about 1845. He died on the old homestead, Oct. 24, 1884.



M. Gerdes, merchant at Sterling, was born in Wuppels, Oldenburg, Germany, April 25, 1845, received the usual publicschool education, and at 15 years of age left home, entering the mercantile establishment of B. Eden, Oldorf, where he acted as salesman from April 27, 1859, to May 27, 1864, when he left this firm and went in the employ of H. W. Henrich, Heppens, from April 1, 1864, till Nov. 1, 1864, and with John G. Peters, Mariensiel, from Nov. 1, 1864, to April 1, 1866, and J. C. Kleiss, in Jever, from April 2, 1866, to April 2, 1869. Hence he only lost four days during his ten years' employment in Germany.

Then he took a rest until he sailed from Bremen, on the 24th day of April, 1869, landing in New York on May 7, and at Sterling May 12, and on June 11, 1869, he continued his vocation, for R. B. Witmer, for six years. June 14, 1875, he commenced his business for himself, at Nos. 119 and 121 Mulberry Street, and has since then enlarged his sphere of operations from time to time, until he has become one of the principal business men of Sterling. He has all his life been an industrious man. Since coming to Sterling he has lost only 23 days' time. He belongs to Lodge No. 3, A. O. U. W., and also to the Modern Woodmen of America. He votes the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Gerdes was married July 5, 1871, to Miss Martha Herman, a native of Illinois, who was born July 27, 1850. The two children of Mr. Gerdes are Andrew J., born Aug. 6, 1874, and Fanny, Nov. 16, 1878.

rthur McLane, dealer in grain, lumber, coal and wood, with office and elevator on the C. B. & Q. R. R., near the depot at Erie, is a son of Jesse and Emily (Neuman) Mc-Lane, and was born in Wayne Co., Ind., near Richmond, May 30, 1827. His father was born in Pennsylvania and raised in Virginia. He was a farmer during the latter portion of his life, and formerly a dealer in horses. His mother was a native of Virginia, and both parents are now deceased. The issue of their union was ten children, of whom six survive, namely : Rebecca, the wife of William Sellers; John, a farmer near La Porte, Ind.; Mary, the wife of John Belden; Bird, a merchant at La-Porte, Ind.; Jesse N., a physician in Florida; and Arthur.

Arthur was reared on a farm in Indiana, and attended the common schools until 20 years of age. He then taught school several winters and worked in the capacity of a clerk. About this time he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed during summers, and pursued his trade and teaching conjointly until he came West.

Mr. McLane was united in marriage April 19, 1851, in La Porte, Ind., to Miss Emeline Barney. She was a daughter of Ephraim and Ruth Barney, and was born in New York, Oct. 28, 1830. They have one child, Charlie H., who is at present engaged in buying and shipping stock and hay at Erie.

Mr. McLane came to this county in 1854, and purchased a farm of 200 acres in Fenton Township. One year later he sold it, and purchased 100 acres in Newton Township, which he cultivated and on which he resided until 1859. He then sold and re-

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purchased his 200 acres in Fenton Township, on which he moved, and engaged in stock-raising and farming. He has since added, by purchase, to his landed interest, and now owns 303 acres, all adjoining. He also owns in partnership with James Hubbard about 200 acres.

In 1870 Mr. McLane came to Erie, and engaged in buying and shipping grain and live stock, and handling coal and building material. He erected his elevator in 1877, and it has a capacity of 12,000 bushels. He is also the owner of seven lots in Erie. Religiously Mr. McLane is a member of the Baptist Church. Socially he is a member of the Masonic Order, belonging to Blue Lodge No. 667 at Erie, of which he was a charter member, and is the present Master. He had held the latter office three years previously. He was Supervisor of Fenton Township three years, Assessor three years, and was one of the principal movers and workers in the extensive drainage system of Fenton and Newton Townships. He was Drain Commissioner four years, three in Union District, and one in Whiteside and Rock Island.

Mr. McLane still keeps his farm well supplied with fine stock. He has usually 75 head of high grades and thoroughbred Short-horn, 100 head of Shropshire Down sheep, and about 25 head of horses.

Mrs. McLane died on the farm in Fenton Township, Jan. 22, 1883, leaving her husband and son, and a host of friends to mourn her loss.

Since Mr. McLane's advent into Whiteside County he has been quite an important factor in developing its resources. He is an enterprising, public-spirited citizen, and is justly classed among the leading and representative men of the county. We present his portrait in this volume in connection with this sketch. It is engraved from a photograph recently taken.

saac S. Hoover, farmer, section 14, Sterling Township, was born Jan. 1, 1845, in Franklin Co., Pa. He was six years old when his parents, John and Martha (Kreider) Hoover, removed from that State to Whiteside County, where they settled in 1851. The latter died in Sterling Township, in October, 1869. The father died Feb. 1, 1884. Their eight children were born in

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the following order: Samuel, Elizabeth, Frank, Mary, Ann, Isaac S., Martha and Benjamin.

Since arriving at manhood, Mr. Hoover has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and he is now the owner of 116 acres of land in the township of Sterling, which is practically all under culture. In political persuasion he is a Republican, and he has served a number of years as School Director.

His marriage to Mary Martin occurred Nov. 2, 1870. She was born Nov. 8, 1841, in Erie Co., N. Y., and her only child, Mamie M. Hoover, was born Feb. 27, 1876. Libbie E. and William H. are the names of two children who have been adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Hoover. The latter is the daughter of Samuel and Mary (Cox) Martin. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania and settled in the State of New York, where the mother died March 21, 1869. The father removed after that event to Lee Co., Ill., and is now residing there. Their children were five in number and were born in the following order: John C., Elizabeth, Jacob C., Mary and Samuel. Mr. and Mrs. Hoover are members of the Christian Church.

Santes Comes

Thames C. Hubbart, owning 600 acres of and, located on sections 4 and 15, Erie Township, is the son of Elisha and Irena (Coburn) Hubbart. He is one of the progressive and enterprising farmers of Whiteside County, and his birth dates back to the 12th day of October, 1822, at which time, in Broome Co., N. Y., he was born. His father was a native of New Jersey, his birth occurring in Morris County, that State, and at an early age he moved to the State of New York, where he resided until his marriage. In 1838 he came to this county, arriving in February, that year, and located in Union Grove Township. The mother of the subject of this notice was a native of the State of New York; both parents died in this State. The family of the parents of Mr. Hubbart comprised eight children, six of whom survive: William resides in the village of Erie; James C. is next in order of birth; Simpson S. is a farmer by occupation and resides in Erie; he owns the old homestead of 230 acres, located in Union Grove Township; Cynthia is the wife of Rev. Reuben Baker, a minis-

ter of the Free Methodist Church, and is located at Princeton, this State; Mary died at the age of 16 years; Benjamin resides in Erie; Elisha is engaged in mine speculating in Washington Territory; Irena was the wife of Area Broadwell, and they resided in Minnesota until the date of their deaths. In the spring of 1837 the family started by team from New York, and went to Michigan; arriving at Mottville, they ran short of funds and were compelled to remain at that point during the summer; the following February they again started for this county, and arrived here about the 25th of that month. The parents of Mrs. Hubbart, mother of the subject of this notice, had already preceded her to this county, having arrived here in July, 1837, and had made a clearing for Mr. Hubbart's father, of 160 acres of land, located on sections 31 and 32, Union Grove Township. The father erected a log cabin and put in a crop for another man, and in August of that year they moved into their own cabin. In May of the following year, 1839, the wife and mother, who had come West hoping to establish a home for her children, was struck down by the hand of Death, the event occurring the 12th day of that month. The father survived her until March 8, 1841, when he died near the city of Galena, this State, while absent on business.

At the date of the death of their parents, the children were all minors, and Benjamin Coburn was appointed their administrator. On attaining the age of 19 years, Mr. Hubbart went to the Wisconsin pineries, where he remained for one year; returning, he found another party on the claim made by his father, and in 1845 he and his brother Simpson purchased the claim, then consisting of 200 acres. Mr. Hubbart and his brother resided on the place and cultivated the same, their sister Irena keeping house for them. Jan. 1, 1852, his brother was married and brought his wife to the claim.

Mr. Hubbart was united in marriage in Erie Township, on the farm on which he at present resides, Oct. 14, 1855, to Miss Maria Putney, daughter of Arthur and Lucinda Putney. She was born in Massachusetts, Oct. 10, 1834. Their union has been blest with three children, all born on the farm, namely: Mary, Feb. 16, 1857, and is the wife of Eugene Burridge, a druggist and physician at Parkersville, Morris Co., Kan.; Luella, born June 21, 1862, is the wife of William James, a farmer residing on a portion of Mr. Hubbart's farm; James P., born Feb. 11, 1865, resides on the farm.

After marriage Mr. Hubbart sold out his interest in the farm (which he owned in partnership with his brother) to the latter, and purchased the farm on which he at present resides, and which previously belonged to his wife's parents. He first purchased 160 acres, and has subsequently added to the same until at present he is the proprietor of 600 acres. He has a fine and well improved farm, with three residences, four barns and other out-buildings located thereon, together with an orchard, and the whole is well built. He usually keeps about 100 head of cattle, graded Short-horns, and has a large dairy of from 30 to 40 cows. He also keeps from 25 to 30 head of horses, and from 60 to 100 head of hogs each year. He has rented 300 acres of his fine farm and one-half of his cows.

Socially, Mr. Hubbart is a member of the Order of Masonry, and is also a member of the Order of Sons of Temperance. In addition to his acreage, as stated, he, in partnership with Arthur McLane, owns 200 acres of timber and pasture land in Erie Township.



mos Daveler, of the firm of Daveler Bros.,
wagon and carriage manufacturers, Third
Street, Sterling, was born in Lancaster Co.,
Pa., Oct. 9, 1847. His father, Jacob Daveler, a native of the same State, was a farmer and came West in 1871, settling in Sterling; and

his mother, nee Catherine Yentzer, was also a Pennsyl vanian.

The subject of this sketch began to work for himself away from home at the tender age of 12 years, laboring upon a farm until he was 17 years old. He then enlisted for the Government, under the 100 day call. Serving out his time, he re-enlisted in the 195th Regt. Pa. Vol. Inf., for one year, and also served during this period, except six days, when the Regiment was discharged and he returned home.

After working for a time on a farm, he came, in the spring of 1868, to Sterling, commencing to work as a carpenter. Working at this trade a year, he served three months as an apprentice at wagon-

making. Next he continued in the latter calling for John M. Galt for a period of two years. He then started out in the same business for himself on Second Street, Sterling, where the Waverly House now stands. In 1876-7 George Newton was his partner for a year. In 1878 he erected a shop on Third Street, where he has since carried on the business with satisfactory success. He is an energetic, industrious worker, and an exemplary citizen. He is Republican in his political creed, and in regard to religion he, as well as his wife, belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He was married Aug. 19, 1869, to Miss Anna S., daughter of Joseph Bowman, of Strasburg, Pa.



zekiel Olds, formerly an agriculturist of Hopkins Township, now living in retirement at Como, was born July 9, 1817, in Ashtabula Co., Ohio. He was a resident in his native county until his removal to Whiteside County, in 1856. He was accompanied by his wife and five children, and his father, Ezekiel Olds. The latter was a native of Vermont, and, after his marriage to Betsey (Pitney) Olds, settled in Ohio. The mother was born in New Jersey, and died in Ohio in 1831. The father died at Como. Their children were born in the following order: Phebe, Ezekiel, Sarah A., Louisa, John, Ruth, Cynthia and Betsey.

Mr. Olds settled in the locality in Hopkins Township designated the "Como Purchase," and has always maintained his residence there. In political preference he fraternizes with the Republican party, and he is a member of the Masonic Order.

His marriage to Roxana Wilcox took place March 15, 1840, in Ashtabula Co., Ohio. She is the daughter of Lyman and Hannah (Lillibridge) Wilcox. They were natives of Rhode Island, and settled at Como in the spring of 1846. The father died in 1859. The demise of the mother took place at Rochelle, Ill., in 1870.

Their children were four in number, and named Harriet, Roxana, Caroline and Delos. [®]Mrs. Olds was born Dec. 2, 1824, in Ashtabula Co., Ohio. Following are the names of the nine children who have been born to her and her husband—William C., Roxana E., Lyman D., Harriet A., Frankie P., Fanny E., Ada, Hannah L. and Charlie W.

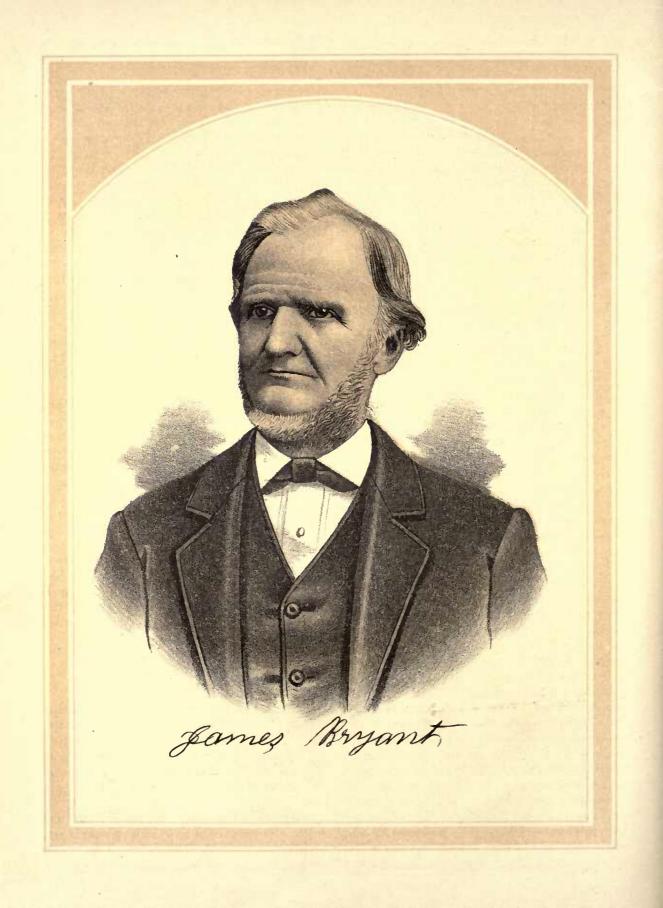


ndrew J. Wheelock, one of the energetic as well as progressive farmers of Whiteside County, residing on section 14, Erie Township, and the owner of 323½ acres of land, was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., June 1, 1827. His father, Rew Wheelock, was a native of Massachusetts, in which State he was born in 1794. His mother was a native of Vermont. The father was a farmer by occupation and also a manufacturer of potash. They were the parents of eight children.

A. J. Wheelock was the seventh child of his father's family, was reared on a farm, and received the advantages afforded by the common schools. When five years of age, his father's family moved to near Ann Arbor, Mich., where his father purchased a farm, and cultivated it for a period, and then moved to Bridgewater Township, Washtenaw County. Andrew left home when a boy of 12 or 13 years, and went to Ypsilanti, where he engaged in working in a livery stable, which occupation he followed for about two years; then, when about 20 years of age, he opened a livery stable in Grand Rapids, and conducted the same for his own individual benefit, for about six years. In 1853 he came to Rockford, Winnebago Co., this State, where he engaged as a runner for a stage company, in which business he worked for a time, then went to Kane County, and afterwards worked on a railroad at Rochelle, and La Salle.

About 1855, Mr. Wheelock came to Sterling, this county, and engaged in the grocery business. He was married at that place, Aug. 14, 1855, to Miss Bridget Evans, a native of Ireland, in which country she was born Dec. 27, 1826. They are the parents of five children, two of whom are living. The record is as follows: William A., born July 31, 1856, died when six years old; Mary E., born Nov. 21, 1858, is the wife of Eugene Chamberlain, a resident of Newton Township, and is a teacher; George H., born Oct. 28, 1860, and teaches school during the winter season; he is a graduate of the Fulton College, and Mary E., of the Davenport Academy. Rosanna, born

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Dec. 23, 1862, died aged seven years; Charles J., born in 1864, died in 1869.

After marriage, Mr. Wheelock was engaged in railroading one year, and afterward kept boarders for about five years. About 1865, he came to Erie Township and purchased 128 acres of the farm he at present owns. Three years later, he left and again engaged in keeping boarders on the cars, building the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad. He then returned to the farm, and has resided upon and cultivated the same ever since. He has erected a fine residence, good barns, planted an orchard, and fenced his land and has from 50 to 60 head of cattle, and from 30 to 40 head of hogs, and is meeting with success in his agricultural and stock pursuits.

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Fames Bryant, farmer and stock-raiser on section 36, Portland Township, is a son of William and Elizabeth Bryant, and was born in Wayne Township, Knox Co., Ohio, Sept. 14, 1821. His father was a native of New Jersey and his mother of New York. On attaining the age of manhood, Mr. Bryant came West and located in Ogle Co., Ill. June 28; 1844, he came to this county, and two years later, in 1846, he entered 104 acres of the land he at present owns in Portland Township. On first coming to the county his entire moneyed possessions footed up the "enormous" amount of \$1.50! His energetic determination and faith in the future developments of the county, for he had faith from the first time that he came, induced him to "stick," and he "stuck." He went to work by the day, farming and following the carpenter and joiner's trade, which he had learned in the East, and waited patiently for developments and opportunity. They came, and his good judgment prompted him to enter his land as stated, and still better judgment induced him to hold on to it He has done so to the present time and has increased his acreage, by subsequent purchase, until he is at present the owner of 590 acres. He has a fine residence on his farm, which stands as a monument of his own handiwork. Even the doors and windows were made with his own hands.

Mr. Bryant usually keeps about 100 head of cattle, a number of which are graded Short-horns, 15 or 16 head of horses, and from 100 to 160 head of hogs, and his success is attributable to his push and energy, joined with the active co-operation of his good helpmate.

He was united in marriage in Portland Township, this county, Oct. 17, 1848, to Miss Emily M. Benson. She is a daughter of Christian and Maria Benson, and was born in Rhode Island, March 29, 1829. Mr. Benson, Mrs. Bryant's father, was born in Sweden, May 1, 1805, but early in life, in 1820 came to America and became one of the first pioneers in Whiteside County. He located in Portland Township, where he lived, an honored and respected cit zen, until his death, which occurred June 6, 1885. In early life Mr. Benson was a sailor and had sailed three times around the world before he settled down to the quiet, peaceful life of a farmer. He was a well-informed man, and in his long and eventful life of four score years accomplished much good.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryant have had four children: William C., born Oct. 11, 1850, is a dealer in stock at Erie; George E., born April 12, 1853, is a farmer; Joseph F., born Sept. 1, 1856, and Maria R., born Feb. 5, 1866. Miss Maria possesses considerable natural ability as a sketcher, painter and musician.

Mr. Bryant is a self-made man and deserves no little credit for the success he has thus far made of life. He possesses many rare traits of character, which have made him an enterprising citizen, one who is devoted to the best interests of the community in which he resides, and won for him the esteem and respect of all who know him. His portrait, made from a photograph recently taken, is given in this volume, included in the galaxy of those given of representative people of the county.

ames R. Bell, dealer in clothing, furnishing goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, Third Street, Sterling, was born in New Hampshire, June 8, 1825, his parents being Jonathan and Lydia (Dow) Bell, natives also of the old Granite State and residents upon a farm.

Of ten children in their family, James R. was the eighth. He remained at home until 18 years of age, receiving a common-school education. After leaving

home he obtained a practical knowledge of the boot and shoe trade, serving three years. He then went to Rushford, Allegany Co., N. Y., and worked at his trade by the piece, for an uncle, two years. Buying him out at this time, he carried on the business for five years, often employing three assistants. Then, for the sake of out-door and more pleasant and healthful employment, he bought a small farm and followed dairying for two years. This he sold, and in the spring of 1854 came to Whiteside County and purchased a farm of 240 acres near Erie, where he followed agriculture for two years, and also kept a dairy of 26 cows. That place he sold and moved in the spring of 1856 to Sterling, where he at first entered the boot and shoe trade on Third Street; in 1875 he added clothing, hats, caps and furnishing goods to his trade. He is a "square" business man, and therefore is prosperous. He is also a stockholder and President of the Sterling National Bank, is an Alderman, and in politics a Republican.

He was married July 19, 1847, to Miss Soloma Gordon, daughter of William Gordon, of Rushford, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Bell have two sons, namely: William J., who married Mary Cochran, a native of Pennsylvania, and has two children,—Russell and Verna; and Samuel G. is the name of the other son.

GG dwin A. Worrell, of the firm of Baker & Worrell, buyers and shippers of stock, at Morrison, was born Nov. 12, 1843, near Chesterfield, Jefferson Co., Ohio. His parents, Isaiah C. and Elmira (Kirk) Worrell, were both natives of Ohio, and both belonged to the Society of Friends or Quakers. In 1851 they removed thence to Fulton Co., Ill., where they engaged in farming. In 1853 they made another removal, to Hubbard's Grove, in Jordan Township, Whiteside County, where the father purchased 80 acres of land and where the family lived about three years. They went thence successively to the townships of Sterling and Montmorency and Hume, and made a final location in Rock Falls, where the senior Worrell died, and where the mother still lives.

Mr. Worrell was reared on the various farms on which the family were resident; and before the termination of the obligations of his minority, his native country was in the throes of civil war. Shortly after he had passed his 20th birthday, in November, 1863, he entered the Union Army, enlisting as a private in Co. C, 8th Regt. Ill. Cavalry and continued in the service until the close of the war, receiving his final discharge in July, 1865. The command was sent to the Army of the Potomac, and Mr. Worrell was under rebel fire through the battles of the Wilderness, at Menoxa Junction, Upperville, Fredericks City, Tonleytown and elsewhere, besides being engaged in a number of skirmishes. On being mustered out of the military service of his country, he returned to Whiteside County and passed some time in traveling through the West for the purposes of prospecting, locating finally in Whiteside County.

In December, 1866, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Whiteside County by L. A. Lincoln, then Sheriff, and after operating in that capacity two years, in the fall of 1868, he was nominated on the Republican ticket for Sheriff. He made a successful campaign and was successively renominated five times. serving in the office six terms, or 12 years. In 1880, succeeding his last official term, he was again renominated in the convention by acclamation, but declined to permit the use of his name a seventh time. Soon after vacating his office of Sheriff, he became interested in traffic in Western land, and, in the spring of 1881, he removed to Unionville in Union Grove Township, where he purchased a residence and remained until July, 1884, when he became a resident of Morrison once more. During his residence at Unionville he continued his operations in real estate, going in 1882 to Dakota, where he entered 320 acres of land. On removal to Morrison he exchanged his property at Perry, Iowa, for 240 acres of land in Union Grove Township, situated on section 21, of which he is still the owner. The place is fine and valuable, as is the estate he still holds in Dakota. He is the owner of two dwellings and three lots therewith connected, at Morrison. In November, 1884, he formed his present business association with B. G. Baker, and they have since operated successfully in stock. Mr. Worrell is a member of the Masonic fraternity at Morrison and of Alpheus Clark Post, No. 118, G. A. R. He has officiated two years as City Councilman, and is now a member of the Board of Education.

The marriage of Mr. Worrell to Lucretia M. Lincoln took place on Sept. 7, 1869. She was born in

Stephenson Co., Ill., and is the daughter of Lester and Julana Lincoln. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Worrell were born as follows: Clifford L., Harry H., Annie, Belle and Florence.

The mother of Mr. Worrell was a sister of General Edward N. Kirk, who received his death wound in the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn. Two of his brothers, James and Albert Worrell, were members of Co. A, 34th Regt. Ill. Inf., and the latter was wounded at the battle of Lookout Mountain. They both live in Whiteside County.



oseph Weaver, one of the energetic and progressive farmers as well as self-made men of Whiteside County, residing in Erie village, and the proprietor of 240 acres of land, located on sections 7, 8, 17 and 18, is a sou of William and Margaret (Reynolds) Weaver, and was born in Washington Co., N. Y., Sept. 8, 1807. His father was born in Newport, R. I., was of New England extraction, and was a farmer and mechanic. His mother was born in Exeter, R. I., and was of Quaker descent. The issue of their union was eight children, four of whom are living.

Mr. Weaver, subject of this biographical notice, was the seventh child of his parent's family, and was reared on a farm in Montgomery Co., N. Y., until the family moved to Allegany Co., same State, when he engaged in farming. In 1856 he came with his family to Erie, this county, and purchased 340 acres of land, 240 of which constitutes his present farm, having sold 100 acres of the same. His farm lies contiguous to the village of Erie, 27 1/2 acres lying within the corporate limits of that village. He is engaged in general farming, and has made numerous improvements upon his place, having erected a fine residence good buildings, etc. He rents his land, except some pasture land and 20 acres which he cultivates with the assistance of one hand. Mr. Weaver has held the position of Justice of the Peace eight years.

He was united in marriage in Monroe Co., N. Y., Dec. 29, 1834, to Miss Melissa, daughter of Nahum and Rachel Benedict. She was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., March 8, 1808, and has borne to her husband eight children, six of whom survive: Homer and Herman (twins); Rachel is the wife of N. E. Lyman, President of the People's Bank in Rockford, Ill.; Julia is the wife of Mortimer Wonser, attorney and Postmaster at Tama City, Iowa; Emily resides at home; and J. D. is the youngest living: William and Mary are deceased.

ohn Charter, President and Treasurer of the Williams & Orton Manufacturing Co., of Sterling, was born in Germany, March 18, 1838, and came to America with his parents in 1844, who settled in Pennsylvania.

Wr. Charter, whose name heads this sketch, is a self-educated and self-made man. Leaving his parental home at the age of 13, he first learned the cigar-maker's trade, which he followed in the interest of his employers until he was 19 years of age, and from that time until 1879 he carried on the business on his own account; he then sold out. Previously, in 1875, he had been chosen to his present position, and since 1878 he has had the sole management of the gas company. In 1882 he invented a gas engine, which works successfully and is being introduced. He is a deep thinker, independent in his judgments and reliable in his undertakings. The manufacturing company make four sizes of engines —four, seven, ten and fifteen horse power.

Mr. Charter was married in this county, March 25, 1857, to Rachel E. Adams, a native of Illinois, and they have two children: James, who was born July 25, 1866, and John, whose birth occurred June 20, 1875.

ohn M. Hamilton, farmer, on section 20, Lyndon Township, is the oldest son of Adam R. Hamilton, a pioneer of Lyndon, in 1834, of whom a full personal account is given with the sketch of George R. Hamilton, on another page. John M. Hamilton was born May 11, 1814, in Northampton, Hampshire Co., Mass. About 1822 he accompanied his parents to Clarendon, Orleans Co., N. Y., and resided with

them until their removal to Whiteside County. On arrival here Mr. Hamilton pre-empted 80 acres of land on section 20 of township 20, range 5. He married Prudence Wright, and directly after that event took possession of his property, upon which, he has since resided, and made extensive improvements. He is the owner of 236 acres of land in advanced cultivation. His wife died in August, 1854. He was married to Mrs. Anna B. (Thompson) Woodward, June 18, 1856. She was born in Adams Co., Pa., and was the widow of Eli Woodward. John, Levi, Caroline A. and Elvira are the children of the first wife; the latter is the wife of Philip Stone, of Lyndon, and Caroline A. is the wife of Holly Smith, of Morrison. George W., the firstborn of the second marriage, died in infancy; Charles A. and Frederick E. survive.



S. Seger, manufacturer of the "Erie Windmills," residing at Eric, is a son of Edmund and Betsey (Powers) Seger, and was born in Oxford Co., Me., March 22, 1833. His father was a native of the same State in which his son was born, a farmer by occupation, and is deceased. His mother is also a native of Maine, and at present resides in Erie. Soon after attaining the age of majority, Mr. Seger accompanied his mother, in 1855, to Grand Detour, Ill., near the town of Dixon, this State; in the spring of 1853, moved to Erie. The family at that time comprised a brother, Hamlin A, now deceased, and a sister, Caroline A., now the widow of Martin Monroe, and residing in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He remained near Dixon until the spring after his arrival there, when he came to Erie village, and was employed on a farm near that place. He also learned the trade of wagon-maker in Erie, with Marcus Sanford. About 1875 he started the manufacture of windmills, and afterward admitted Stephen Tobey, who remained with him about three years, since which time Mr. Seger has conducted the business alone: He manufactures mills, and does general repairing, makes water tanks, etc.; he is somewhat of an inventive genius, and has procured several

patents on windmills, and other articles of manufacture.

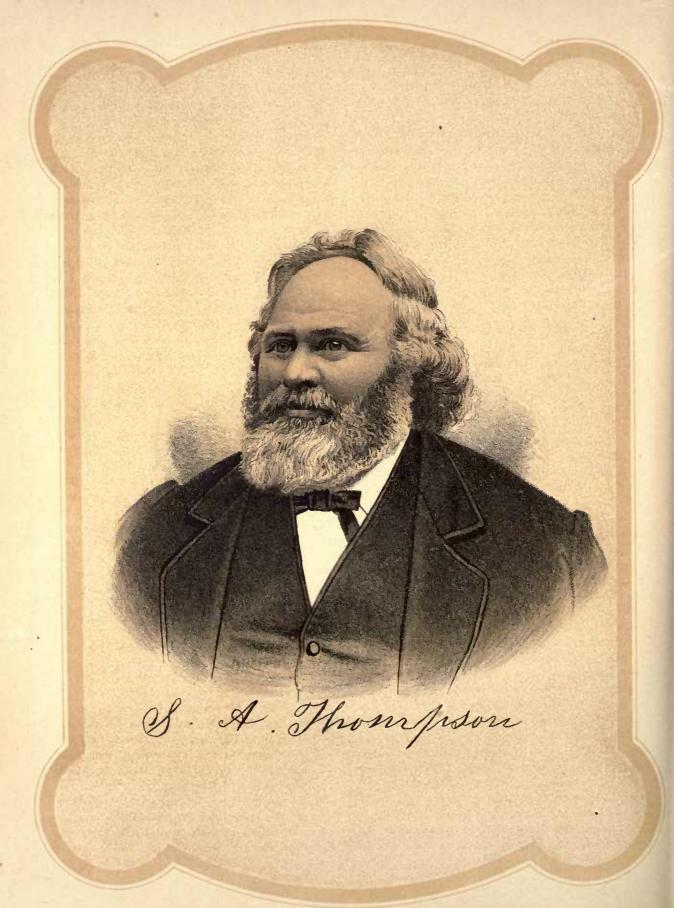
Mr. Seger was united in marriage in Dixon, Ill., June 4, 1873, by Harvey Morgan, J. P., to Miss Cordelia Foskit, a daughter of Hiram and Jane E. Foskit, who reside in Erie. She was born in Raudolph, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.

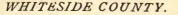
eorge G. Keefer, Deputy Sheriff of Whiteside County and a resident of Sterling, was born in Franklin Co., Pa., April 1, 1842, his parents being John and Ann M. (Grove) Keefer, natives also of the same county. His father was a merchant and farmer.

Mr. Keefer, of this sketch, is the sixth in order of birth in a family of 12 children, and remained at home until 1862, receiving a common-school education. On leaving his parental home he enlisted, Aug. 1, 1862, in the war for the Union, namely, in Co. D, 126th Regt. Pa.Vol. Inf., which was attached to the Army of the Potomac. They went from Harrisburg into Virginia and participated in the second battle of Bull Run, then the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, etc. Mr. Keefer's office in the army during the entire time of his enlistment, nine months, was that of messenger for Gen. A. A. Humphrey.

He was honorably discharged, returned home and in March, 1864, he came to Whiteside County, settling near Empire, on the farm. After a residence there of 11 years, he rented the place, and in September, 1878, moved to Sterling, where he is now a resident. While on the farm he was Secretary of the County Grange for several years, was one of the Commissioners for eight years, and held other township offices. He was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Whiteside County in 1880, and still holds his position, his term not expiring until the fall of 1886. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, United Workmen, and Grand Army of the Republic; and both himself and wife, as also two daughters, are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is also one of the Directors of the County Fair; is a mem-

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ber of the Board of Education of the Second Ward School of Sterling.

Dec. 13, 1866, Mr. Keefer married Miss Phebe A. Harvey, of Empire, this county. She was the daughter of Joel and Rachel Harvey, natives of the State of New York, who came West in 1836. Mr. Harvey was an energetic, persevering man, overcoming formidable obstacles in the opening of many farms, improvement of roads, building of mills, stores and factories, and doing more for the good of the county, probably, than any other man.

Mr. and Mrs. Keefer have three children: Clara R., Genevieve and Samuel H.

amuel A. Thompson, one of the energetic and prosperous farmers, and respected citizens of Whiteside County, residing on section 26, Fenton Township, and the owner of 770 acres of land in the county, was born in Meigs Co., Ohio, July 29, 1823. His father, Reuben Thompson, was a farmer by occupation, and is deceased, as is likewise his mother, Philanda Thompson. Their family comprised four children.

Mr. Thompson was reared on his father's farm, and alternated his labors thereon by attending at the common schools until he had attained the age of 18 years. On arriving at the age named, he learned the carpenter's trade in his native county, and followed the same until 1856. During the year named, he came to this county, and located on 160 acres of land, situated in Fenton Township, and which he had purchased six years previous, in 1850. He kept " bach" on his farm, and entered vigorously and energetically upon the task of its improvement and cultivation, and by economy and hard labor added to its original purchase until he is now the proprietor of 770 acres, and in partnership with his brother, R. M. Thompson, owns a quarter section of land in Sac Co., Iowa; and in addition has two dwellings and five lots in Lyndon village. He has on his farm a fine residence, good barns, orchard, and the entire acreage well fenced. He makes a specialty of fine horses and cattle. He rents the homestead farm to his son George, and they have upon the place about 200 head of cattle, 15 head of full blood and the others high grades, the major portion of the stock being owned by Mr. Thompson. He also has a fine stallion, Sir Garnet, registered in the Scottish Stud Book, No. 2,409; American, No. 961, and weighs 1,650 pounds; he is a large, black Clydesdale, and stands 16 hands high, and is the joint property of father and son; they usually have about 35 head of horses, and raise annually about 100 head of hogs and 150 head of sheep.

Mr. Thompson formed a matrimonial alliance, in Erie Township, April 28, 1858, with Mrs. Elizabeth Bull, widow of Elijah Bull, who was born in Vermont in 1825, and died March 31, 1856. Mrs. Thompson was born in Vermont, March 22, 1828, and has borne to Mr. Thompson two children, Jennie, born Dec. 19, 1858, is the wife of Jas. W. Carr, an attorney in Missouri, and they have two children, Myrtle and A. Mabel. Reuben A., born Feb. 22, 1870, resides at home. Mrs. Thompson has one son by her former marriage, George E., born April 5, 1856, and who has been adopted by Mr. Thompson. He married Nellie Eddy, and they have two children, Willis E., born Sept. 20, 1882, and Edith J., born June 2, 1885.

Mr. Thompson is classed among the most extensive land owners of the county. He has been eminently successful as an agriculturist, ever taking the first rank as a progressive and enterprising farmer. He is widely known throughout the county, and a man in every way worthy to be classed among its prominent and leading men. We present his portrait to our patrons as a gentleman who has won by his own exertion and ability a worthy place in the annals of Whiteside County.

obert J. Thompson, farmer, section 25, Erie Townsip, is a son of one of the pioneers of this part of the county. He was born aboard the ship Sheboygan, on Lake Michigan, Aug. 19, 1836, while the family were *en route* to Chicago. His parents, Robert and Lydia (Graham) Thompson, were natives of Ireland. His father came to the county in 1835, and returned East after his family. On their way West, they remained for a time in Chicago, and in

September, 1836, the family arrived by ox teams in Portland Township, Whiteside County.

Mr. Thompson enjoyed very meager educational advantages, as in pioneer times the attention of the people rather turned to the development of the country, making for themselves a home, and preparing to live comfortably. He was reared on a farm in Portland Township, until 1853, when his parents moved to Prophetstown, where his father bought a hotel, which he continued to run until 1856, at which time he sold it to B. F. Robinson. During this period, Robert J. kept the books of the hotel, and was general assistant in the management of the house. His father returned to the farm, where he spent the rest of his days. His mother also died on the farm in 1872. Eight of the family of nine children, born to They also reared an his parents, are still living. adopted daughter.

Mr. Thompson was united in marriage in Prophetstown, May 1, 1857, to Sylvenia, daughter of William and Sarah Fairhurst, the former of whom is deceased and the latter resides in Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. Thompson was born May 7, 1842. To Mr. and Mrs. Thompson four children have been born: Belle M., born in Prophetstown, now deceased; Berry J., born in Indianapolis, Ind., also deceased; Kirk S., born in Morrison; and Sadie Belle M., born in Portland Township.

In 1861, when the dark and lowering clouds of war overspread this country, Mr. Thompson, in company with his brother John R., enlisted, Dec. 16, in Co. K, 31st Ill. Vol. Inf., as a private. Our subject served through the entire war, and was mustered out as Second Lieutenant. He participated in 22 engagements, including skirmishes. He was in the Army of the Cumberland under General Buell, and took part in the battle of Shiloh, and also participated in engagements at Murfreesboro, Stone River, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Missionary Ridge, Savannah, and went with Sherman on his famous march to the sea, and was at the engagement at Raleigh. He became a veteran at Moccason Point, Tenn., in 1864. On account of meritorious services he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and during the last three years was in command of the company. He was honorably discharged at Annapolis, March 15, 1865.

At the close of the war, when his services were no

longer needed to defend the honor of the old flag and preserve the integrity of the Union, he returned to his family at Indianapolis. In that city he was engaged for three years in the insurance business. He then assisted in organizing and building up the Southern Fire Insurance Co., of Nashville, Tenn. In 1869 he came to Morrison, this county, where he had bought property and engaged in the patent-right business, in company with David Seely, and also conducted an insurance agency. He remained at Morrison until 1872, when he sold out and bought 483 acres of land where he now resides. To this he has since added until he has now a farm of 515 acres, upon which he has built a nice, comfortable residence, good barns, has it well fenced, fine orchard, etc. He usually keeps from 100 to 130 head of cattle, and about 25 milch cows.

rank Cochran, manufacturer of cigars and dealer in tobacco and newspapers, at Sterling, was born in Strasburg, Pa., March 3 1847, his parents being Amos E. and Barbara Cochran, natives respectively of Maryland and Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch remained at his parental home until he was 15 years of age, when he enlisted in the 122d Regt. Pa. Vol. Inf., for nine months. Within a week he was in Virginia, and during the second week he was engaged in the second battle of Bull Run; afterward he was in the engagements at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and the regiment then went to Washington to bury the

deceased Brigadier-General Whipple, as it was his wish that their regiment should perform that mournful task. They were then discharged, as their time had expired. Then, with some others of the regiment, he joined the 50th Militia at the time of the rebel raid at Gettysburg, enlisting for three months; after serving their time they were honorably mustered out.

Then, in 1863, he came to Sterling and worked in the *Gazette* office for two weeks, and re-enlisted, as Sergeant in Co. A, 140th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf., for roo days; went to Tennessee and Missouri, served his time and was discharged. Returning to Sterling, he was employed in the *Gazette* office for three years; then went to the Williams & Orton machine-shops

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and learned the machinist's trade, at which he worked about ten years. Two years of this time he worked for the Keystone Manufacturing Company. When the depression in the iron trade came on, work was slack, and he bought out the tobacco and cigar store of Mr. S. Hubbard, since which time he has been in his present employment, on Third Street.

In his political views he is a Democrat; he is also a Freemason and a member of the G. A. R., and of the A. O. U. W.

Mr. Cochran was married Sept. 24, 1876, to Miss Flora K. Petrie, of Pittsburg, Pa., and they have three children,—Ollie M., Clara and William P.



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uncan Mackay, member of the private banking house of Smith & Mackay at Morrison, is one of the leading financiers of Northwestern Illinois. He is President of the First National Bank at Mt. Carroll, Ill., and is a stockholder in a bank at Savanna, Carroll County.

Mr. Mackay was born in 1812, in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, and is the son of James and Ann (Mc-Donald) Mackay. His ancestors for five successive generations were tenants on the Sutherland estates, and were well-to-do, substantial husbandmen, acquiring property and characterized by the traits of prudence and caution which, it is generally accorded, belong essentially to the Scotch people. They were in all generations stalwart and robust; and, as a rule, tenacious of life.

In 1831 the parents fulfilled a long cherished plan to bring their family to the New World, to secure for their sons the broader privileges of a land less crowded with squalid humanity and free from the evils that utterly precluded advancement of any other than the privileged classes. Their claims were sold, and the parents with four children came to Nova Scotia, leaving William, Jane and Duncan to close and settle all business matters. In 1843 the parents came from Nova Scotia to Oakville, where they passed the remaining years of their lives.

Mr. Mackay was educated in Scotland. His father established a private school for his younger children adjacent to his dwelling, where instruction of a substantial character was meted out to the quick, bright understandings of the sturdy young Highlanders, who, on becoming sufficiently advanced, were sent to the parochial school on the Sutherland estates, where the curriculum of study was of the thorough, comprehensive character of the schools of the Continent, in which students were prepared to enter the universities, including classical and modern languages and the higher English branches. Mr. Mackay made good use of his time in the institution which involved four miles of travel daily.

He was 21 years of age when, in 1833, he came with his brother and sister to rejoin his father's family in Nova Scotia. He had acquired a thoroughly practical knowledge of carriage-making in his native land, but the locality of Nova Scotia where his parents settled was in its primitive state, and there was no demand for the class of work with which he was acquainted. He and his brother William were occupied two years in the province as mechanics; and in 1835 went to Washington Co., Maine, and established themselves in the business of carriage-making.

They operated with success five years, then came to Carroll Co., Ill., investing their money in land, including seven squatter claims, in township 24, range 5, now Salem. The claims included several thousand actes, and when the land came into market the brothers Mackay secured their title to as much as possible, the remainder lapsing to other purchasers. They at once entered with characteristic energy into the work of improvement, and placed a large proportion under tillage, which they stocked. When farm machinery came into vogue Mr. Duncan Mackay operated extensively in its general sale, and continued his operations as a farmer, stock-grower and general agent for agricultural implements for more than a half score of years.

When the Hydraulic Manufacturing Company of Mt. Carroll started, Mr. Mackay took stock in it; but two well known, prominent citizens of Mt. Carroll had the controlling interest, and their management did not suit him. As they had the majority of the stock, he could only reason with them against such measures as he thought imprudent, or was contrary to his principles,—such as adding a banking house to their legitimate business, and allowing ten per ceut. on deposits, and manufacturing high wines. The latter he opposed on principle, having long ago determined to have nothing to do with

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alcohol in any form, except as an enemy; but, notwithstanding his protests, these, with other ill-advised measures, were adopted; and, seeing that that neither his advice nor his feelings were regarded, he tried to dispose of his stock; but ere he succeeded in this, one of the heaviest stockholders called to inform him the company was hopelessly insolvent! and as a friend he would advise him to dispose of his property in such a manner that his wife would get it back. He explained the plan they both adopted, regretting the necessity of the act, but duty to their families overcame all scruples, etc. Mr. Mackay anticipated a failure in a few years, but did not dream of its coming so suddenly; and as the year (1857) was the worst he ever experienced for business, the news fell on him like a thunderbolt, knowing that property would not bring a tithe of its value. He had considerable property, but no money; nor could any be borrowed; but his manhood spurned the thought of following the friendly advice, and he told him that he could not bring his mind to do so without being degraded in his own judgment, but would prefer to dispose of the company's property for the benefit of the creditors, and pay the balance out of the private property of the stockholders.

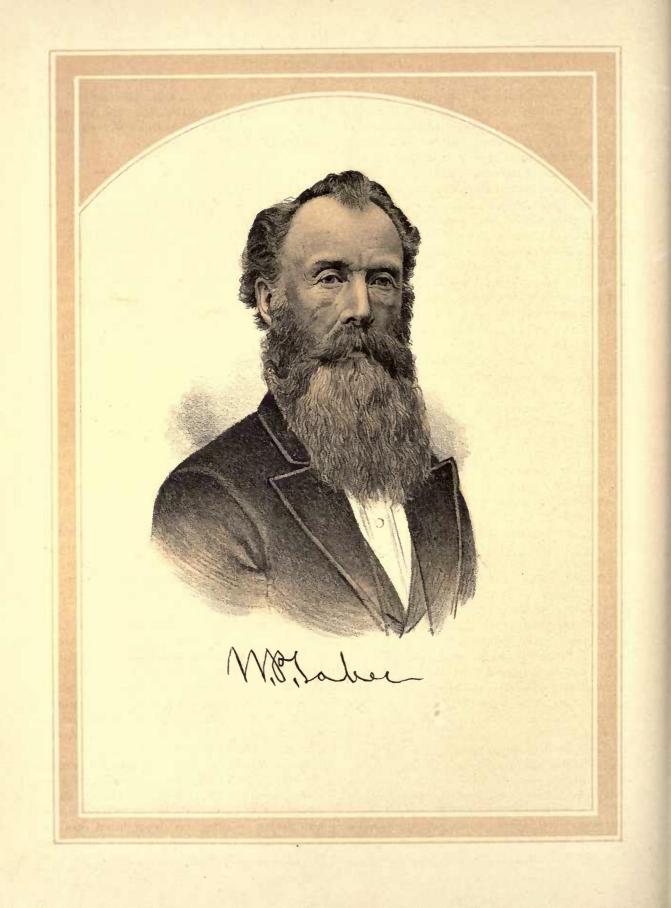
But the other party would not agree to this, and Mr. Mackay, after examining the assignment, pointed out to them how he could break it up, should they refuse. They laughed at this, knowing the eminent legal talent employed in getting up the papers. For weeks he pleaded with them, but in vain. The creditors, learning that they could collect the company's debt of Mr. Mackay, took measures to do so. This was the darkest hour in his life. "Hungry Ruin had him in the wind!" With a sad heart he started to Chicago and employed the best legal talent he could. After the first process was served, his partners, after a long consultation with their lawyers, agreed in substance with Mr. Mackay's proposition, and the suit was dropped.

In 1863, Mr. Mackay, associated with H. A. Mills, James Mark, John Kridler, Daniel Hurley and George Miller, established the First National Bank at Mt. Carroll, of which he is the chief official. He was its first Vice-President and came to his present position on the death of the President, Mr. Mark. At the end of the first year, Mr. Mark attempted to cross Carroll Creek in the night-time during a freshet, and lost his life. Mr. Mackay continued a resident of Carroll County until 1882. March 23 of that year, his family celebrated the birthday of a daughter some miles away, and the head of the family remained at home to "take care of things." The arrival of visitors necessitated the preparation of dinner, and after that event, while Mr. Mackay was displaying European curiosities he had obtained during a visit to the continent, a neighbor appeared with the intelligence that the upper part of the house was in flames. No help could be obtained, and the structure, with its valuable contents, some of which could never be replaced, were destroyed. Only a favorite piano was saved. Mr. Mackay removed to Morrison, where he is a prominent and useful citizen.

His marriage to Jessie Mackay took place June 9, 1840, in New Glasgow, N. S., and they have had 12 children, born in the following order: Anna, who is the wife of Robert Moore, a farmer in Carroll Co., Ill. They have three sons and four daughters,-Robert, Charles, Duncan, Jennie, Nettie, Alice and Henrietta. Jennie, eldest child, is married. Donald J., who became a soldier in the Union army and lost his life while in the military service of the United States. Barbara, who married Alexander Gilmore, of Beith, Scotland. Jennie, who is the wife of Dr. Andrew Van Patten, of Mt. Carroll, Ill. Lena, who married Robert L. Jack, a farmer in Fairhaven, Carroll County. Catherine, the wife of George D. Ford, who owns a large cattle ranch in New Mexico. Helen is the wife of Wright Hawse, a farmer in Carroll County. Charles is deceased. Henrietta is the next in order of birth. Nettie married F. L Sharpe, a lumber dealer at Jacksonville, Ill. Duncan manages the old homestead. Ada L. was married June 9, 1885, on the anniversary of the wedding-day of her father and mother 45 years before, and resides with her husband, Dr. J. L. Gray, at David City, Neb. Mrs. Mackay was born in 1821 in Scotland, and is the daughter of Donald and Barbara Mackay.

In the adjustment of earthly affairs which time accomplishes in every man's history, the name of Mr. Mackay will appear in a connection which will illustrate his respect for education, and his sense of obligation to aid in its dissemination. In 1884 he became interested in a scheme devised and put in practical operation by John A. McAfee some years ago. Mr. McAfee was President of a college in

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Kansas when 17 young men applied for the advantages of the institution, to be paid for after completing the course of study. The college faculty refused to consider the proposition, and Mr. McAfee determined to test the faith which had produced such results in England under the leadership of George Mueller. He resigned his presidency in order to devise some means of helping the applicants to accomplish their desires. Col. Park, of Parkville, Mo., tendered an old tannery of which he was the proprietor, and the 17 young men cleansed the building and put it in order for occupation. Mr. McAfee devoted all his means to the furtherance of the project and established the curriculum of study, supporting and educating the students. Col. Park made a further contribution of ten acres of land, which the students tilled, and the scheme began to take tangible, systematic shape. The Park College Record was established, which advertised the plan, and reinforcements of students and supplies began to pour in. The old tannery was burned, and Col. Park and others contributed to the erection of another building for temporary use, Mr. Copley, the Philadelphia philanthropist, sending money, and the new building was named "Copley Hall." As the scheme became known, ladies applied, and the applicants became too numerous for the accommodations. Chance brought the project to the knowledge of Mr. Mackay, and from the first enlisted his sympathetic interest and engaged his substantial support. A conference with Mr. McAfee resulted in his placing \$25,000 at the disposal of the trustees for the erection of suitable buildings, which are in process of erection. The entire work of construction is done by the students, who each labor daily from three to four hours. The domestic and all necessary work is accomplished by the ladies and gentlemen connected with the institution. The central idea is to secure family education, the interests being made common through the general contribution of effort to one grand purpose. There are over 300 students in attendance. They are taken on six months' trial, and most of them prove their capacity and willingness to work as well as study, and be religiously disposed, though creed is not a desideratum. The increased numbers have necessitated their arrangement into two families, each with its managing head. The sons of Mr. McAfee, who is past the meridian of life, give every promise of capacity and fitness to succeed their father in his work. The college is located 14 miles from Kansas City, Mo., and on the completion of the new building will be named "Mackay College."

illiam P. Taber, farmer, section 26, Port land Township, was born in Erie Co., N Y., Sept. 17, 1823. His father, William Taber, was also a farmer, a native of Washington Co., N. Y., and served in the War of 1812, being a Captain in the same. His mother, mee Isabel Pratt, was a native of Massachusetts. Both his parents are now deceased, and of their five children three are now living: William P., the eldest; Andrew J., a farmer in Genoa, Nebraska; and Valentine, a farmer in Pottawatomie Co., Iowa. The two deceased were Lydia M. Hinchman and Nancy Paynter.

Mr. William P., the subject of this biographical notice, is of Quaker descent and has lived up to two of the leading traits of that sect, namely: he has never used intoxicating liquors of any kind, or turned a hungry man from his door without satisfying his hunger. On one occasion he was standing in his door-yard, in company with a neighbor, when a stranger approached bearing on his countenance and in his dress the marks of poverty, and asked for something in eat. The neighbor asked the stranger how he came in such a condition; whereupon, Mr. Taber reprimanded him, saying "it is none of our business; he is hungry and we should give him to eat;" and he did.

His father moved West in 1828, locating in Knoxville, Ill., where they resided until 1837; they removed thence to Phenix Township, Henry Co., this State, where he and his father together owned 700 acres of land, raised large numbers of cattle, and also bought and drove the same species of property for 12 years, driving them to Chicago, Milwaukee and Racine, before the days of railroads. Mr. T. has handled a large amount of live stock in his time.

In 1853 Mr. Taber came to Portland Township, this county, and purchased 200 acres of his home farm, consisting of 400 acres. He now makes a specialty of Holstein cattle, having over 60 head of high grades, including one thoroughbred from Dr. Pratt, of Elgin, Ill. He usually has 125 to 150 head

of cattle. He also owns 18 head of fine Norman-Percheron horses,—some of the best in this section of the State. Mr. Taber also deals very largely in hogs, fattening and shipping from two to four carloads annually. Besides, he has a respectable apiary. In 1884 he shipped 1,800 pounds of white-clover honey to Chicago, at the same time reserving several hundred pounds for home use.

Socially, Mr. Taber is a Freemason, and he is perhaps more acquainted in the county than any other man.

He was married in Portland Township, Whiteside County, Sept. 17, 1844, to Miss Hester C., daughter of Smith and Fanny (Booth) Hurd, and a native of the State of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Taber are the parents of four children, namely: Rothilda, widow of R. B. Kelly, and residing with her parents; Ocelia, the wife of Barney McGrady, a farmer of Tampico, this county; Jane E., wife of J. Q Hill, a farmer of Prophetstown Township; and Heman L., residing on the homestead.

Mr. Taber was reared on the farm; and, on account of the newness of the country in which he resided, and consequently the lack of common schools, as well as the necessity which required him to labor for the maintenance of the family, his education was limited. He has, nevertheless, improved his time in obtaining practical information, and is remarkably well informed on subjects in general. Mr. Taber may be truly said to be a self-made man, financially as well as in an educational point of view. As a gentleman respected by all who know him, and one worthy to be remembered by the generations to come, we give his likeness in this work, that those who survive him may recognize the countenance of one of Whiteside County's respected and lamented citizens.

illiam McDearman, deceased, formerly a resident of Sterling, was born in Scipio, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Jan. 24, 1807, and when 17 years of age he learned the trade of stone mason and plasterer, which he followed for several years, in the city of Buffalo. In 1845 he moved to Chicago, Ill., where he continued to follow his trade for eight years.

He then came to Whiteside County and purchased

80 acres of land on section 7, township 20, range 5. He was successful in farming, and added to his landed estate until he had an aggregate of about 500 acres.

He was married Dec. 31, 1834, to Harriet Reynolds, and they had four children: Mary, wife of G.'W. Higley, and living in Oregon; Charlotte, wife of R. H. Scofield; Clara, wife of L. G. Reynolds and residing in Oregon; and William, who lives in California. Charlotte died April 2, 1885, leaving four children. Mr. McDearman, for his second wife, married Miss Louisa, daughter of Horatio and Sarah (Swan) Wells, and by this marriage also there were four children, namely: Harriet, wife of R. J Besse and residing in Lyndon; Arthur, in California Louisa and Edith are residents of Sterling.

Mr. McDearman died Sept. 12, 1881, highly respected as a citizen and neighbor. As a father, too, he took great interest in the welfare of his children, giving them all a fair education.

Mrs. McDearman is a resident of Sterling, an estimable lady, and a consistent member of the Baptist Church.



ames A. Nowlen, M. D., physician and surgeon ("Allopathist") at Morrison, was born April 6, 1853, in Wayne Co., Ohio. He is the son of Arthur and Asenath (Proctor) Nowlen. His father is a physician and resides at Des Moines, Iowa. The children of his parents, five in number, are all living. Harvey is a harness-maker in Marengo, Iowa. Charles W. is an insurance agent at Morrison. Anna is the wife of John Roach, an employee in the postoffice at Chicago. Robert resides at Morrison.

Dr. Nowlen is the youngest child. He was but five months old when his parents removed from Ohio to Unionville, Whiteside Co., Ill., where his father established his medical practice. In 1860 the family came to Morrison, where Dr. Nowlen, then a lad of seven years, attended school until he was 17 years of age. During the next year he entered upon a course of systematic reading for his profession under the instruction of his father. He completed his studies at Rush Medical College at Chicago, where he was graduated in 1875. He also graduated, in 1883,

at the University Medical College of New York. He was associated with his father in practice until 1879, since which date he has conducted his business alone and with satisfactory results. Dr. Nowlen is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Medical Association of Whiteside County.

His marriage to Eva E. Kidd took place at Morrison, Jan. 16, 1879. His wife died Aug. 27, 1880. She was born Feb. 22, 1855, in Galesburg, Ill., and was the daughter of Joseph M. and Laura A. Kidd. Dr. Nowlen has officiated one year as County Coroner.

eorge M. Robinson, Secretary of the Williams & Orton Manufacturing Company, of Sterling, was born at Zanesville, O., June 7, 1854. His father, Robert P. Robinson, died in 1871, and his mother, *nee* Margaret Culbertson, died in 1881. They came to Dixon, Ill., in 1856, and to Sterling in 1861.

Mr. R. received a common-school education, and at the age of 17 years he accepted a position in Patterson's bank at Sterling, remaining there until 1873, when he became book-keeper for his present employers; he was appointed Secretary in 1877. He is an exemplary man, worthy of official trusts. His residence is on Third Street.

He was married Nov. 24, 1880, to Miss Mary B. McCloy, and they have one son, born Dec. 13, 1882, and named William A. Mr. Robinson is a Republican in his political views, and as to his religious relations he is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Sterling. He has played the organ and lead with his voice the congregational singing in said Church or the last nine years.



olomon P. Giddings, jeweler, with the firm of Clark, Giddings & Co., Sterling, was born in Poultney, Vt., Nov. 2, 1837, his parents being Daniel N. and Beulah (Brown) Giddings, natives also of the Green Mountain State. He remained at home until he was 22 years of age, assisting on the farm and attending the common school. Then he was with Clark Bros. three years, learning the jeweler's trade. Next, he purchased the interest of Norman Clark, one of the proprietors, engaging in business with H. G. Clark. After a few years Mr. Clark sold his interest, and the firm became Giddings & Adams. At the end of two years, Mr. G. sold his interest in the establishment, and in 1872 opened a jewelry house in West Rutland, Vt., which he continued to conduct for two years. He then sold out and came to Sterling, forming a partnership with Norman Clark, in the jewelry trade, under the style of Clark, Giddings & Co., on Third Street, where he is at present carrying on a successful business.

In his political sympathies Mr. G. is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church of Sterling, and he is also a member of the A. O. U. W. and of the Masonic Order. He is a Christian gentleman and a worthy citizen.

Mr. Giddings was married in 1867, to Miss Emaroy Capen, a native of Fair Haven, Vt., and a daughter of Jonathan and Emaroy (Blanchard) Capen. By this union there have been two children, named Beulah E. and Capen N.

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icholas McGrath is a farmer on section 13, Albany Township, where he owns 1 20 acres s of land under advanced cultivation. He was born March 20, 1838, at Narrow Place, 16 30 miles from the city of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick. In 1849 he accompanied his parents to Albany, and he lived there and in Garden Plain Township until 1858, when he went to Wausau, Wis. He spent a short time rafting on the river making a trip to St. Louis, whence he went to Leavenworth, Kan., where he entered the employment of a Government contractor, and drove a train comprising six voke of oxen to Salt Lake City, conveying supplies for the soldiers. Four months were consumed in the journey. Mr. McGrath went thence to California, where he engaged in freighting from Sacramento to Georgetown with six yoke of oxen. The distance comprised in the route was 60 miles, and he was interested in that vocation one year. With the exception of the harvest seasons, he spent the next two years in a livery stable in Sacramento. He went thence to Silver Mountain and from there

to Canon City, Nev., when he proceeded to Virginia City. He passed six months there, driving a mule train consisting of eight of those interesting animals, after which he operated as an assistant in a quartz mill, and was occupied in that capacity until r865. In that year he came home and bought a claim of land on which he has since resided.

Mr. McGrath was married in 1868, to Nancy A. Brightman. They have two children—William J. and Maud E.

F. Derbyshire, residing in the village of Erie, and the owner of a farm of 160 acres, located on section 6, Erie Township, was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., April 18, 1835. His father, George H. Derbyshire, was a native of England and a farmer by occupation, and his mother was a native of Connecticut. Their family comprised six children, four of whom survive: Caroline is the wife of Rev. W. Gulick, of New York; Christopher has a cattle ranch in Colorado; Mary is the wife of Dr. J. Smith, Clyde, Wayne Co., N. Y.; W. F., the youngest son of his father's family, was reared on the farm, and received such advantages as was obtainable at the common schools.

Mr. Derbyshire was united in marriage, near Cooperstown, Otsego Co, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1860, to Miss Emma Davison, daughter of Clark and Abigail Davison. She was born in Otsego County, July 27, 1835, and has borne to her husband four children. viz.: Kate, born in Hopkins Township, this county, Sept. 13, 1866, and at present a music teacher at Carson, Pottawatomie Co., Iowa; Will S., born Oct. 30, 1870. Two children are deceased, Robert C. and Alice L.

In the spring of 1866, Mr. Derbyshire came to Hopkins Township, this county, where he purchased 60 acres of land, on which he resided for some two or three years, then came to Erie Township and rented land for a time. He then bought 160 acres of land, located as described, and on which he resided until 1882, when he moved to the village of Erie. He still owns his farm, and has the same under a good state of cultivation.

Mr. Derbyshire is a member of the Modern Wood-

men of America, and also of the village Board of Erie. In 1882 he built a nice residence in the village, and has four lots connected with the same. His parents, as well as the parents of his wife, are all deceased.



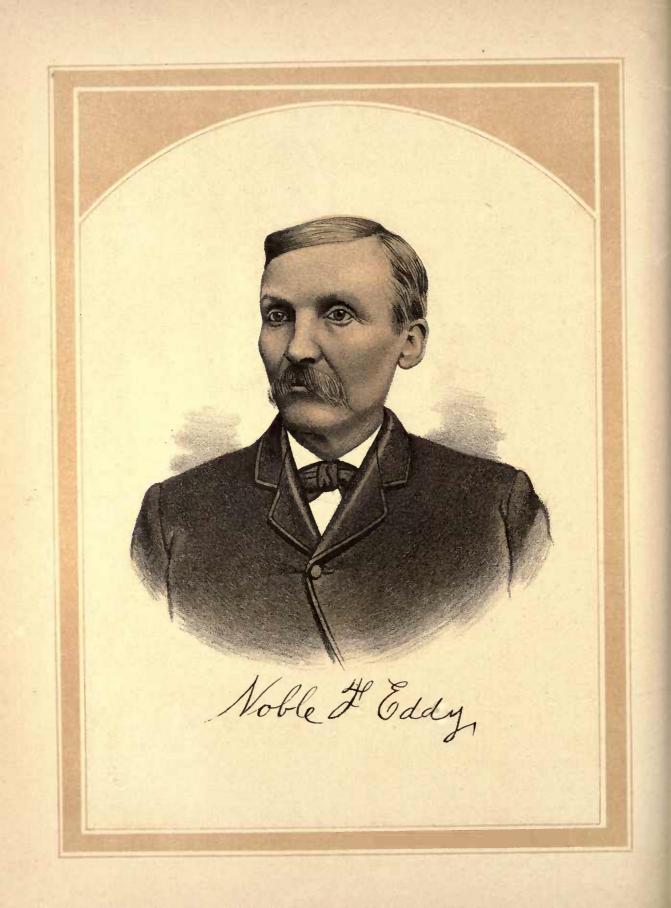
ohn P. Bull, farmer, section 2, Genesee Township, was born Nov. 11, 1833, in Wysox Township, Bradford Co., Pa. Ebenezer Bull (2d), his father, was born in Orange Co., N. Y., and was of English and German extraction. John Bull, father of the latter, and son of Ebenezer Bull (1st), removed with his family to Bradford County, going on foot and transporting their effects on pack-horses. Ebenezer Bull (1st) was, in all probability, one of the earliest settlers in the American colonies. Ebenezer Bull (2d) married Wealthy Wheeler, who was born in Vermont. She died in Pennsylvania, in 1842, when she was 41 years of age.

Mr. Bull came in 1858 to Wysox Township, Carroll Co., Ill., whither his father came with part of the family. He was nine years old when his mother died, and he is the only son.

He was married in Genesee Township, Dec. 20, 1860, to Mary E., daughter of James and Elizabeth (Hills) Scoville. Her parents were born in the State of New York, and in youth went to Pennsylvania. They were married in Erie County. Subsequent to their marriage they settled in Henry Co., Ill., remaining there but a short time, and going to the township of Wysox, as stated. Mrs. Bull was born there Dec. 7, 1841. When she was 10 years of age her parents came to Genesee Township. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bull and two are deceased,—Willie L. and an infant. Millie was born Nov. 18, 1861, and married David Ruth, of Milledgeville, Carroll Co., Ill. Myrtie was born Feb. 1, 1869.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Bull took possession of 40 acres of land in Wysox Township, belonging to his father, which they occupied two years. At the end of that time they removed to section 2, Genesee Township, where Mr. Bull purchased 80 acres of land. To this he has added a later purchase of 40 acres and has converted the farm into a profitable and valuable piece of property. The farm

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buildings are of good character and the residence is in every way suitable to the premises. • The place is finely stocked.

Mr. Bull is a Republican of positive metal, and sustains by his influence and actions the issues of the party.

Printeres oble F. Eddy, retired farmer and dealer in stock, residing in Erie, this county, is a son of Augustus and Polly (McKinster) Eddy, and was born in Du Page Co., 111., March 2, 1838. His father was a native of Vermont, was a farmer by occupation and is deceased. His mother was a native of Connecticut and is likewise deceased. Their family comprised eight children, three of whom are yet living: Lorenzo D. is a farmer and resides in Albany Township, this county; York is a farmer residing in the village of Eric; and Noble F., the subject of this notice, is the other surviving child. The father of Mr. Eddy came to Du Page County in 1836, where he located on a farm. In 1853 he came to Erie Township and purchased 120 acres of land, located on section 2, where he resided until the date of his death, which occurred Nov. 3, 1879; his mother also died on the farm, Sept. 1, 1879.

In 1865, Mr. Eddy, subject of this notice, purchased the farm of 120 acres, known as the old homestead, and by subsequent purchases has added to it until at the present time he is the owner of 286 acres, which he rents. He resided on his farm until the spring of 1881, made a number of improvements thereon, erected a residence, set out an orchard, and otherwise improved his place, and then moved to the village of Erie. He owns his residence in the village, his two lots, a good barn and four acres of land. Since 1881, he has occupied his time mostly in buying and shipping cattle. Religiously, he and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Eddy was united in marriage in Erie Township, this county, Sept. 5, 1870, to Miss Isabel Cessford, born in Lockport, this State, Nov. 5, 1837. One child, Minnie, was born of their union July 17, 1874. Mrs. Eddy died on the farm, Sept. 1, 1879, and Mr. Eddy was again married in Erie, Oct. 18, 1882, to Miss Fidelia Cunningham, daughter of Andrew and Sabrina Cunningham. She was born in Taylor, Ogle Co., Ill., Sept. 18, 1849. Of the latter union two children have been born : Ida D., Sept. 6, 1883, and Albert N., Aug. 20, 1884.

Mr. Eddy has held the office of Village Trustee four years, which position he holds at present, and is Chairman of the Board. In September, 1861, when the firing on Sumter had aroused the people of the North to a realization of the fact that the perpetuity of our Union depended upon brave hearts and strong arms, he enlisted in Co. B, Ill. Vol. Inf., as private, and served four years, until September, 1865. The following is a list of the engagements in which he participated : West Glaze, Mo., Oct. 14, 1861; Linn Creek, Mo., Oct. 16, 1861; Chickasaw Bayou, Miss., Dec. 27. 28 and 29, 1861; Arkansas Post, Ark., Jan. 10 and 11, 1863; Deer Creek, Miss., April 1, 1863; Black Bayou, Miss., April 10, 1863; Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863; siege of Vicksburg, Miss., May 18 to July 4, 1863; siege of Jackson, Miss., July 10 to 16, 1863; Brandon, Miss., July 19, 1863; Tombs, Ala., Oct. 23, 1863; Tuscumbia, Ala., Oct. 27, 1863; Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Nov. 24 and 25, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1863; Ringgold Gap, Nov. 27, 1863; Madison, Tenn., March 11, 1864 Resaca, Ga., Nov. 10, 1864; Macon, Ga., Nov. 27, 1864; siege of Savannah, Dec. 10 to 20, 1864; Cypress Swamp, Feb. 6, 1865; Columbia, S. C., Feb. 17, 1865; Bentonville, N. C., Feb. 20 to 21, 1865; Raleigh, N. C., April 3, 1865; surrender of Joseph E. Johnston's army, April 11, 1865; and received his final discharge Aug. 12, 1865.

Among the portraits of leading and representative men appearing in this work, is that of Mr. Eddy. He is largely identified with the interests of the county, is a native of the Prairie State, and for over thirty years has been a resident of this county.

harles Ward, farmer, resident on section
1, Mt. Pleasant Township, was born June
17, 1823, in Niagara Co., N. Y. Nahum M. and Diadamia (Diver) Ward, his father and mother, were born in Massachusetts and had four children, named John H., Charles, George W. and Nelson.

Mr. Ward was a resident of his native county more

than 40 years, removing thence in the spring of 1864 to Whiteside County. He bought the farm on which he has since prosecuted the purposes of his life, comprising 197 acres of land, situated in Mt. Pleasant Township; and has added thereto by later purchase until he is at present the proprietor of 287 acres of land, nearly all of it being under excellent tillage. Mr. Ward is an adherent of the Republican party.

He was first united in marriage in Niagara Co., N. Y., Nov. 20, 1850, to Mary Tompkins. Their only child died in infancy, and the death of the young wife and mother soon ensued. She died Aug. 2, 1852. The husband remained single until May 29 1860, when he was again married, in Onondaga Co., N. Y., to Amanda Mitchell. Their family comprises four children,—Hattie B., George W., Edward R. and Amanda M. Mrs. Ward was born Oct. 23, 1836, in Cayuga Co., N. Y. Her parents, Edward R. and Harriet (Winegar) Mitchell, were natives of the Empire State and had three children, named Amanda, Charles W. and Lydia M.



avid Summers is a farmer on section 4, Union Grove Township. He was born in Scotland, in March, 1830, and is the son of William and Christine Summers, who were also natives of the same country, and were the parents of six children,—Catherine, David, Andrew, Alexander, George and William.

Mr. Summers was about 18 years of age when he left the "land of heather" for the New World. On arrival on this side of the Atlantic he went to Henry Co., Ill., and was there resident till 1859. In the spring of that year he went to Iowa, where he spent the summer ensuing, and in the fall of the same year he came to Whiteside County. He first engaged in agricultural pursuits on 80 acres of land in Union Grove Township, which he purchased and on which he operated four years. In 1863, in company with his brother, he bought 233 acres situated in the same township, and he is now the proprietor of 227 acres of the property, which is located on section 4. Mr. Summers is a believer in and supporter of the principles of the Democratic party.

He was united in marriage to Charlotte Gibbs, Oct. 24, 1859, in Whiteside County. Their children

are named Jessie A., Thurston, Eugenia, Ernest and Merton. Jessie married Wallace M. Daniels and lives on section 5, Union Grove Township. Mrs. Summers was born Oct. 25, 1832, in Essex Co., N. Y.



braham G. Zook, farmer, resident on section 10, Clyde Township, was born Sept. 25, 1854, in Franklin Co., Pa. The full biographical record of his parents, Abraham and Ann Zook, may be found elsewhere in this volume. He was two years of age when his father transferred his family and interests to Whiteside County, and he continued under the parental authority until he was 21 years of age. He had acquired a fair common-school education, and, on obtaining his majority, he went to Lyndon, and for some time attended the seminary at that place. He then returned to his former employment on his father's farm, where he remained but a short time, going to Morrison to enter upon the duties of a salesman in the mercantile house of Charles Spears & Son. About a year later he engaged in teaching and was chiefly occupied with that pursuit until his marriage.

He was joined in matrimony with Rosa A. Bowers, Aug. 5, 1879. Mrs. Zook is the daughter of Andrew and Mary (Falkner) Bowers. Her parents were natives of Blair Co., Pa., and she was born Oct. 11, 1853, in Woodbury, in the same county. She is the oldest of five children born to her parents and was but six months old when they removed from Pennsylvania to Stark County, Ohio. Her mother died when she was not yet eight years old, and before she was ten years of age she was made wholly an orphan by the death of her father. The decease of her mother occurred Dec. 22, 1862; that of her father took place April 20, 1865. She became a member of the family of Dr. William O. Baker, of Louisville, Ohio, where she remained four years attending school. She afterwards lived among her relatives, and when she was 22 years of age came to Illinois, finding a home among friends in Ogle County. Of three children born to herself and husband two are deceased. Anna M. and Milton F., twins, were

born April 18, 1882, and the latter died while yet an infant. Mary died when she was five months old.

Mr. and Mrs. Zook settled after their marriage on a farm in Ogle County. The place contained 155 acres and they were its occupants until July, 1883, when they purchased 40 acres of land on section 10, Clyde Township, and took possession of it. Mr. Zook is still the owner of the farm in Ogle County, and both places are well improved, and have excellent farm buildings. He is an active member of the River Brethren Church, to which his wife also belongs. He is a Republican in political faith and has always been interested in educational progress, having held the various school offices.

D.

illiam Kearns, a farmer on section 35, Garden Plain Township, was born March 11, 1818, in Mifflintown, Juniata Co., Pa. He is the only son of his parents, Jacob and Mary (Woods) Kearns, both cf whom were natives of Pennsylvania. The son was brought up on a farm and reared to an understanding of the business of agriculture. At 16 he engaged with a cabinet-maker to learn the trade, at which he worked in Mifflin until 1839. In that year he went to Dresden, Muskingum Co., Ohio, where he was employed at his trade until 1841. He then went back to Mifflin and again operated there as a cabinet-maker until his removal to Illinois, which event transpired in the fall of 1846. He made his way hither by canal to Pittsburg, and came thence to Peoria by the Ohio, Mississippi and Illinois Rivers. He opened a shop there and conducted a line of furniture business. In 1863 he came to Whiteside County. He bought 160 acres of unimproved land on section 35, Garden Plain Township, for which he paid at the rate of \$11.25 per acre. He has put his property in valuable agricultural condition.

Mr. Kearns has been twice married. Elizabeth Saiger became his wife in the spring of 1839. She was born in the town of Mifflin, and died in Dresden, Ohio, in 1840. The second marriage of Mr. Kearns, to Lucy A. Boggs, occurred in 1843. She was also a native of Mifflin. They have two children. Joseph B. is the oldest. William L. was born Jan. 11, 1850, in Peoria, Ill. In 1877 he was married to Alice Startzman, and is the manager of his father's estate.



eorge B. Kitel, dealer in illuminating oils and gasoline, Sterling, was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., Nov. 24, 1824. His parents were Francis and Hannah (Brodie) Kitel, natives respectively of Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Receiving a common-school education, he left home at the age of 16, and for six years was a farm laborer, following the vocation he learned of his father. At the age of 22 he took charge of public works, plank roads and railroading, in which he was employed in the Eastern States until 1850, when he emigrated West, locating in Elgin, Ill. After conducting a hotel there for two years, he took charge as foreman of a section of the old Elgin Railroad; and from 1853 to 1883 he was Road Master, for one company. He has been a resident of Sterling for 30 years, and is a highly esteemed citizen. He is a Democrat in his political views, has held the office of Alderman, and is a member of the Orders of A. F. & A. M., K. T., and I. O. O. F. His residence is in Wallace's Second Addition to Sterling.

He was married in August, 1852, to Miss Amanda Wright, and they have had two sons and one daughter, viz: Nella, who married James St. J. Greenough, in 1878, and has three children, Helen, George and Fanny; Edward R., who married Malinda Rose, in 1879, and also has three children,-Maud, Nella, and Andrew R.





mbrose I. Maxwell, a Whiteside County pioneer of 1837, was born April 18, 1814 inthe town of Delhi, Delaware Co., N. Y., His father, Christopher Maxwell, was born in 1779, in Connecticut and married Lucy Green, who was born in 1782, in Rhode Island. She was a daughter of Silas Green, who was a Colonial soldier. He was in the service under Arnold and

fought at Quebec, as in many other engagements

The family of Green went to the State of New York about 1787, and two years later they settled near Delhi, in Delaware County. Later they went to Decatur, in Otsego County, where the father died, about 1834.

James Maxwell, paternal grandfather of Ambrose, was born in Connecticut, of Scotch lineage. About 1797 he located in the vicinity of Delhi. His son, Christopher, was married in 1801, and at once, on settling in life, became a farmer in the township of Delhi, and also engaged in the lumber trade and constructed several saw-mills. With the exception of one year, which he spent with his son in Lyndon, he was a resident of Delaware County until his death, in 1860. His wife died at the home of her daughter in Erie, in 1855. They had 12 children.

Ambrose was the eighth in order of birth and was an inmate of the parental home until he was 22. To that time he had been a farmer, and he acquired a knowledge of carpentry and also of the business of a millwright.

In the spring of 1836 he came to Illinois, accompanied by George Dennis and P. L. Jeffers. They obtained employment on a farm on De Soto Island, where they stopped two days. He and Dennis went to Peoria, where they remained two weeks and made their way thence to Chicago by stage, the fare being \$15. Mr. Maxwell took passage on the lakes to Buffalo, went from there to Syracuse on the canal, and reached Delhi the first of July. He remained in Delaware County until the spring of the following year, when he started, accompanied by several others, to Illinois. The party had seven wagons and thirteen horses. Mr. Maxwell went with them to Cattaraugus County, where he embarked on a raft on the Alleghany River, going to Pittsburg. He made the passage thence on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to Peoria, where he waited for the arrival of his brother-in-law, C. R. Coburn, who was on his way there overland. They came together to Lyndon Township, where they arrived July 9, 1837.

Mr. Maxwell contracted to build a house for Elisha Hazard, which was the second frame dwelling in the village of old Lyndon. In August of the same year he engaged to build a saw-mill for Jonathan Haines, in Mt. Pleasant Township, which was the first mill operated in the county. The establishment was completed in the middle of December of the same year. He built a wheel and attached the power to a small run of stones on the same flume, and, Dec. 25, 1837, ground the first grain in this portion of Whiteside County. In January, 1838, he went to Ogle County, where he was employed as a carpenter and builder until October, 1839, when he returned to Lyndon.

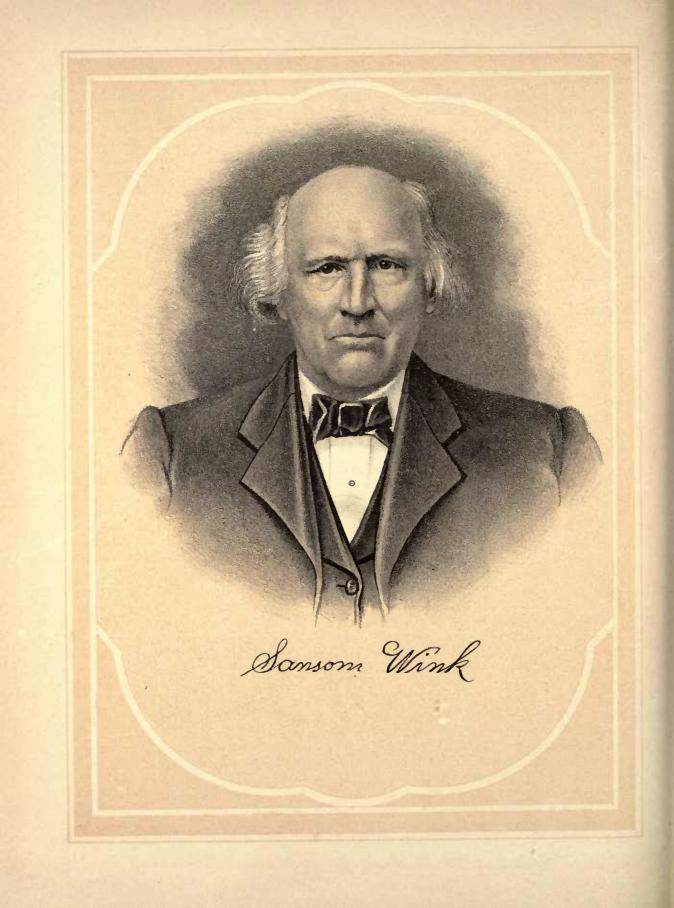
May 4, 1839, he was married at Peoria, to Artennisia, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Plummer) Hulee. Her father was born in Goshen, Ulster Co., N. Y., and her mother at Egg Harbor, N. J. The families to which they belonged became residents of the State of New York in the early part of the 18th century. Mrs. Maxwell was born April 2, 1810, in Deposit, Delaware Co., N. Y. She was educated with care and became a teacher, commencing that occupation when 18 years of age in Broome County, in her native State. She came to Illinois and taught at Sugar Grove, Lee County. Mr. Maxwell had secured a claim in Ogle County, which he sold and settled at Lyndon, where he worked at his trade. In 1842 he made a claim on section six of "town 20 north, 5 east," where he built a frame house, and broke and fenced about 20 acres of prairie. In the fall of 1844 he sold his land and stock. In 1845 he secured another claim on section 8, of town 15, range 5. He built a house, granary and stable and fenced 80 acres of land. In 1851 he rented the farm and went to Union Grove and did the wood work in a grist-mill. In 1853 he sold his farm to J. D. Fisk, who is still its owner and occupant. Mr. Maxwell engaged at his trade in Unionville. In the spring of 1854 he bought land on section 8, of town 21, range 5 east, and built a house. He held the place but a few months, exchanging it for the first claim he had made in the township of Lyndon. Mr. Maxwell was successful in his land operations and was chiefly a resident of Lyndon Township. In 1872 he bought a house in Lyndon village.

His family has included five children, of whom four are living: Lousia M., wife of William Patrick (see sketch), was born Jan. 31, 1840, in Lyndon Township; Calvin A. was born March 13, 1842; he enlisted in 1861 in the 7th Ill. Cav., and died at Bird's Point, Mo., Jan. 23, 1862; James H. was born Feb. 19, 1845, and enlisted in the same regiment and company with his brother. He was enrolled in September, 1861, and was discharged in February, 1862.

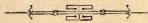
LIDRARY UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA

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He is a resident of Noble Co., Minn; Mary E., born Feb. 22, 1847, is the wife of George W. Cale, of Noble Co., Minn.; Samuel A., born Dec. 27, 1851, lives at Unionville.



ames H. Booth, farmer on section 9, Newton Township, was born June 27, 1823, in Harrison Co., W. Va. He is the son of William and Deborah (Hart) Booth. His father was a Major in the war of 1812, and his title was recognized as long as he lived. In 1835 the family emigrated to Ohio, where they lived two years in Vinton County. They went thence to Cass Co., Ind., where they remained till 1839, and in that year journeyed to Illinois, transporting the family and household belongings with the aid of ox teams. There were 11 persons,-the parents and nine children. They made their journeys from Virginia to Ohio, and thence to Indiana, by the same method, carrying their provisions, cooking by the way and sleeping in their wagons.

The senior Booth made a claim on section 9 of township 20, range 3, now Newton. He built a log structure, 16 x 16 feet in size, for a dwelling, which the family occupied a few years, when it was replaced by a frame house. William Booth died in 1854. His wife survived him 20 years.

Mr. Booth, subject of this sketch, secured a claim on a section adjoining that on which his father located. He was married July 6, 1848, to Susanna E. Rexroad. She was born Dec. 21, 1830, in Virginia. After the event of his marriage, Mr. Booth located on his estate, which he occupied until his death, March 17, 1884. He was a skillful farmer and an excellent manager, and his farm was considered one of the best conducted in the township, being particularly noticeable for its tidy, well regulated appearance. The buildings are of a good class, and the place is made attractive and valuable by fruit, shade and ornamental trees. In 1850 Mr. Booth went to California overland, traveling with ox teams, as he had done in 1835, in 1837 and in 1839, thus virtually crossing nearly the entire distance between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans with teams of oxen, an experience paralleled but rarely, if ever, in the history of this continent. He spent two years in California, engaged in mining and in other employments. In 1852 he started for home, sailing from San Francisco, but the vessel was wrecked and the crew went back to Sacramento. Mr. Booth returned by way of the Isthmus of Panama and New Orleans.

In political faith he was a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Booth became members of the Presbyterian Church in 1858.

There were two children by the first marriage,— Dyer, a resident of Barton Co., Mo., and Milo, who resides in Huron Co., Dak. The second marriage of Mr. Booth, to Cinderella Burton, took place June 29, 1857. She was born in Madison, Wis., and is the daughter of James N. and Martha (Wallace) Burton. Her parents were born in Tennessee and belonged to the pioneer element of Wisconsin. They settled in Rock Island County in 1840. Eight children were born of the second marriage,—Otis, Lucy, Aura, Deborah, James M., Jessie B., Leslie K. and Murray Houston.



ansom Wink, a prominent farmer of Hopkins Township, is a son of Jacob A. and Sarah R. (Markle) Wink, natives of Fulton Co., Pa., where they lived till their death. They had a family of six children, born in the following order: Thomas H., Amos, Beulah R., Lucinda, Sansom and one who died in infancy.

Mr. Wink, the subject of this sketch, was born in what is now Fulton Co., Pa., Dec. 22, 1819. He was reared on the farm, receiving the benefits of the schools of that period and community, and remained there until he was 29 years of age. He continued to reside in the Keystone State until 1867, when he concluded to move West. He accordingly came West and located in Whiteside County. He settled on a farm on section 4 of Hopkins Township, where he resides at present. He owns a fine and valuable farm of 160 acres here and enjoys the declining years of his life amid pleasant surroundings.

Mr. Wink was married in his native county March 22, 1848, to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert and Rebecca (Truax) Johnson, who were natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania, respectively. They were the parents of 12 children, of whom Elizabeth

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was the third. She was born in Fulton Co., Pa., Dec. 2, 1830.

To Mr. and Mrs. Wink have been born 14 children, all of whom are living but one, Lizzie, who died in infancy, Those living are Jacob J., Sarah R., Thomas H., Huldah J., Samantha, Celesta H., Wesley C., Axophia B., Cecelia A., Howard L., Elmer W., Corinna B., Olive and Charles A.

Mr. Wink has always taken an active part in promoting the welfare of the community in which he has lived and filled some of the local official positions. Politically he is a Prohibitionist. Both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Chuch.

As a representative citizen of Whiteside County, and a gentleman worthy to be classed among the best men of the county, we place a portrait of Mr. Wink in this ALBUM. It is engraved from a photograph taken in 1878.



ufus Aldrich, of Tampico Township, was born in Binghamton, Broome Co., N. Y., May 20, 1817, and lived there until he was 12 years old, when he went with his parents, Rufus and Polly (Smith) Aldrich, to Bradford Co., Pa. He was married to Mary Ann King, in 1839, who was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1817, lived there until four years old, when her father, Joshua King, removed with his family to Smithfield, Bradford Co., Pa.

In 1855 Mr. Aldrich left Pennsylvania and located in Tampico, Whiteside Co., Ill., purchasing 320 acres of unimproved land in Tampico Township. In later years he divided one-half between his two sons, John Henry and Charles R. John H., after living on his a number of years, sold it and located in Guthrie Co., Iowa. He is a mechanic, and at present engaged in bridge-building. He married Miss Juliactte Robinson and has five children. Charles R. still retains his farm, but has a residence in the village. He also owns a livery stable, which he is managing. He married Miss Mary Quinn, of Woodstock, Ill., and has three children.

Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich have had seven children: Ataline, the oldest daughter, married Philo D. Morse, and lives in Tampico; they have four children. Juliaette married John W. Whittington, and died in her 30th year, leaving three children. Mary Jane died in her 20th year. Halbert, born in 1860, died in 1861. Emma married M. Arthur Myres in 1875, who died in 1881, leaving two children.

Rufus Aldrich is now a resident of Tampico, where he has a grocery.

amuel Wetzell, resident on section 10, Hume Township, is a farmer and teacher. He was born Feb. 17, 1848, in Tuscarawas , Co., Ohio, and is the son of Jacob and Susannah Wetzell. When he was seven years of age his parents settled in Genesee Township, this county. He became a pupil in the common schools of that township, and afterward entered the seminary at Mt. Morris, in Ogle County. He left school in 1870 and began teaching in the year following, making his initiatory effort in his home district, where he was engaged three years. After teaching six years in situations adjoining, he went to Coleta, to assume the duties of Principal in the schools of that place.

Mr. Wetzell was married at Franklin Grove, Lee Co., Ill., Nov. 14, 1872, to Leona V. Wingert. Their two children were born as follows: Lester W., March 7, 1874; Clarence A., March 27, 1875. Mrs. Wetzell was born Jan. 24, 1851, in Ohio. Her father and mother, Henry and Anna (Bentz) Wingert, were natives of Franklin Co., Pa., whence they removed after their marriage to Ohio. The daughter was yet in childhood when her parents came to Lee Co., Ill. She was educated at Mt. Morris, in Ogle Co., Ill., and began teaching in Lee County, when she was 18 years of age, and pursued that vocation several years.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Wetzell located at a point a mile west of Coleta, where they owned a farm of 110 acres, situated in Genesee Township. They removed thence to Sterling, where Mr. Wetzell engaged in the boot and shoe trade, in which he was interested two years, and conducted his affairs in that line with reasonable success. Meanwhile he purchased 230 acres on sections 10 and 15, Hume Township, of which he took possession in 1879. He has improved 175 acres and erected good and suit-

able buildings. The stock on the place includes good grades of Short-horn cattle. Mr. Wetzell still continues to teach winters.

He is an uncompromising Republican. In 1881 he was elected Assessor of Hume Township, and held the office two years. He has served as Supervisor one term.



Ipha Eugene Jacobs, druggist and stationer at Tampico, was born Jan. 22, 1856, in La Salle Co., Ill. His father was a farmer and is now deceased. The latter came to Tampico Township in 1860 and settled on a farm. Mr. Jacobs was a pupil in the school at Sterling and acquired a business education in the Commercial College at Chicago. He afterwards taught three terms in the common schools of Whiteside County.

Mr. Jacobs was a member of his father's family until his marriage, in Tampico Township, to Ida Badgley. She was born Dec. 26, 1859, in Tampico Township, and always resided in the same place until her marriage. Her parents reside in the village. Asahel and Sadie M. are the names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs.

Previous to his marriage, Mr. Jacobs had established his business as a druggist, in which he has achieved popularity and success. He has a valuable and well assorted stock of goods common to his lines of business and he owns village property, and also an individual interest in the estate of his father, which includes 240 acres of land.

In political faith and relations he is a Republican, and he is now serving as Village Treasurer (1885). He is a member of the Masonic lodge. Mrs. Jacobs belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

dgar Woods, a farmer on section 26, Montmorency Township, is the son of Peter C. and Angeline (Blacklidge) Woods. His parents were natives of Indiana, and settled in Franklin County after their marriage. In December, 1864, they came to Whiteside County, and located on a farm in the township of Montmorency, where the death of the father occurred, June 7, 1880. The mother died Sept. 21, 1874. Harvey C., their oldest child, died June 20, 1875. They have two surviving sons. Edgar is the older.

Edgar was born May 12, 1856, in Franklin Co., Ind., and he was eight years of age when his parents removed to Whiteside County. He was educated in the common schools. He has been occupied in agricultural pursuits exclusively. In 1880 he took possession of the farm on which he has since lived, and of which he became the owner by right of inheritance from his father's estate. He is the owner of 240 acres in the township where he lives, and has 180 in advanced and profitable cultivation. Mr. Woods is independent in political opinions and relations. He has held the office of School Trustee five years, and has officiated two years as Collector.

His marriage to Anna, daughter of Tyler and Rhoda (Ward) McWhorter, took place Dec. 24, 1879. (A sketch of the parents of Mrs. Woods is given elsewhere.) She was born in Metamora, Franklin Co., Ind., April 10, 1856. Three children are now included in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Woods—Roy G., Mabel A. and Chester C.

iles Greene, one of the leading and extensive agriculturists of Whiteside County, residing on section 12, Lyndon Township, is a son of Benjamin T. and Hetty (Wilson) Greene, and grandson of William and Mary A. Greene, also of Tibbets and Phœbe Wilson. He was born at Willett, Cortland Co., N. Y., March 13, 1822. His father was a native of Rhode Island, and a member of the New York State Militia during the War of 1812. He was a farmer by occupation, and went to Cortland County with his parents in 1809, where he resided and followed his vocation until the date of his death.

Giles Greene was reared on a farm and educated at the Cortland and Oxford Academies. He commenced teaching at the age of 18, and continued in that profession winters and farmed summers, until after the death of his parents in 1853, when he came west, arriving in this county in 1854, and locating in Lyndon Township. He made his first purchase of land in 1854, in the township where he has since

lived, and where he has risen to prominence through his own efforts and judicious management. His land, at the time of purchase, was located on sections r and 12, and included about 15 acres which had been plowed. It could boast also of a frame house of diminutive proportions and a straw stable. From this beginning Mr. Greene has progressed by the usual methods of energy, industry and thrift until he owns 750 acres of land, in excellent condition for progressive farming. The buildings for the protection of his fine stock are of the most approved construction, and are admirably adapted to their purposes.

At Cincinnatus, Cortland Co., N. Y., Feb. 6, 1855, Mr. Greene was married to Laura Mann, daughter of Aristarchus and Sophia (Kneeland) Mann, and grand-daughter of Oliver and Content (Hill) Mann; also of Daniel and Grace Kneeland. Mrs. Greene was born at Franklin, Delaware Co., N. Y., Dec. 27, 1827. Their family consists of five children, namely: Hattie, Mary, Ray, Ben and Stark Greene, all of whom reside at home.

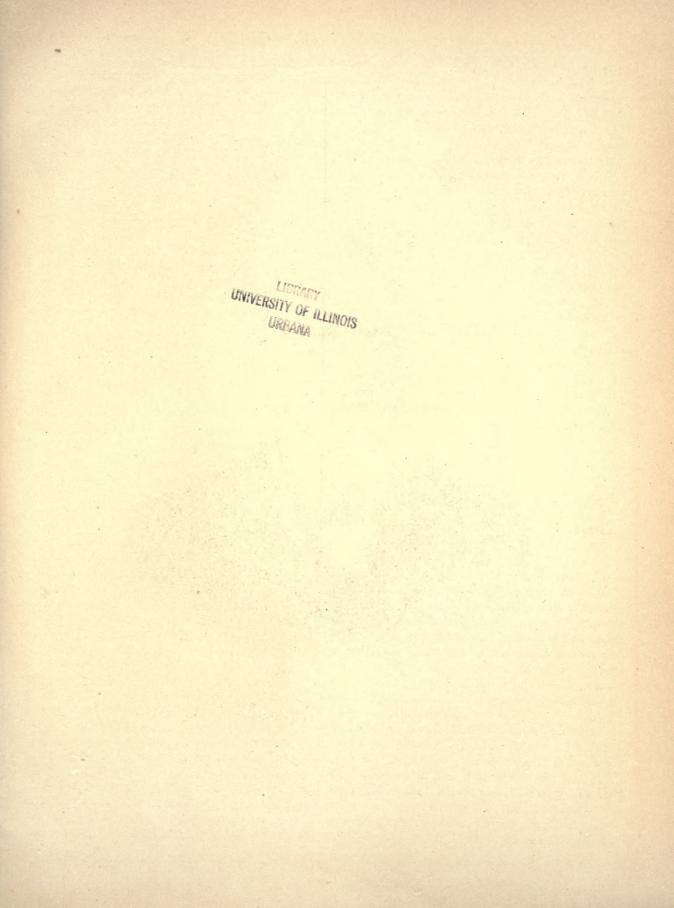
icholas Marzi, retired farmer, residing in Erie, is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Snyder) Marzi, and was born in Prussia, June 4, 1824. He was a coachman in Germany some years, and also served in the army in that country three years. In 1852 he emigrated to the United States, and was 13 weeks in crossing the water, having been shipwrecked off the coast of Ireland, and the vessel on which he sailed having put in for repairs. Soon after his arrival he located in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., where he was engaged in various pursuits, until 1863, when he went to Davenport, Iowa. He remained in the latter place until 1864, when he went to Rock Island County, and rented a farm in Canoe Creek Township, which he cultivated for one year; then superintended a large stock farm one year. He afterward, in 1866, purchased a farm in Erie Township, this county, consisting of 86 acres, and resided upon and cultivated it for two years, when he exchanged it for hotel property in Erie, the same being now known as the St. Nicholas Hotel. He ran the hotel

until the spring of 1884, since which time he has rented it. In 1882 he built a nice residence in Erie, on six lots, which he owned, and where he at present resides.

Mr. Marzi formed a matrimonial alliance, in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Nov. 11, 1852, with Mary Blocher, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 23, 1827. Three children have been born of their union, two in Rensselaer and one in this county: Mary is the wife of James Ells, engineer, in Rock Island, Ill., and was born Aug. 21, 1852; George A., born April 23, 1858, is now running a branch music store for W. W. Kimball & Co., in Muscatine, Iowa, and is unmarried; Ira H., born Feb. 15, 1868, is learning telegraphy in the Erie office.

Plark C. Fuller, of the firm of W. H. Fuller & Co., grocers and general merchants, Spring Hill, is a son of John P. and Almira (Lanphere) Fuller. He was born at Sandytown, Portland Township, Nov. 4, 1847, and was reared on the farm, remaining at his parental home until he was 22 years of age; then, after working on the homestead, of 120 acres, a year, his wife died and he returned to Prophetstown and lived upon rented farms. In October, 1882, he came to Spring Hill and purchased an interest in a store with his brother Willis; they are carrying on a very prosperous business, with a stock averaging about \$2,000, in groceries, ready-made clothing, notions, etc. Mr. Fuller also keeps a hotel. He has been Tax Collector three terms, Constable four years, being re-elected to that position in 1885; in the fall of 1882, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff, and is now serving in that capacity. He is a member of the Orders of Masonry and Odd Fellows. He owns his residence, barn and one and a half lots.

Mr. Fuller was married in Portland Township, April 14, 1870, to Miss Lois, daughter of Miles and Sarah Briggs; she was born in Erie Township, and died in Kansas, Aug. 25, 1873; and Mr. Fuller was again married, in Portland Township, Feb. 13, 1877, to Miss Carrie M. Rowe, daughter of Van Ransellaer and Jennie A. Rowe, who was born in Portland



William, Hill

Township, Feb. 13, 1861. Her father came to this county when a boy, and is therefore to be counted among the early pioneers; he still lives in the village of Erie. Her mother died March 19, 1876.



illiam Hill, one of the leading farmers in Whiteside County, residing on section 5, Prophetstown Township, has 380 acres of land on sections 5 and 8. He is a son of William and Susan (Baker) Hill, and was born in Hubbardton, Rutland, Co., Vt., Sept. 30, 1819. His father was a farmer by occupation, but was an experienced carpenter and joiner and wheelwright. Both his parents were natives of Massachusetts, and were the parents of seven children, all of whom grew to man's estate, and four of whom are now living. The eldest of the family now living is William, the subject of this sketch. Ezra is a farmer, residing in Prophetstown' Township; Fordyce and Joseph W. both reside in Prophetstown. Mr. Hill's father, with his family, left Vermont Sept. 9, 1835, and emigrated to this county with a team, being two months on the road.

Mr. Hill was reared on a farm, receiving only the advantages in the way of an education that the common schools of the neighborhood afforded. On reaching the age of 21 he went out into the world to battle with fickle fortune. He went north to the State of Wisconsin, where for five years he engaged in lumbering, part of the time working by the month, and for a while engaged in contracting on his own responsibility. In 1845 he left the pineries, and came to Whiteside County. Prior to that date, however, about 1838, he made a claim of 160 acres in Prophetstown Township, on what is now the Luther McKenzie farm. When it came into market, however, he was only able to obtain a deed for 40 acres of it. His brother, John, had made a claim of a quarter-section, where our subject now resides, but died before the land was put upon the market by the Government. Mr. Hill bought this claim for \$200, to which he has since added until he now has 380 acres, under excellent cultivation. He has erected upon it a fine residence, costing \$3,000, and added a number of improvements, which makes it one of the most valuable and conveniently arranged farms in the township.

While engaged in general agriculture, Mr. Hill has made a specialty of raising Holstein cattle. He carried on his farm himself until 1877, when he rented it to his son, Mallory S., who now resides upon it. Mr. Hill yet, however, retains a half interest in the stock. They have about 40 head of graded Holstein cattle, and one full-blooded registered bull, John G. For a number of years they have also given special attention to raising Merino sheep.

While never seeking political positions, Mr. Hill has been called upon by his fellow townsmen to represent the township in the Board of Supervisors, and also serve as Justice of the Peace, which latter position he has held for two terms. For several years he has also served as Township Trustee. He is also one of the originators of the Prophetstown Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he has been a Director since its organization, and President ever since, except one year.

Mr. Hill was married in Prophetstown Township, May 6, 1846, to Miss Ann L., daughter of Harry and Ursula Smith. She was born in Castleton, Rutland Co., Vt., Sept. 21, 1827. To them have been born eight children, five of whom are living: Hester is the wife of Edgar S. Bentley, harness-maker of Prophetstown; John Q., farmer in Prophetstown Township; Leroy, engaged in farming at Canton, McPherson Co., Kan.; Truman, deceased; Mallory S., now residing on his father's farm; Stella A., wife of Frank Johns, farmer of Prophetstown Township; two others died in infancy.

As a leading citizen, not only of his township, but of Whiteside County, the publishers take pleasure in presenting Mr. Hill's portrait among those of the representative citizens of this county in this ALBUM.

illiam Peckham, a farmer, residing on section 36, Prophetstown Township, and owning 120 acres located thereon, is a son of William and Malvina (Miller) Peckham, and was born in Verona, Oneida Co., N. Y., April 10, 1842. His father was a lumberman,

a native of Verona, and his mother of Otsego County, that State. Their family comprised ten children,

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seven of whom are living—Achsie, Emorette, William, Eugene, Alfred, Cora and George.

Mr. Peckham was reared under the parental rooftree until he attained adult age, when he worked in the lumber woods, which vocation he followed until the breaking out of the late Civil War. Sept. 1, 1862, at Rome, N. Y., he enlisted in Co. E, 81st N. Y. Vol. Inf., as private, and served until Jan. 10, 1865. He participated in the battles of Cold Harbor, Petersburg and others. His corps was the first that made an advance on Petersburg, and he participated in two engagements against that place, one under Grant and one under Butler. He returned to New York, and in the spring of 1866 moved to Cerro Gordo County, Iowa; and followed the vocation of a farmer on rented land for two years, after which he purchased a farm, consisting of 80 acres. He continued to follow the vocation of a farmer for seven years, and in February, 1874, came to Prophetstown Township, this county, and continued in his occupation for nine years, on rented land. In the spring of 1883, Mr. Peckham purchased his present farm of 120 acres, and has resided thereon ever since.

Mr. Peckham was united in marriage in Sterling, this county, Feb. 7, 1868, to Miss Anice Humaston. She was born in Vienna Township, Oneida Co., N. Y., May 4, 1842. The issue of their union has been two children: Ettie, born May 23, 1871, and Ada, born April 17, 1873, both in the State of Iowa.

illiam Aitken, general farmer on section 10, Ustick Township, was born Aug. 12, 1851, in Scotland. He is the oldest child of Robert and Margaret (Duthie) Aitken, and had two sisters,—Isabella and Annie. Mr. Aitken came to the United States on reaching his majority, and after spending about six months in the State of New York, he came in 1873 to Whiteside County. His father's family emigrated at the same time, and on their removal to Whiteside County, father and son bought 140 acres of land in partnership in Ustick Township. The latter is at present sole proprietor of 205 acres of land, in a good farming condition.

May 7, 1880, he was joined in marriage, at Morrison, with Eliza H. Cowie, and they have three children,—William, Maggie A. and Bessie. Mrs. Aitkin is a native of Scotland.

In political views and opinions, Mr. Aitken is independent. He has served as School Director.



ohn F. McNaughton, / proprietor of the Tampico House, Tampico,, was born in Hebron Township, Washington Co., N. Y., Jan. 17, 1838. John McNaughton, his father, was a teacher by profession, and married Betsy Whitney, who was born in Washington Co., N. Y. They went shortly afterward to Wayne County, in the Empire State, returning subsequently to Washington County. In 1855, the family came to Illinois, and located in the township of Portland, Whiteside County. The father died in June, 1871. The death of the mother occurred Aug. 31, 1879, in Fairfield Township, Bureau County.

Mr. McNaughton went with his parents to Wayne County when a mere child, and obtained a chief part of his education after they returned to Washington County. He lived with them until their death. He was married July 4, 1853, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Jane (White) Liddle. Her parents were born respectively in Scotland and Ireland. They came in early life to the United States, and were married in Argyle, Washington Co., N. Y. Mrs. McNaughton was born May 22, 1831, in the township of Salem, in the county named. She was brought up by her mother, her father having died when she was nine years of age. Her mother died some years later, at the home of her son in Washington County.

On the event of his marriage, Mr. McNaughton located in the township of Ontario, Wayne County, where he was a citizen until 1855, when he removed with his family to Portland, Whiteside County. He occupied a farm in that township for 20 years, going from there to the town of Fairfield, Bureau County. In February, 18—, he came to Tampico and purchased the hotel property, of which he has since been manager.

Two of the children that have been added to the family are dead. Eva is the wife of George Seibel, and they live on a farm in Bureau County; Hattie married Frank Guy, and five months afterwards be-

came a widow, her husband having been drowned in Rock River; Josephine, Maggie L. and Sarah E. live with their parents. Mrs. McNaughton is a member of the United Brethren Church.

Politically, Mr. McNaughton is a decided Republican, and has been Township Collector.

son of George and Catherine (Haumesser) Seyller, and was born in Alsace, France, April 23, 1847. When Mr. Seyller was but eight years of age, his father emigrated to the United States and came to Naperville, this State. His father was a farmer by occupation, and soon after settling at the latter place, removed to Henry County and located on a farm.

Mr. Seyller was reared on the farm, receiving such advantages as were afforded by the common schools in the locality where he resided. He worked on the farm until 1868, when, having attained his majority, he went to Annawan, Henry County, this State, and there engaged in the hardware business, in company with Herman Herschberger, with whom he remained in partnership until 1872, when he sold out. He then came to Prophetstown and was in the employ of W. E. Suthard in the capacity of a tinner. He remained with him about nine months, when, in company with his brother-in-law, August Clementz, he purchased the stock of Mr. Suthard, and conducted the partnership business about nine years, when Mr. Seyller bought out his partner and has since conducted the business alone. In 1874, while the partnership was still in existence, they built the building (24 x 74, two stories and cellar) which Mr. Seyller now occupies. In 1883, Mr. Seyller bought out the property; he carries a stock approximating \$10,000, and is doing a good and constantly increasing business, being the leading one of this kind in Prophetstown. The stock consists of a full line of hardware, stoves, cutlery, tinware, farming implements and farm machinery. His warehouse is nearly opposite his store building. He is also engaged in tin roofing and repairing, and keeps two assistants. Mr. Seyller is also the owner of 80 acres of land situated on section 31, Prophetstown Township,

which he cultivates. Religiously, he belongs to the Catholic Church, and socially, he is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Mr. Seyller was united in marriage, in Henry County, this State, Jan. 1, 1872, to Miss Catherine Clementz, a daughter of John and Lena Clementz. She was born in Naperville, Du Page Co., Ill., Nov. 25, 1848, and has borne her husband three children. Their record is as follows: Catherine, born Oct. 24, 1873; Nora, born Nov. 25, 1874; Martha, Aug. 7, 1876. Mr. Seyller has been a member of the City. Council four years and is acting in that capacity at the present time; he was also President of the Council one year.

dgar R. Beckwith, grocery and provision merchant at Albany, was born March 29, 1838, at Chazy, Clinton Co., N. Y. His father, Ransom Beckwith, was born in Vermont, and married Lois Graves, who was a native of Greenbush, Columbia Co., N. Y. Her father was a pioneer of Clinton County, and was the founder of the village of Chazy.

The Beckwith family removed about 1841 to Malone, N. Y., and after a residence there of two years, went to Madrid, in St. Lawrence County. Edgar obtained a good common-school education at Madrid, and studied three terms at the Academy at Potsdam. At 18 he began a contest with the world on his own responsibility, and came to Illinois in 1856. His health was poor, and he passed the winter of 1856 and 1857 in travel in Jo Daviess, and counties adjoining. In the following spring he went to Kane County, and remained there during the ensuing summer. He came to Albany in the autumn of 1857. Soon after, he obtained an appointment as surveyor on the Illinois & Grand Trunk Railroad, and acted in that capacity until the second year of the Civil War. Aug. 10, 1862, he enlisted in Co. C, 8th Ill. Cav. He served two years as a private, and in August, 1864, he was discharged by special order of the Secretary of War, to enlist as hospital steward in the regular army of the United States. He was stationed at the office of the provostmarshal in Philadelphia. June 24, 1865, he was

discharged by order of the President. He returned to Whiteside County in September, 1865, and located at Union Grove. He had lived there 18 months, when, in company with his brother, he bought a stock of hardware and transacted business there one year. In January, 1879, he and his brother bought a similar establishment at Albany. In 1874, the firm style became Beckwith & Quick, by the sale of the interest of Thomas Beckwith to Benjamin Quick. The senior partner sold out to Mr. Quick in 1880, and Mr. Beckwith engaged in his present business enterprise. He sold out soon after, but again established his trade in 1881. He has met with reasonable success in his mercantile ventures, and is the owner of a very pleasant residence, located at a desirable point on the bluffs of the river, and commanding a beautiful view of the Mississippi and country adjacent.

Mr. Beckwith was married Oct. 6, 1873, to Jennie E., daughter of Benjamin S. and Mary A. Quick. They have one child, Edgar Q. Mr. and Mrs. Quick are pioneer settlers of Whiteside County.

amuel Curry, deceased, a former resident of Garden Plain Township, and a farmer on sections 32 and 33, was born Nov. 4, 1833, in Allegheny Co., Pa. He was the eldest son of John and Jane (McRoberts) Curry. He was reared on the farm of his father, where he was born, and was educated in the common schools.

In October, 1856, he came from Pennsylvania to Whiteside County, and not long after, bought the wild land of which his farm was comprised when he took possession of it. He built a house on his property, and began to make the usual improvements without delay. He was a single man, and his house was occupied at first by the family of his brother, with whom he boarded. He was a man of industrious habits and an excellent manager. He put his farm in fine and valuable condition, and greatly increased the beauty of its appearance by setting out numerous trees.

Mr. Curry was married Feb. 17, 1875, to Hattie, daughter of Rev. Edward and Mary (Mathew) White, pioneers of Garden Plain Township, of whom a sketch appears elsewhere. Their only child is named Mary. Mr. Curry died March 17, 1885, (current year).

harles T. Pierce, proprietor of the Erie grist-mill, at Erie, is a son of Jonas and Fannie (Earle) Pierce, and was born in Royalston, Worcester Co., Mass., July 11, 1837. His father was a farmer by occupation and was a native of the same county, as was likewise his mother. His parent's family consisted of ten children, seven of whom are living, namely: William, Harriet, James, Charles T., George and Willard.

Charles T. was reared on the farm, assisting in the maintenance of the family and attending the common schools until he attained the age of manhood. He then came to Sycamore, De Kalb County, and engaged to work in a grist-mill, at that place, where he learned the business. He soon afterwards purchased an interest in the mill, and the firm name became Cox, Pierce & Block.

•Mr. Pierce continued in the mill until 1874, when he sold his interest in the same, and came to this county and purchased his present mill at Eric, and has since continued to run it. He has enlarged the mill from its original capacity, and at present can turn out 75 barrels of flour per day. He does custom work, grinds flour, feed, meal, etc., and usually employs two assistants.

Mr. Pierce was united in marriage in Sycamore, May 28, 1862, to Miss Emily J., daughter of Jesse C. and Phœbe Kellogg. She was born in Sycamore, Jan. 28, 1837, and has borne to Mr. Pierce five children, three of whom are living, namely: Mary, born May 7, 1870; Susan, born Feb. 18, 1873, and Catherine, born April 6, 1874. The names of the deceased children are James, born Aug. 8, 1863, and died Sept. 16, 1863; and Fannie, born Feb. 14, 1867, died in October, 1867. Mrs. Pierce's parents were among the early pioneers of De Kalb County, coming from Vermont and settling there at an early date, and she, Mrs. Pierce, was the first white child born in that county. She died in Erie, this county, March 15, 1877.

Mr. Pierce is a member of the Modern Woodmen

of America, and is one of the School Directors of Erie. His business is a good one, and is steadily increasing.

ames McGrath, farmer, section 25, Albany Township, was born March. 10, 1829, in the town of Lincoln, 60 miles from St. Johns, N. B., and is the third son of James and Elizabeth (Sewell) McGrath. He spent his boyhood and youth in his native province and was reared to agricultural pursuits. In 1854 he came to Whiteside County, and rented a farm in the township of Garden Plain, which he managed until 1858. In that year he moved to the section on which he has since lived, in Albany Township, which was then designated township 20, range 2. In 1860 he bought 120 acres of land, which has since been his property. He is now the owner of 600 acres, located on sections 25 and 26. His parents came with him to Albany Township and lived with him until their deaths, which occurred respectively in 1856 and 1884. Mr. McGrath is still a successful eluder of the wiles of matrimony, and it is feared is a confirmed bachelor.

oster H. Jones, deceased, formerly a farmer on section 26, Garden Plain Township, was born Aug. 6, 1832, in Saratoga Co., N.Y. He went to Columbus, Ohio, when he , was a young man, where he was a resident until 1854. He was married Aug. 17, of that year, to Elizabeth Cox, who was born in Adams Co., Ohio. In the same year he became a citizen of Whiteside County. He rented land in Garden Plain Township for five years after his removal to Illinois, and in 1859 he bought a parcel of land on section 26. Its improvements consisted of a log house, some fencing, and ten acres broken. The family occupied the log house about four years, when the proprietor built a fine frame house, and he has since erected large and valuable farm buildings to suit the needs of his business; and he has also set out numerous trees of various descriptions. He continued the purchase of land, and at the time of his death

he was the owner of 360 acres, in excellent condition for prosperous agriculture. His widow still occupies the homestead. Albert, John C., Charles H., Ernest E. and Cora Edna are the names of the children who survive. Mary died in infancy. Frank was born Aug. 7, 1857, and was killed on the cars at Mendota, Ill., Nov. 29, 1882. Maggie was born March 31, 1859. She married Ira Clough and settled in Burlingame, Kan., where she died Feb. 22, 1883. Albert is married and lives in Garden Plain Township. John C. is the manager of the homestead, in which he is assisted by Ernest.

The parents of Mrs. Jones were natives respectively of New York and Ohio.

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amuel M. Whitcomb, living at Albany in retirement, was born July 22, 1816, in Grafton, N. H. Benjamin Whitcomb, his father, was a native of the same place, and was of unmixed English origin. Benjamin Whitcomb, father of the latter, was a Major in

the War of the Revolution. Sarah (Young) Whitcomb, mother of Samuel, was born in Grafton, of Scotch parents. Her mother was a sister of Gen. Wolf, hero of Quebec, and died in Grafton, aged 113 years.

In 1824 the father removed to New Hampshire, Scioto Co., Ohio. Samuel was then eight years of age, and when he was fourteen he went to Cincinnati to live with a brother. While there he served an apprenticeship as a millwright. After four years spent in the acquisition of his trade he operated four years as a journeyman, traveling through many States in the pursuit of, his business, as was then the custom. He first came to Illinois in 1835 and proceeded to Iowa, where he was engaged in the survey of the western boundary of the State or Territory. In the course of his travels he was occupied a portion of the time as an engineer on the steamboats on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

Mr. Whitcomb located in Albany, in 1849. April 1, 1850, he started for California by the overland route, and reached the land of gold Aug. 12, following, making the journey principally on foot. After a stay of two years he returned to Illinois, by way of the Isthmus of Panama and New Orleans. After

when a farm was purchased on section 16, in the same township. A frame house was built, to which the family removed, aud which formed a homestead until 1866. In that year the elder Millikan sold the place to his son F. W., our subject, and bought a residence in Lyndon village. He died Aug. 18, 1880. His wife died March 20, 1875. They had eight children, four of whom are now deceased. Those living are Ellen D., who married G. W. Fitch, of Lyndon (see sketch); Martha A. is the wife of Capt. John Whallon (see sketch); Frank S. is a Congregational clergyman, and has a charge at Maquoketa, Jackson Co., Iowa. Frederick W. is the youngest.

He was reared in the midst of pioneer conditions, which marked the period of his birth and boyhood in Whiteside County. The first event of importance in his history was that of his marriage to Emma P. Stone, which took place March 26, 1863. Mrs. Millikan was born at New Boston, Hillsborough Co., N. H., and came with her parents, Thomas J. and Phebe F. (Peabody) Stone, to Whiteside County in 1858. They have lived on the Millikan estate, adjoining the village of Lyndon, since their marriage. Mr. Millikan has owned the property since 1866. William F. and Edward S. are the names of the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Millikan.

acob L. Parker, deceased, formerly a farmer of Garden Plain Township, was the second son of Abel and Eleanor (Howe) Parker, of whom a sketch is given on another page. He was born Feb. 27, 1814, in the town of Wells, Rutland Co., Vt. He was an operator in a woolen mill in his native town, and was engaged in the same establishment, coloring and fulling cloth, until 1836. In that year the family removed to Whiteside County. Jacob was next the oldest and came on the lakes in charge of the household fixtures.

On his arrival in Illinois, he made a claim on section 15 of Garden Plain Township, but made his home with his parents until he was married. He was a mechanic by natural gift, having an intuitive knowledge of the use of tools, and he found general employ as a carpenter and in repairs of various kinds.

He was united in marriage in March, 1839, to

Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Carpenter) Baker. She was born Aug. 17, 1823, in Queen Anne Co., Md. David Parker, the older brother of Mr. Parker, whose sketch and portrait are presented on other pages, had a claim on section 15, on which a log-house had been built, and of this the newly married people took possession. A year later, Mr. Parker built a hewn-log house, which then constituted the aristocratic type of dwelling, and on its completion took possession with his family. Some of the earliest religious services held in the township were conducted in the same building. Mr. Parker had commenced the improvements on his land, and, after moving into his house, devoted his entire attention to placing his estate under good cultivation. He erected suitable buildings as time advanced, and at the time of his decease the property had greatly advanced in attractiveness and value. He died March 4, 1881.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker had six children, whose record is as follows: Mary Eleanor is the wife of Delos Parker, of Garden Plain Township; Hiram lives in Central City, Col.; James L. resides at home; Edwin lives in Sanborn, O'Brien Co., Iowa; Evaline is the wife of John Hodges; Lizzie died in infancy.

harles Humaston, a farmer residing on section 34, Prophetstown Township, and the proprietor of 120 acres of land located thereon, is a native of New York, in which State, in the town of Vienna, Oct. 2, 1838, he was born. His father, Ephraim Humaston,

was also a native of that State, and was born in the same house as was his son Charles, July 9, 1809; he died on the homestead now owned by Charles Humaston, May 18, 1880. The mother of the subject of this notice, *nee* Francis Pember, was a native of Connecticut, in which State she was born Feb. 14, 1809. The parents' family comprised nine children, four of whom yet survive: Theodocia C., Charles, Annice and Francis, all farmers and residing in this county.

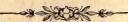
In 1867 Mr. Charles Humaston came West, and located in Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, where he had procured a farm, comprising 160 acres. He resided there until 1864, when he removed to Aurora, this State, and engaged in farming in that vicinity for one year. In 1865 he made another remove, com-

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P. Glafsburne 0.9

ing to Prophetstown Township, this county, where he rented land from George P. Richmond, and cultivated the same for a period of four years. He then bought land, 160 acres, on the Rock River bottom, which he cultivated until 1871, when he sold it and bought his present farm of 120 acres, located as stated. He now has a nice farm under a good state of cultivation, with good residence, outbuildings, etc., and in addition to his homestead place, has 160 acres on section 25. Since 1871, he has spent nearly seven years in Colorado, where he is interested to a considerable extent, in mining property. His interest in the estate consists in stock in the Hope, the Cross, and also the Lookout gold and silver mines. Socially, he is a member of the Order of Masonry, the I. O. O. F. and the Knights Templars.

Mr. Charles Humaston formed a matrimonial alliance in Prophetstown Township. May 9, 1871, with Miss Helen, daughter of Alden and Harriet M. Tuller. She died Oct. 14, 1871, without issue, and Mr. Charles Humaston was again united in marriage Nov. 16, 1880, in Denver, Col., to Sarah Weber, born in Troy, N. Y. One child has been born of the latter union, Fanny A. Humaston, Aug. 31, 1881.



ohn W. Glassburn, senior member of the firm of Glassburn & Son, at Tampico, was born June 26, 1835, in Gallia County, Ohio. John Glassburn, his father, was a native of Virginia, and was descended from German ancestors. His parents removed their family to Ohio when he was a small boy, and he grew to the estate of manhood in the Buckeye State. He was married in Vinton County, to Jane Fee. She was the daughter of an Ohio farmer, whose family were early settlers in the State of New York. The elder Glassburn resided in Gallia County till 1867, when he removed to the township of Hahnaman and settled on a farm. The father died there, in the fall of 1870, aged 64 years. The mother is yet living, and is a member of the family of her son in Hahnaman Township. She is about 74 years of age.

Mr. Glassburn attained to manhood under the authority of his parents, and acquired a fair education, though school facilities were limited, indeed. June 14, 1854, he was married in his native county

to Olive Johnston, the daughter of Andrew and Olive (Weed) Johnston. She was born in January, 1838, in Gallia County, Ohio, whither her parents removed from the State of New York, in the pioneer period of Ohio. They were residents there until their deaths. Two of six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Glassburn Thomas, the oldest son, is a partner are deceased. with his father in the banking business and the grain trade, at Tampico. Jennie married William G. Reeve, and they reside at Peru, Ill. Mr. Reeve is Vice-President of the First National Bank at that May is the wife of Silas C. Hovey, of place. Independence, Iowa. Silas H. is a real-estate agent. Fred lives with his parents. John E. and Ina are deceased.

Mr. Glassburn located in Tampico about two years after his marriage. He located on a claim of 80 acres of wild land, which was the condition of most of the surrounding country. Later he bought 120 acres lying in Bureau County, adjoining Tampico Township.

In 1861 he sold his estate and purchased 80 acres on each of sections 14 and 15, where he was the first permanent settler. In March, 1872, the Clinton Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was completed, and the line of the survey led through his land. Mr. Glassburn succeeded in inducing the corporation to lay the depot grounds in the center of his farm, for which he paid \$2,000, and he laid out the village, which he named after the township. When the road was open for transit, he established the business in which he has since been interested, and in May, 1882, he built and organized, with W. W. Craddock, the. Tampico Bank, of Glassburn & Craddock, and was elected President of the bank. He first formed a partnership with Marcus Bryant, and later with his son, Thomas, on the latter becoming of age. Their lines of business include traffic in grain, stock, flour, coal, salt, real estate, and their establishment is supplied with all fixtures and conveniences for the transaction of their business, which covers several hundred thousand dollars in value in the course of a year. J. W. owns about 1,400 acres of land. The elevator connected with their business has a capacity of about 30,000 bushels, and they held at one time 150,000 bushels of corn. Mr. Glassburn had all of his farm platted in the village of Tampico. He is the founder of Tampico, and has ever been alive to its permanent

well-being, and it is to-day the "apple of his eye." His efforts have made it a convenient shipping point for the produce of the vicinity. Mr. Glassburn is a Democrat. He has held various local township offices. His wife and children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

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Accompanying the foregoing sketch, there is given very appropriately a lithographic portrait of Mr. Glassburn, on the page just preceding.

enry G. Moss, Supervisor of Fenton Township (1885), was. born Jan. 14, 1826, in Bedford Co., Tenn., near the city of Nashville. His father, William Moss, was a native of Tennessee, and married Rachel Bratton, who was born in Virginia. His parents came in the first year of his life to Illinois, moving according to the primitive fashion of those times with horses and a pioneer wagon. They settled seven miles northwest of Jacksonville, in Morgan Co., Ill., where they were among the first permanent settlers. The father bought a tract of wild land from the Government, built a log-house, and settled to add his iota to the development of the common wealth of Illinois. The senior Moss died there May 8, 1876, aged 82 years. His wife's death preceded his nearly 30 years, as she died in 1848. Their family record is one of the most remarkable, their children numbering 17, and all were living at the time of the birth of the youngest.

Mr. Moss is the eighth in order of birth, and he passed his youth in the midst of pioneer conditions, which allowed little latitude save for labor and privation. The first important event in his life was his leap into matrimony. His marriage to Elizabeth Eads took place Nov. 19, 1851. She was born in Madison, Ind. They settled in Union Grove Township in 1853, taking possession of a portion of unimproved land, on which they began to make the usual efforts to reclaim a farm. They sold the property in 1855, and bought a farm on which some improvements had been made. It was located on section 8, and the family were its occupants until 1867. In that year they again sold, and bought 400 acres of land on sections 9 and 4 in the township of Fenton. Since his removal to the farm on which he now resides he has been chiefly interested in stock farming. In 1881 he was elected Supervisor, and has been successively re-elected since.

Following is the record of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Moss: Emily C. is the wife of Sidney C. Covert, of Sterling; Alice E. married Millard F. Austin, of Cloud Co., Kan.; Lydia M. is Mrs. M. D. Allen, of Fenton Township; Eliza B. is the wife of A. F. Pinkley, and they reside in Nebraska; Charles N. is the next in order; George. H. is a farmer in Cloud Co., Kan.; Carrie E., who married E. A. Sikes, and Nellie J. are the youngest.

Mr. Moss is one of the substantial citizens of Fenton Township, and he enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow townsmen.

amuel W. Spangler, farmer on section 21, Garden Plain Township, was born April 14, 1820, in Rapho Township, Lancaster County, Pa., and is the third son of Daniel and Catharine (Wyland) Spangler. The parents were both born in Lancaster County.

Mr. Spangler acquired a complete knowledge ot the various details of the business pertaining to a flour mill. which he began to learn at 19, and which he followed in Lancaster County, in 1844. In the fall of that year he went to Wayne County, Ind., where he engaged in the same capacity through the winter following. He returned to Pennsylvania, and was a resident there until 1847, when he went a second time to Wayne County, Ind., and passed four years in the management of a flour-mill near Centerville.

In 1851, he came to Whiteside County and bought 80 acres of land on section 21, of Garden Plain Township. He is now a prosperous and progressive farmer, on the same estate upon which he first located on coming to Illinois. A house has been built upon this, to which additions have been made, and other requisite farm buildings have been erected. The proprietor has also planted hedges and set out ornamental trees. The farm contains 120 acres, all

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inclosed, and Mr, Spangler is also the owner of 10 acres of timber.

He was married March 16, 1848, to Mary, daughter of Ephraim J. and Margaret (Trindle) Merritt. She was born Dec. 11, 1829, in Wayne County, Ind. They have 10 children living, Washington, Nancy, William, Edward, Lincoln, Albert, Newton, Lawrence, Mary J., Samuel and Arthur. Orlando, third in order of birth, died in 1860, aged six years.

dwin P. Gibbs, a farmer on section 20, Lyndon Township, was born July 13, 1838, in Hornby Township, Steuben Co., N. Y. He is the oldest surviving child of Alanson and Sophronia (Gaylord) Gibbs. His father was born in Rutland Co., Vt., and accompanied his parents in his young manhood to Steuben County. He was there married to the daughter of Marcus and Lydia (Pond) Gaylord, and they had six children, of whom two are living. Mr. Gibbs has one surviving sister, Mrs. Lydia A. Robinson, of Morrison.

The family remained in Hornby Township until 1845. In 1843 the senior Gibbs visited Whiteside County; and, in 1844, he came again and secured a claim on section 11, in the township now called Lyndon. The farm included 20 acres in tillage and had a farm house. Mr. Gibbs remained to put in a crop, and in the fall of the same year went back to New York. He started for his new home in the spring of 1845, and on reaching Chicago bought a span of horses with which he brought his family to Lyndon Township. They occupied the farm until 1849, when it was leased to a tenant and Mr. Gibbs became the manager of the hotel at Lyndon, in which he continued until his death, in August, 1854. He was a Whig in political opinion and became a pronounced Abolitionist. He and his wife were members of the Congregational Church.

Mr. E. P. Gibbs was seven years old when his parents came to Illinois, and he was 16 when his father died. His mother continued to manage the hotel two years, and he aided her as best he could. In 1856 he went to Kansas, in company with Gen.

"Ji:n" Lane, as a Free-State settler, and remained there one summer, taking a claim while there, in Brown County, which strengthened his principles as an Abolititionist. He came back to Lyndon and attended school in the winter of 1856 and 1857. In the spring ensuing, he went to the pineries of Wisconsin, and was occupied through the summer in rafting. He attended school in Lyndon another winter, and afterwards aided in farming on the homestead on section 11. In the fall of 1858 he went to Victoria Co., Texas, where he was employed in a hotel and as a stage-driver and in other occupations, and was there through the excitement preceding the outbreak of the movement of Secession. In August, 1861, he made his way across the country home to Lyndon.

Dec. 25, 1862, Mr. Gibbs was married to Lucy Church. She was born in Portage, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1839, and died in 1874, leaving four children—Bradford L., Mabelle, Augusta and Reid. Mr. Gibbs was again married Dec. 30, 1875, to Emma Heilman, and they are the parents of the following children: Ed., Erwin and Anne Maud. Mrs. Gibbs is a native of Germany.

At the time of his first marriage, Mr. Gibbs took possession of the homestead which he has since occupied. It contains 240 acres in good agricultural condition, and the proprietor is interested in raising stock and grain.

ohn P. Aylsworth, one of the progressive and representative citizens, as well as prosperous and energetic farmers of Whiteside County, residing on section 27, in the township of Prophetstown, and the proprietor of 444 acres of land in the township, was born in Oneida County, Lee Township, New York May 19, 1841. His father, John B., was a carpenter and joiner by occupation, and died in the State of New York March 3, 1877. His mother died when John P. was four years of age, leaving two children, of which the subject of this notice is the

In 1865 Mr. Aylsworth came West and located

oldest.

in Prophetstown Township. He worked by the month two years on a farm, then rented land two years, when he purchased 221 acres of the farm on which he at present resides, and to which he has added by subsequent purchases until at the present time he is the proprietor of 444 acres. He rents a portion of his land and cultivates the remainder. He makes a specialty of Short-horn cattle and Clydesdale, Morgan and English coach horses. He has one thoroughbred bull, registered number 19,765, raised in Lexington, Ky. He has some 15-16ths and others 1/2 and 3/4 bloods, and in all has 83 head of cattle and 18 head of horses. He has a fine stallion named Clyde, 1/2 Black-Hawk Morgan and 1/2 Clydesdale, which he raised from a colt. He has also sold a number of fine horses. He has a nice flock of sheep, usually numbering about 50 head, and also about 100 head of hogs.

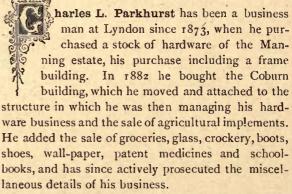
Mr. Aylsworth was united in marriage in Sterling, this county, Dec. 25, 1866, to Miss Helen Field. She is a daughter of Samuel and Olive (Paddock) Field, born in Ava Township, Oneida Co., N. Y., April 21, 1851. They have three children, Eva Anna, born Oct. 3, 1868; Ella Evangeline, born Feb. 15, 1873; George Samuel, Jan. 27, 1883.

coseph C. Snyder, farmer, section 24, Albany Township, was born July 18, 1844, in the same township, of which he has been a citizen since the time he reached the period of his privileges as such, and where he spent the years of his boyhood and youth. He is the son of Joseph and Nancy (Clark) Snyder.

At the age of r8 Mr. Snyder entered the military service of the United States. He enlisted in the same month in which he reached that age, in Co. F, 93d Ill. Vol. Inf. and continued in service during the war. He was under rebel fire in the battles at Jackson, Miss., Raymond, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg and Missionary Ridge. At the lastnamed contest his ankle was broken by a minie ball, and he was disabled for six months. He rejoined his command at Goldsboro, N. C., and accompanied his regiment to Washington, where he was a participant in the grand review.

On obtaining his discharge, he came back to Whiteside County, and engaged in farming in Garden Plain Township. He was married in October, 1866, to Mary H., daughter of William and Harriet Ewing, and took up his residence on his father's farm, a portion of which was under his management until his removal to Albany, where he bought a livery stable. After two years' attention to that enterprise, he rented a farm in the Township of Newton, which he conducted until 1875. In that year he bought the farm of which he is still the owner and occupant. It comprises 160 acres of land and is all fenced and in advanced cultivation, The buildings are of a good class, and the appearance and the value of the farm are much increased by the fruit and shade trees.

Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have four children, namely: Fannie H., Minnie, Mabel and Myrtle.



Mr. Parkhurst was born March 27, 1840, in Siloam, Madison Co., N. Y. His parents, Uzual and Mary (Curtis) Parkhurst, were born in New York. His mother died when he was four years old, and at 12 years of age he became a farm assistant near Oswego, where he obtained employment at \$5 a month. Eighteen months afterward, in 1854, he came to Whiteside County, having a brother-in-law, George B. Day, at Round Grove. He remained with his relatives six months, when he engaged as a clerk with Scott & Russell in the sale of groceries and hardware and operated in their interests one year. He then went to Morrison, where he was employed

three years in a restaurant. Sept. 17, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, 34th Ill. Vol. Inf. In his service, which covered a period of three years, he was a participant in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth and Stone River. He was captured by the Rebels at the last named and was taken to Libby prison at Richmond. He was paroled six months later, and went to St. Louis, where he remained until exchanged. He rejoined his command at Murfreesboro and was in action at Atlanta and Jonesboro. He was discharged Sept. 17, 1864, at Atlanta, and returned to Whiteside County. He engaged in farming, but was compelled by poor health to devote his attention to other employ. In 1867 he embarked in a mercantile enterprise at Erie, in which he was interested at that point one year, removing in 1868 to Sterling. He prosecuted the same business there one year and went thence to Round Grove, whence he transferred his relations to Lyndon in 1873, as stated. Mr. Parkhurst is engaged in the active prosecution of a popular and successful trade, for which he is fitted by nature and training.

He was married to Elizabeth Shoeman in 1865, and they have had eight children—Burtie, Willliam, Ceola, Matie, Frank, Freddie, Jennie and Winnie. Freddie died in infancy.

ion B. Bull, a farmer residing on section 34, Ustick Township, is a son of John W. and Huldah (Wilson) Bull, and was born in the township in which he at present resides, Sept. 19, 1858. For a sketch of his father, see biography of J. W. Bull in another part of this work.

Bion B. Bull, the subject of this biographical notice, was reared on his father's farm, where he remained alternating his labors thereon by attendance at the common schools, until he attained the age of 19 years, when he set forth upon the sea of adversity to fight the battles of life alone. He worked out by the month farming, and continued that vocation for about three years, in the State of Iowa, after which he returned to Ustick Township, and rented land, which he cultivated for his own individual benefit. He has, since boyhood days or until the age spoken of, been constantly engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Bull was united in marriage in Ustick Township, Feb. 26, 1885, to Miss Maggie, daughter of James and Jane (McKee) Jemison. She was born in Ustick Township, Jan. 17, 1864. Politically Mr. Bull is an advocate of the principles of the Republican party.



uilford Langford, farmer, resident on section 12, Albany Township, was born Dec. 27, 1836, in Waterford, Fulton Co. Ill. Asa Langford, his father, was born in

Alabama and accompanied his parents about 1805 to the Territory of Illinois. They located near Carmi in White County, where they were among the earliest to make a permanent location. The senior Langford was married there, and about 1815 he went to Fulton County with his family, then including his wife and two children. He became interested in the river service and soon obtained a position as pilot, rising later to that of Captain. He was in the Black Hawk War and held the rank of Second Lieutenant. He died in Fulton County, April 6, 1862. Nancy (Nevitt) Langford, his wife, was the daughter of Wm. Nevitt, one of the first pioneers of Albany in Whiteside County. She died in 1868. Four of their seven children are now living (1885). The eldest is a member of the current Legislature of Illinois. A sketch of Wm. Nevitt, who was a pioneer of Whiteside County, is given elsewhere.

Mr. Langford was the sixth child of his parents in order of birth, and was 14 when his father settled in Albany. Four years later he was attached to the corps of Frink & Walker, stage route proprietors, between Chicago and Albany, in the capacity of roadmaster. After operating in their interests one year, he engaged as an engineer in a steam saw-mill, where he was occupied two years. The succeeding seven years he rafted on the Mississippi River. He had acquired some property and was comfortably located at Albany, when the tornado of June 3, 1860, which ruined the village, swept away his accumulations and

left him with the privilege of beginning the world anew. He went to Bureau County and rented land, which he continued to manage two years. At the expiration of that time he took possession of some land left him by his father, situated on section 19. Three years later he sold the place and bought a homestead on section 12, where he has since operated with success. He now owns 500 acres, all in good agricultural condition with excellent buildings.

Mr. Langford was married April 23, 1859, to Emeline Valentine. She was born in Monmouth, N. J., and is the daughter of Wm. and Julia A. Valentine. Guilford J. and Frank are the names of the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Langford. Frank received \$roo per month as stenographer when only 19 years old.

ecker Miller, a pioneer of Whiteside County, of 1837, is living in retirement on his farm on section 25, Jordan Township. He is a citizen of the United States by adoption, having been born in Oldenburg, Germany, April 6, 1820. P. E. Miller, his father, was a native of Germany, and was the son of a manufacturer of linseed oil, who was a native of Friesland, Hanover, Germany, where he died many years ago. He was the earliest ancestor known in the paternal line. The family is, and has been for several generations, remarkable for strong, stalwart men. The father of Becker Miller was the youngest of a large family of children. He was gifted with a brilliant intellect and a strong proclivity for study, which he indulged through the succeeding years of his life. The peasants of the Duchy of Oldenburg were very poor; and in unproductive years, when the scarcity of food threatened famine, and they were reduced to suffering, it was their custom to make their distresses known to the Duke of Oldenburg by petition, and the senior Miller was selected not only to prepare the document, but also to present it to the dignitary who formed the head of the local government. The accomplishments and fine character of the messenger won the sincere friendship of the Duke. Mr. Miller, senior, married Theda Remmers, who was

born in Oldenburg, and was a farmer's daughter. Her father was possessed of a fine estate, and was of a deeply religious character. He was made the victim of unscrupulous friends, and lost his wealth. His family have been noted for remarkable tenacity of life.

In 1837 the parents came with five children to the United States. Elizabeth, the eldest child, remained in Germany until 1866, when she came to America. Christina married John Abels, and died in the province where she was born. The children who accompanied the parents to this country were named Siebold, Emke D., Anthony F., Becker and Henry. With the exception of the oldest son, who was a miller by profession, the sons were all farmers. The family settled in Cass Co., Ill., in 1837, where the father died in September of the same year, aged 58 years. He was buried in that county, and in the next year the mother, with her five sons, came to Lee County, and settled in Palmyra Township. They bought a claim in 1838, which they secured from the Government when the land came into market in 1843, and had the proud privilege of knowing that they paid in full for the land they owned. They settled in Lee County, before the township had a name, and when Dixon had no existence, save as Dixon's Ferry, the name given to the little cluster of insignificant dwellings on the site of the now beautiful city.

Mr. Miler was married Sept. 19, 1852, in Palmyra Township, to Elizabeth M. Thummel, the youngest child of the Rev. Christian B. and Elizabeth M. (Cox) Thummel. She had two brothers: William, the oldest, lives on a farm in Worth Co., Mo. Charles died when he was a babe. Mrs. Miller was born Dec. 5, 1835, in the city of Utica, N. Y. She was 10 days of age when her mother died Her father was again matried, May 17, 1837, in the State of New York, to Catherine Lattin, and the two motherless children were reared by their step-mother.

In 1846 the family came to Illinois, and settled in Palmyra Township, in Lee County. The father died there, May 24, 1881. He was 80 years of age. and spent 50 years in active, efficient ministerial labor. He was a reliable man, and won universal confidence. For fifteen years before his death he was Treasurer of the Farmers' Life Insurance Com-

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pany. His wife is still living, and is the mother of five children: Anson E., Charles, George, Warren and Catherine. The children of Becker Miller and his wife are recorded as follows: Emma C. married Henry Montillon, and lives in Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Adaline E. married Samuel Wailk, and lives on the homestead; Ella M. married William Emory, and they are farmers in Boone Co., Iowa; George W. B. lives in Kansas; Frederick L. is a resident of Marshall Co., Iowa; and Jessie L. lives at home.

After the marriage of Mr. Miller he located on a farm in Palmyra Township, of which he became the owner, and which he sold in 1853. In the fall of the same year he removed to Jordan Township, and bought an improved farm on section 25, where he is now the owner of 260 acres of land, which he has redeemed from its original condition. He has given much attention to stock-growing. He is considered a skillful and progressive farmer. Mr. Miller is a Democrat. During the War of the Rebellion he served two years as Supervisor, and devoted his energies effectively to the prosecution of a draft in his township. He has held other responsible official positions. For many years he and his wife have been members of the Lutheran Church.



obert R. Murphy, farmer, Garden Plain Township, was born Feb. 14, 1836, in Adams Co., Ohio. His parents removed in 1852 to Whiteside County. He was then 16 years of age, and he resided with them until his marriage. Eliza J. Armstrong became his wife, March 9, 1859. She was born Oct. 8, 1835, in Franklin Co., Pa., and died in Garden Plain Township in 1878. She left five children, namely: Addie married E. A. Harrington and they live at La Moille; D. Edgar is a resident in Ustick Township; Samuel, Bertha and Frances M. are the names of the three youngest, in order of birth. Mr. Murphy was married a second time, to Lorinda Casselman, March 25, 1880. She was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y.

At the time of his first marriage, he located on 80 acres of land on section 27, since which time he has been occupied continuously in its improvement. A new dwelling has been erected on the place, in addition to the pursuits common to mixed husbandry, Mr. Murphy has been for some years interested in the cultivation of small fruit, including grapes, cherries and apples. He is also the owner of a fine apiary, comprising 85 colonies of bees. In 1880 he embarked in the creamery business, in which he is operating with success.

Mr. Murphy is reaping the reward of his industry, frugality and thrift, and is a valuable citizen in his township.

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aron Porter Holt, M. D., deceased, formerly a medical practitioner at Lyndon, was born Oct. 8, 1808, in Holden, Worcester Co., Mass. His father was named Amos Holt, and he was the third son. The latter was reared on the paternal homestead and re-

ceived a commons-chool education. In youth he was apprenticed to learn the business of a machinist. but he devoted his entire leisure to study. In 1835, when 27, he began to read medicine, and in 1840 opened an office at Andover, Essex Co., N. Y., employing the botanic and eclectic systems. In 1841 he went to Lowell, Mass., where he kept an infirmary six years, and met with results entirely satisfactory. He grew dissatisfied with city life and went to Palmyra, Jefferson Co., Wis., where he transacted business for a brief period. In 1847 he came to Lyndon. Two years later he was seized with a hemorrhage of the lungs, and suffered from the consequences nearly a year. He was a consumptive by inheritance, his mother, brothers and sisters having been victims of the disease. Through careful treatment he recovered his health. As soon as he had sufficiently recovered to resume business, he obtained a homeopathic library and the remedies prescribed by that school of medicine; and after careful investigation by experiment, he adopted that method of practice. In 1856 he was graduated at the Homeopathic College, at Cleveland, O., acquitting himself with honor in his examination. He used no other system in his latter practice. Dr. Holt was a member of the first Homeopathic Medical Society that

was organized in Illinois. He also was one of the foremost citizens of Lyndon in affording support to all projects that promised substantial or permanent benefit to the general welfare. He was one of the proprietors of the Railroad Addition to Lyndon, platted in 1869, and in 1874 was made one of the first Board of Trustees when the village was incorporated, the first meeting of that body being held at his home May 2d.

He was married Dec. 2, 1829, to Clarissa Huse, of Chester, N. H. She died in September, 1864. Dr. Holt's second marriage, to Rosetta M. Mitchell, occurred in August, 1865. She was born in Aurora, Erie Co., N. Y. By the first marriage there were six children, but three of whom are living. Lucius is a medical practitioner at Marshalltown, Iowa. Luella A. is the wife of George L. Coburn. Mary Lowell is married to Atwater Day, of Boston, Mass. James H., the youngest son of the earlier marriage, was born Aug. 9, 1843. He was a bugler in the military service of his country during the Rebellion, and died during his period of enlistment. Charlotte M., Amos W., Kittie B., Arthur M. and Aaron P. are the children of the later marriage of Dr. Holt.

He died March 6, 1876, after an illness of two years. He prescribed for visiting patients until a week previous to his death.

ohn M. Overholser, general farmer, section 9, Genesee Township, was born Jan. 19, 1854. He is the son of Martin and Barbara (Arford) Overholser, of whom an account is given in connection with that of Christian Overholser.

The subject of this personal record was reared and educated in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, where he was born. He was employed on his father's farm until he had passed his twentieth birthday, and until the removal of the family to Illinois. They located on section 9, where the son entered into the work of improving a new farm, in which he was engaged until he established himself as the independent head of a family. He formed a matrimonial alliance with Lydia, daughter of Jacob and Anna (Overholser) Cron, in Wysox, Cartoll Co., Ill. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and were brought up in Harrison Co., Ohio. After their marriage they went to Sandusky County, and afterwards to Wood County, in the same State. Mrs. Overholser was born there April 18, 1833. She was 19 years of age when her father made a transfer of his family and business relations to Carroll Co., Ill. To her and her husband five children have been born, Elizabeth A. is the wife of C. Vincent, of Coleta. (They have one child, Myrtle.) Martin married Anna M. Dull, and lives at home. Clara J. married Howard Hawkins, of Clyde Township. Rebecca A. and James C. are the two youngest children.

Mr. Overholser is the owner of 117 acres of land, which he purchased after his marriage, and he has devoted the greatest part of his time and energies to its improvement. He has erected creditable farm buildings. In political faith and adherence he is a Republican. He belongs to the United Brethren Church, of which his wife is also a member.

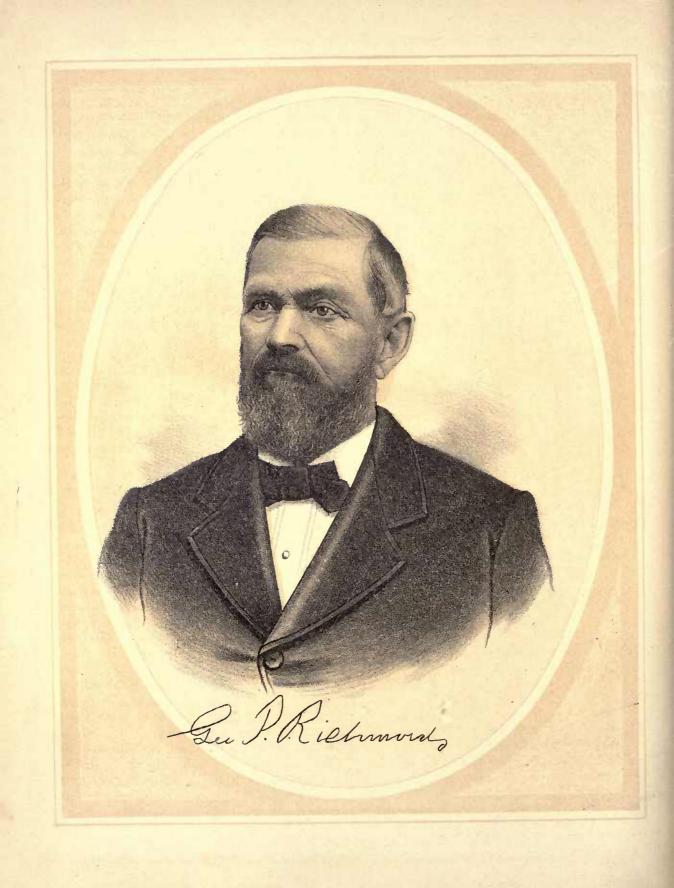


aniel Nicenwanger is a farmer on section 31, Garden Plain Township. He was born in Ligonier Township, Westmoreland Co., Pa., July 2, 1834. His paternal descent is of German, and his father, Joseph Nicenwanger, was born in Cumberland Co., Pa. His mother, Margaret Hull, before her marriage, was of English origin, and was born in Allegheny Co., Pa. The father conducted a home of public entertainment in the village of Mill Creek, Pa., and he also owned a farm, which he managed.

The son operated as his father's assistant in both his business interests. He was married July 2, 1857, to Jane Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Lowrey. She was born June 22, 1835, in the town of Ligonier, Westmoreland Co., Pa., of mixed German and Scotch ancestry.

The newly married people passed the first year subsequent to their marriage on the homestead farm of the senior Nicenwanger, after which they settled on a farm, of which they were the occupants until

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA



1862. In August of that year, the husband enlisted as a Corporal in the military service in the State of Illinois, and went to Connellsville. At that place he was transferred to the Quartermaster's Department and served six months. His term of enlistment having expired, he was discharged in February, 1864. He re-enlisted in the regular army as a private. He was assigned to a position on the signal service department under Capt. Russel Pennis. He was soon after promoted to the rank of Sergeant and served till August, 1865, when he was honorably discharged, and returned to Westmoreland County.

In 1866 he came to Rock Island Co., Ill., to assume the duties as superintendent of the property known as the McCormick stock farm, which he managed five years. He afterward rented the same farm, and conducted his interests there two years. Meanwhile he bought the farm he now occupies in Garden Plain Township. It includes 120 acres, has a good outfit of buildings, and is under an excellent grade of cultivation. Its improvements includes one of the finest apple orchards in the county and a large assortment of varieties of small fruits.

Mr. Nicenwanger belongs to the Post Captain Mack, G. A. R., at Albany, to Lodge No. 66, A. F. and A. M., to the A. O. U. W., of Garden Plain, and to the Forest Camp of Modern Woodmen. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Their children are named Anna, Grace, Etta and Joseph Edgar. The elder is the wife of William Drury, of Garden Plain Township.



eorge P. Richmond, one of the leading agriculturists of Whiteside County, and a prominent stock-hörse raiser, residing on section 35, Prophetstown, was born in Adams Township, Berkshire Co., Mass., Oct. 24, 1827. His parents, John and Chloe Richmond, were New Englanders, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of Massachusetts. In the carly part of his life, his father was a farmer, but later engaged in mercantile business. He died in 1838. His mother died in Berkshire County in 1841. They were the parents of four children, all of whom are living: John, the eldest, is a farmer in Adams Township, Mass.; Mary, wife of R. M. Cole, a merchant and farmer in Cheshire, Berkshire Co., Mass.; the subject of this sketch, the third in order of birth; and Rufus, farmer in Pittfield Township, Mass.

When ready to go into the world, to enter upon a business career for himself, Mr. Richmond looked for a wider field of operation than his native State offered. With thousands of others, he looked to the great and growing West, and in 1849 came to Illinois and located in Prophetstown Township, where he purchased 160 acres of land, located on section 26. He has been quite successful, and accumulated property, until he now has about 2,000 acres of land, in this township, besides a few village lots in Lyndon. When Mr. R. first came to this county he had but little money, all told only \$1,500; but by energy and the display of rare business ability, with which he is gifted, he has accumulated until he is now quite wealthy. Being one of the early settlers of the county, however, he endured much privation and had had many obstacles to contend with, in carrying forward his business, that the young men of today know little or nothing about When he first came he raised a number of cattle, and drove them all the way to the Chicago market.

Mr. Richmond is quite extensively engaged in stock-raising, usually buying a large number of young stock, which he raises and fattens for the market. He gives his special attention to the raising of horses, having at present over 100 head. The Hambletonians are his principal breed, of which he raises very fine and fast horses. He has been a prominent competitor in the fairs of his own county, and those of Chicago in the stock department, having exhibited some very fine colts and cattle at these exhibitions. He is a member of the Illinois Breeders' Association, and takes great interest in all matters pertaining to the development of farm stock.

Mr. Richmond was united in marriage in Prophetstown Township, Feb. 22, 1860, to Miss Sevilla, daughter of Edward and Orpha Gage. His wife was a native of this township and was born April 30, 1842. Mrs. Richmond died April 18, 1879. She was the mother of three chilcren, all born in Prophetstown Township. John, the oldest was born Sept. 24, 1861, resides at home and is interested with his father in the horses and other stock; Mary, wife of

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WHITESIDE COUNTY.

C. L. Passmore, a jeweler at Savanna, Ill. She was born Sept. 9, 1863; Harry B., born Feb. 25, 1871, now at home.

Not only as a representative agriculturist of the county, but as one who ranks with the leading men, we place a portrait of Mr. Richmond in this ALBUM, accompanying this sketch. It is engraved from a photograph recently taken.

acob L. Myers, resident on section 22, Genesee Township, has been a farmer all his active life, and is now living in retirement. He was born Nov. 29, 1829, in Carroll Co., Md. Joseph Myers, his father, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was of mixed German and English descent. He was a carder and fuller by trade, and worked at that business among the pioneers of Pennsylvania and Maryland. He is yet living in McDonough Co., Ill., and is 82 years of age. He married Mary Lehman, a native of York Co., Pa., and a descendant of the Pennsylvania Dutch. Her father was a carder and fuller, and also a farmer. She died in Pennsylvania, July 6, 1872, aged 69 years. She became the mother of seven sons and two daughters.

Mr. Myers continued to live in Maryland until he was six years of age, when his parents went to York Co., Pa., where he attended the common schools, and was reared to the age of 20 years on his father's farm. In 1849 he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a miller. He first passed a winter in that employ, working for \$30 for the season. He afterward received regular wages, following the same business about eight years.

He came during that period to Whiteside County, and located at the mouth of Buffalo Creek, in Juda Township, where Joseph M. Wilson's mill was in operation. He was married in 1857, and resided for a time at a point on section 33, Jordan Township, yet known as Bressler's Mill. A few months after locating there he removed to his farm in the same township. He had purchased previous to his marriage 80 acres of land, and on this he pursued his agricultural interests about seven years. He purchased 120 acres of land in Genesee Township, and, in 1864, took permanent possession of the place. He is now the owner of 526 acres in firstclass condition, and constituting one of the finest farms in Genesee Township, beautified and increased in value by its buildings. He also owns 40 acres of timber, and the same amount of pasture. He has been extensively interested in raising stock.

Mr. Myers was married Dec. 3, 1857, in Lee Co., Ill., to Nancy, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Moreland) Cohenour, natives respectively of Ireland and the Dominion of Canada. They were married in Huntington Co., Pa., and her father was a wagonmaker by occupation. Mrs. Myers was born Feb. 5, 1830, in Orbisonia, Huntington Co., Pa, and is one of a family of nine children. Her father removed with his family when she was 24 years of age, to the western part of Lee County. Four children that have been born to her and her husband are all married. Mary E., born Sept. 27, 1858, is the wife of Daniel Shank, of Genesee Township; Joseph E., born Nov. 28, 1859, married Mattie Runion; Ann Eliza, born Nov. 29, 1860, married Jacob Hager; John A., born Aug. 8, 1862, married Mary Swigart. They all live in Genesee Township.

The family are members of the Dunkard Church. Mr. Myers has been many years a Deacon, and has officiated four years as a minister. He is a Republican, and in his political connections is one of the most reliable citizens of his township. He has held several local offices.



rminius S. Round, a farmer on section 25, Fenton Township, is the son of George and Rebecca (Potter) Round. His father was born in Scituate, R. I., and went with his parents to the State of New York when he was 16 years of age. The mother's history was much the same. She died in Fenton at the home of her son. The senior Round had a large family and limited resources.

The son, who is the subject of this biographical notice, set out in his single-handed contest with the world when he was 14 years old. He was born

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Feb. 23, 1836, in Richfield, Otsego Co., N. Y. He hired out to a farmer in 1850, to work one season at \$5 a month. In the winter ensuing he did chores for his board and went to school. Two successive summers he worked for \$6 and \$8 a month, and went to school winters. He continued to operate in this method until he was twenty years of age. In 1856 he went to Grand Rapids, Mich., and worked on a farm one summer, teaching school in the winter following. The next year he took up a claim in Kansas, and lived thereon until fall, when he returned to the State of New York, and spent a year in farm labor. He next came to Grundy Co., Ill., and passed two years, teaching school winters. He went next to Missouri, and thence to Memphis, Tenn., where he remained about two months. He returned to Illinois, and reached Whiteside County June 10, 1859.

He was interested in farming until the breaking out of the Southern Rebellion, when he hastened back to his native State to enter the military service of the United States. He enlisted May 1, 1861, 20 days after the first gun of the insurgents was fired upon Fort Sumter. He enrolled in Co. G, 34th N. Y. Vol. Inf. He was in action at Fair Oaks, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, South Mountain, Antietam, and the Second Battle of Fredericksburg. Co. G went into the fight at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, with 35 men, and in less than five minutes after forming in line of battle nine men were killed and eight wounded. Mr. Round was shot through the right lung in the first volley, and before he could leave his position a canister shot passed through his left leg, and he was reported in the list of casualities as killed. He lay 26 hours on the field, during which time our own and the rebel line of battle passed over him three times in charging and recharging, and when the fighting finally ceased, he lay midway between the two lines of battle! Five months later he rejoined his command at Falmouth, Va., where he was commissioned Second Lieutenant. He was mustered out of service at Albany, N. Y., June 30, 1863, at the expiration of his period of enlistment. Jan. 1, 1864, Mr. Round re-enlisted in Co. L, 2d N. Y. Heavy Artillery, as a private. He was promoted to the rank of Sergeant, March I. His regiment joined the Army of the Potomac after the battle of the Wilderness, leaving their siege guns at Washington, and going to the front as infantry, and

doing service as such until the war was ended. The regiment was under fire at Spottsylvania Courthouse, May 19, 1869; North Anna River, May 22; Tolopoyomy Creek, May 31; Cold Harbor, June 2 to June 10; Petersburg, June 16, 17, 18 and 22; Strawberry Plains, July 28; Deep Bottom, Aug. 14 and 16; Ream's Station, Aug. 25; Hatcher's Run, Dec. 9; Battle of the 2d Corps near Petersburg, March 25, 1865; Five Forks, March 1; South Side Railroad, April 2; Amelia Springs (Sailors' Creek), April 6; Farmville (Round Fort), April 7; surrender of the Rebel Army by Gen. R. E. Lee to Gen. U. S. Grant, at Appomattox Court-house, April 9, 1865. Mr. Round was with his regiment through the entire list which has been given, and was in the ninemonths' siege of Petersburg and Richmond, and at Deep Bottom on the James River. At the close of the last-named engagement, he was the only commissioned officer left to his company, which went into action with three who ranked him. He was made Second Lieutenant, July 26, 1864; Dec. 24, 1864, was commissioned First Lieutenant, and Feb. 20, 1865, became Captain of his company. He assumed command of his company Aug. 14, 1864, and was its chief officer until Oct. 11, 1865. On that day the command was "mustered" out on David's Island (N. Y.) Harbor. Mr. Round sustained the honor of the blood which descended to him from his ancestral stock, and proved the quality of the patriotism which laid the sure foundations of freedom in the New World. Barthrum Round, his grandfather, was a soldier of the Revolution, with the rank of Ensign, and drew a pension from the Government.

Mr. Round returned to Illinois in the fall of 1865, in the capacity of a civilian. In the spring following he bought the farm on which he has since resided. He formed a matrimonial alliance, Dec. 28, 1866, with Helen J., daughter of Asa and Elvira Adams. Mrs. Round was born in Aurora, Erie Co., N. Y., Nov. 9, 1844. Morris, Thaddeus, Nora, Daisy and George are the names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Round, two of whom, Daisy and Frank, are deceased.

George Round was born April 21, 1779, and died Dec. 3, 1851; Rebecca Round was born Dec. 22, 1799, and died Oct. 4, 1872; Barthrum Round, father of George, was born Dec. 22, 1741, and died Oct. 1, 1833, aged 92 years; Alice Round, paternal

grandmother of A. S. Round, was born Nov. 6, 1744, and died April 11, 1828, aged 84 years. The parents, whose births and deaths are given at the opening of this paragraph, were 73 at the time of their decease.

The estate of Mr. Round is situated on sections 24 and 25, and comprises 215 acres, in valuable condition.



harles M. Hewitt, a farmer, residing on section 35, Montmorency Township, is a son of Moses P. and Sarah M. (Webb) Hewitt, natives of the State of New York and Massachusetts respectively. Their family comprised seven children, namely: Chas. Elisha P., William, Joseph, John, Frances and

M., Elisha P., William, Joseph, John, Frances and Sarah M. Charles M., the suject of this biographical notice,

was born in Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y., Feb. 6, 1835. He was reared on the farm, and received an English education at the common schools of his native county, remaining on the parental homestead until about 22 years of age. At this period in his life's history, he engaged in the livery and stage business, which occupation he followed for about 18 months. In 1858 Mr. Hewitt came to this county, locating at Sterling, where he engaged in farm labor, and which vocation he followed in the neighborhood of that place, about four years; he then rented land and cultivated it for his own individual benefit for some four years longer. At the expiration of this time, he purchased 160 acres of land, located in Montmorency Township, upon which he settled and entered vigorously and energetically upon the task of its cultivation and improvement, and on which he has resided until the present time.

Mr. Hewitt was united in marriage to Miss Ida Emmons, at Sterling, Ill., in 1866. She is a daughter of A. F. R. Emmons, and was born in Sterling, this county, March 22, 1845. Their family comprised three children: Effic May, born May 10, 1867, died July 22, following, aged 10 weeks; Allie S., born Aug. 4, 1868; and Frankie, March 22, 1870. The parents of Mrs. H. were early settlers of this county and experienced all the trials incident to the establishment of a home in this county during its pioneer days. Their family comprised four children : Harriet M., Ida E., William L. and Cora L. The parents are yet living and reside at Rock Falls.

Politically, Mr. Hewitt is independent. Although a man who devotes his time strictly to his own business and not a seeker after office, he has officiated as Road Commissioner, and held other minor offices within the gift of the people of his township.



oseph W. Hill, of the firm of J. W. Hill & Co., dealers in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, crockery, notions, etc., at Prophetstown, is a son of William and Susan (Baker) Hill, and was born in Castleton, Rutland Co., Vt., Dec. 2, 1827. His father was a farmer by vocation, and also a mechanic. His parents' family consisted of eight children, four of whom are now living. In Sept., 1835, the family started from Castleton, Vt., with teams and three wagons. The father had been prospecting in the fall of the previous year and had decided to locate in Knox Co., Ill. On the way out, others traveling to Rock River induced him to come to this county, and he located two miles southwest of the present village of Prophetstown, on section 7, of the township of the same name. He bought a claim there, consisting of 160 acres, and when the land came into market he purchased the same from the Government. He subsequently added to his original purchase, and, at the date of his death, had a fine farm consisting of

on his farm, Aug. 29, 1846. The mother also died there, Feb. 14, 1871. Mr. Hill, subject of this biographical notice, when 21 years of age, purchased the interests of *the heirs to the family homestead and resided on the same till March 7, 1881. He then moved to Prophetstown and rented his farm, and engaged in business

in company with his brother William during the year

200 acres, under a good state of cultivation. He died

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1884. He soon afterward purchased the building. His daughter has since been admitted as a member of the company. They carry a stock approximating \$6,000, and are doing a good and constantly increasing business.

Mr. Hill is the proprietor of 280 acres of land, including the old homestead. He has taken an active part in school matters, and is, truly speaking, one of the representative citizens of Whiteside He was married in Prophetstown Town-County. ship, on the old homestead, to Miss Martha Reynolds, a daughter of Oliver and Sophia Reynolds, April 30, 1854. She was born in Pennsylvania, April 30, 1835, and has borne to her husband nine children. Harden R. is a farmer and stockman, and resides in Kansas. Leman resides on the homestead. Emma is a partner in the business at Prophetstown. Almira B. is the wife of Charles W. Hull, a banker in Kirwin, Kas. Vira is the wife of Frank Warner, a farmer residing three and a half miles southeast of Prophetstown. Elma and Elbert L. are now living on a farm in Kansas. Mina also resides in the latter State; and Mertie J. is residing at home."

ames Currier, retired farmer, Sterling, was born in the town of Holland, Erie Co., N. Y., on Cazenovia Creek, his parents being Joseph and Mary (Craig) Currier, natives of Montpelier, Vt. His father, a farmer by calling, pursued his vocation on a farm of 40 acres, partly timber land, which he had purchased; but after occupying the place for six years he lost it. He then moved 12 miles away, with a yoke of two-year-old steers, into the woods, upon another 40-acre tract, which he had bought for \$2.50. There he built a small log house, 12 x 20 feet in size, commenced to clear the ground, ane the first year raised a good little crop of farm produce. He died in 1856, leaving a widow with six dependent children, James being the third in order of birth.

At the youthful age of ten years, the subject of this sketch, with his mother, took charge of the family and of the farm. She died in 1859; also, a son

and a daughter died while the family resided at that place. James became the owner of the homestead, and continued to manage it, clearing more ground and purchasing 70 acres of timbered land in addition. All this tract he cleared, except a small portion reserved for a wood lot. He remained 40 years.

May 10, 1839, he married Sally A. Stillwell, and they became the parents of four children,—Mary, Archibald, Martha J. and Phebe A. Mary died Aug. 14, 1840. Archibald married Mary McVicker, March 9, 1871, and they have two children,— Charles and Melvin. Martha J. became the wife of Jesse Penrose in 1879, and they have one daughter, Lillian. Phebe A. married Malburn A Tupper, Oct. 5, 1871, and they have two sons,—Bertie and Eddie.

Mrs. Currier died May 10, 1848, and for his second wife Mr. C. married Miss Alma Howe, Oct. 8, 1848. She was the daughter of Aaron and Sarah (Clark) Howe, natives respectively of Maine and Massachusetts, Mrs. C. being the fifth in order of birth in their family of six children. By the last marriage there have been five children, namely: Emma V., who, Sept. 2, 1873, married Levi W. Davis, of Iowa, and they had two children,-Isaas, born Sept. 6, 1875, and Mary, Aug. 6, 1878. Mr. Davis died Nov. 29, 1882. Julius S., second daughter, was married Jan. 1, 1874, to Samuel Hosford, of Montmorency, Ill., and they have three children,-Frederick, Franklin and Theresa. Edward J. married Rose Bowers, of Montmorency, Jan. 13, 1879, and their three children are Leroy, Lee and Alma M. Elizabeth S. was married Dec. 14, 1879, to John Harl.

Mr. and Mrs. Currier, May 14, 1858, moved with their family to Montmorency, exchanging their former homestead for 200 acres of prairie land, estimating the latter at \$12 per acre; also, in the same trade, Mr. C. gave a horse for 80 acres of land.

While practicing as a veterinarian in New York State, Mr. Currier purchased a valuable horse, which was afflicted with the "grease-heel," and in doctoring it was poisoned, so that he was covered with blisters. After the best physicians in the vicinity had failed to relieve him, he went in 1874 to Hot Springs, Ark., weighing only 68½ pounds, and four months afterward he came home weighing 141 pounds. In 1878 he went again, remaining three

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months; but he has never fully recovered. The doctors have taken pounds of proud flesh off his arm and palm of his hand. Both his hands are crippled.

In his political views, Mr. Currier is a Greenbacker, and as a citizen of Sterling he stands high in the estimation of his fellow-citizens.

eorge H. Jennings was born Feb. 7, 1850, in the Township of Lyndon; and he is the son of Amzie and Helen (Highley) Jennings. His father was a farmer in Lyndon Townshlp, and he was brought up on the homestead. He obtained a fair education in the district schools. His marriage to Julia E. Whipple took place Dec. 13, 1872. She was born in Barre, Worcester Co., Mass., and is the daughter of Leander J. and Julia (Anson) Whipple, both of whom were born in the Bay State.

Mr. Jennings lived on the homestead of his father a year after marriage, and then located in Lyndon village, whence he removed to a farm and continued to push his agricultural interests as a renter until Oct. 22, 1882, when he bought the family homestead, where he is now engaged in prosperous farming. Myra E., Mabel and Ross are the names of the children belonging to the family.

Squire William Jennings, grandfather of George H., was the earliest settler of the family in Lyndon Township, whither he came in 1844. He was born April 9, 1798, in Orange County, N. Y. When he had attained suitable age and strength he obtained employment on the Hudson River, where he operated some years and rose to the responsibilities and honors of a Captain.

He was married Dec. 24, 1825, to Emeline Gaylord, a native of Plymouth, Litchfield Co., Conn., born April 11, 1808. At the time of their marriage they settled in the town of Hornby, Steuben Co., N. Y., Mr. Jennings buying land there in the heavy timber. He improved and put his farm in good condition, and was its occupant with the exception of four years until his removal in 1845 to Whiteside County. The interval referred to was passed in Yates County.

Mr. Jennings set out for Illinois with a horse and buggy, and a wagon and a span of horses. The teams were driven to Buffalo, whence the party embarked for Chicago. Arrived at that place, the family again took passage with their teams for Whiteside County. Mr. Jennings pre-empted land on section 7, in what is now Lyndon Township, and built a frame house, for which he drew the lumber from Chicago. He was a resident on his farm ten years, removing in 1855 to Como, where he died in His widow is still his survivor, and resides 1856. at Round Grove. Their children were Amzie, Egbert, Mary J., Gaylord M. and Willis L. The daughter is the only survivor.

Amzie E. Jennings was born Dec. 22, 1824, in Steuben County, Ky., and was the eldest son of S. W. and Emeline (Gaylord) Jennings. He was brought up by his parents on the farm where he was born, and was 21 years of age when his parents came with their family to Lyndon Township. After a short residence on the estate, pre-empted by his father, he bought land adjoining and built a home, in which he lived the rest of his life. He died Oct. 9, 1879. He was twice married. Lydia Hill, to whom he was married in April, 1845, died in October of the same year, and he married Helen Higley. She was born in Geauga County, Ohio, and survives her husband. Since October, 1880, she has lived at Sterling. George H., Francis C., Willis L., Edwin M. and May H. are the names of her sons and daughters. Mrs. Jennings is the daughter of George and Phebe (Chamberlain) Higley.



oseph E. Harrison is a farmer of Genesee Township, and is located on section 34, where he was born Sept. 25, 1849. His father, Mark Harrison, was one of the earliest settlers in Genesee Township, whither he came in 1836. He married Mary Taylor. Genesee Township was in the earliest of its pioneer days, and, when Mark Harrison married his wife they began life with a joint cash capital of \$15.50

the former amount being the individual property of the wife and the latter of the husband. But they cooked and ate their wedding dinner in their own log cabin. They had no regular extension table, but in lieu of that there were two long pins driven into auger holes in one of the logs of which the house was built, and a board lying thereon answered every purpose. They sat on three-legged stools, and their bed was fresh straw. Some years passed before the little home had either tables or chairs. In one particular the record of the mother is unique. She was born in North Carolina, Sept. 10, 1803, and, losing her parents, became housekeeper for her brother, who was a widower with two children. He sold his property, and his sister and children set out for the State of Illinois. The children were nine and five years old, and the party had two light wagons, with the household goods. The journey of 1,500 miles was accomplished on foot. The father and brother remaining behind to settle up his business, the father died suddenly with the cholera, and the children were brought up by Mrs. Harrison. They are both deceased. The chief drawback to the rapid advancement of Whiteside County, in the pioneer days, was the ruinously low price of produce. At one time, Mr. Harrison, Sr., sold wheat at 25 cents a bushel to Hezekiah Brink, in payment for a colt for which he paid \$30. At another he took two fat cows to Galena to sell. One brought five dollars, and he bought two five-pound bunches of cottonyarn with the money. This was combined with home-spun wool, and woven into cloth for clothes for the family.

Mr. Harrison of this sketch is the youngest of five children. The father maintained a private teacher for his children two years, and it was during this period that Mr. Harrison began his education. He was thoroughly trained in agricultural knowledge on his father's farm, and soon after attaining his majority he assumed the management of his father's homestead estate, and superintended the property several years.

He was married Sept. 23, 1873, in the city of Morrison, to Margaret, daughter of C. B. and Jane (Loudon) Peugh. She was born April 14, 1854, in the township where she has always lived. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Harrison lived on the homestead as he had done previous to that event. By an arrangement with his father, a portion was set apart to him where he built a house. On the death of his father (Nov. 15,1877) he bought the claims of the other heirs, and is now the proprietor of the whole property, including 120 acres, all of which is under excellent improvements, and supplied with the best type of farm buildings. Mr. Harrison is an earnest Republican, as was his father before him, and he has held several local offices. He and his wife belong to the Christian Church, in which he is a Trustee.

The children of the family, five in number, were born as follows: Lillie B., Nov. 3, 1875; Mary J., Dec. 9, 1877; Charles B. and Bertha J., twins, March 15, 1880; Cynthia L., Jan. 6, 1883.

lias Burkholder, dealer in horses, mules and cattle, at Sterling, was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., June 16, 1824. His parents, Christian and Fannie (Groff) Burkholder, were natives also of the Keystone State, and had a family of 12 children, Seth, Christiana, Elias, Ezra, Menno, Catharine, Maria, Ann, Fanny, Groff, Christian and Peter.

Their third child, the subject of this sketch, remained at home until 22 years ot age, assisting on the farm and receiving a common-school education. Leaving home, he was engaged in the commission business nine years at Bird-in-Hand, in his native county; and while there he also studied medicine for several years, and then practiced the profession a year at Vogansville; the next two years he also followed farming. In 1858 he moved to New Vienna, Clinton Co., Ohio, where he followed the two vocations for eleven months; then the same again at Sterling, this county, until 1875, since which time he has been dealing in stock, in which business he has fair success.

He is a Republican in his political views, and both himself and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Christian gentleman.

He was married Nov. 18, 1847, to Miss Maria, daughter of James and Harriet (Harsh) Blair, natives also of the Keystone State. Mr. and Mrs.

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Burkholder have had seven children, three of whom are living, namely: Christian, who married Miss Mary Erwin, of Rockford, Ill., and has five children; Charley, Lotta, Homer, Harry and Alice; Fianna, who became the wife of Fred Kauffman, of Sterling, and the mother of Branch and Mercy J.; ahd Mary, now the wife of Dr. N. H. Lehman, of Ohio, and the mother of Leroy.

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avid McMillan, of the firm of McMillan & Wylie, lumber dealers and merchants, at Tampico, was born Jan. 31, 1834, in Fayette Co., Pa. Thomas McMillan, his father, was a native of the same State. He was a man of scholarly attainments and passed the years of his early business life in teaching. Later he became interested in farming. He was Commissioner of Fayette a number of years. He married Priscilla Arnold, the daughter of a farmer, and who was one of the earliest settlers of Western Pennsylvania, and belonged to the nationality known as English descent. The father died in Fayette County in 1853, and the mother died about ten years later.

Mr. McMillan was the second oldest child in order of birth, and he had one brother and two sisters. His father died when he was about 18 years old. Previous to that time he attended the common school. Subsequently he took charge of the homestead, living with his mother until her death. After that event he came to Illinois, making his first location near Buda, Bureau County, settling on a farm of 200 acres. He continued its management for four years. He spent a year prospecting in various Western States for the purpose of selecting a suitable location, and finally bou ,ht 160 acres of land in Montgomery Co., Iowa, near the village of Red Oak. Later on he came to Whiteside County and entered into the business relations in which he has since been interested. He is the owner of 160 acres of land in Tampico Township, which is under partial improvement. The firm owns a considerable amount of property in the village of Tampico. Their, business covers the transactions common to trade in

lumber, general merchandise, hardware, agricultural implements, coal, etc.

Mr. McMillan was married Oct. 21, 1879, in Lyn-James and Mary Pannell don, to Mollie Patterson. Patterson, her parents, were natives of Pennsylvania, where they belonged to the agricultural class. They were early settlers in Lyndon and were connected with the pioneer history. Their farm was located in the vicinity of the village of Lyndon, where Mrs. Mc-Millan was born. She was brought up and educated in the district schools and in the village schools at She became a teacher and followed that Lyndon. vocation for some years. Leroy and Clark are the names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. McMillan. The mother is a zealous member of the Congregational Church.

Mr. McMillan has served the interests of his township as Supervisor, and is at present School Treasurer. He has also acted in the capacity of Village Trustee. He experienced a severe loss of property in the destruction of dwellings in the tornado of June 6, 1874.

harles W. Worthington, Postmaster of Sterling, was born in that city, Sept. 16, SG 1838. His father, Eijah Worthington, was a native of Connecticut, from whence he moved to Luzerne Co., Pa., engaging in mercantile pursuits at Pittston, and as newspaper publisher at Wilkesbarre. In 1833 he was married to Miss Eliza Ann Merritt, of the latter place, and in 1835 emigrated to Illinois, becoming one of the original proprietors of what is now the city of Sterling. He died in 1839. His widow married Leonard Goss, moving to his home at Mt. Carroll, where she died in 1846. From eight years of age until thirteen, Charles, the subject of our sketch, had no permanent abiding place, but "grew up with the country" as best he could. At 13 he entered the office of H. G. Grattan, at Mt. Carroll, to learn the printing business, and, after three years' apprenticeship, returned to Sterling, serving the various grades as compositor, foreman and local editor of the Sterling Times, until circumstances mustered the paper out of exist-

tence, in 1857. After a year's sojourn in St. Louis, perfecting himself in the printers' art, he accepted the position of foreman and local editor of the Sterling *Gazette*, then published by Wm. Caffrey. In 1861, in company with his father-in-law, W. C. Page, he purchased the *Gazette* and continued in the management of the office until 1875, except a short interval in 1870, and during his term of service in the army, as First Lieutenant of Co. A, 140th Ill. Vol. Inf. He has filled several official positions, viz.: Collector of Taxes in 1861; Alderman in 1863-4; United States Revenue Inspector and storekeeper in 1866-7. In 1880 he was appointed Postmaster, and re-appointed in 1884.

Mr. Worthington is a "native, and to the manner born," being the first male child born in the settlement; and can justly take pride in the fact that he has seen the rude cabins of pioneer days give place to the thriving city of the present time—to the prosperity of which he has contributed in no small degree.

ohn W. White, attorney at Tampico, was born. Oct. 7, 1852, in La Salle Co., Ill. His father, John White, was born near the city of Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y. The family are descendants of ancestry that settled in the Empire State in the earliest period of its history. The senior White went in his early life to Allegany County, in his native State, and was married in Danville, to Thankful Clark, who was of similar birth and ancestry. Mr. White became Captain of the State Militia, of the section where he resided, and held his commission under Gov. Seward until he resigned to come West. In 1851, the family removed to La Salle Co., Ill., and fixed their residence at Northville. The mother died there in 1854, when John W. was but two years old. The father removed after her death to Whiteside County, and lived in Hahnaman Township, settling later in the Township of Tampico, were he died, in 1879, aged 69.

Mr. White of this sketch was a member of his father's family till 1875, working on the farm and attending school. In that year he went to Minne-

sota and thence to Iowa. He became a student of law with the legal firm of White & Varner, of Adel, Dallas County, and read for his profession under their preceptorship until 1877, when he came to Tampico, and established his business. He has conducted his affairs singly. Mr. White was admitted to the privileges of the Courts of Iowa, at Des Moines, in 1876, and of those of the tribunals of Illinois, in 1878, on examination before the proper authorities. Mr. White has met with the success which is the just reward of industrious application in his business relations. He has acquired by purchase farm and town property in Tampico Township, and in the village where he resides. He is also the owner of a very complete law library.

Mr. White was married April 7, 1883, at Rock Falls, Whiteside County, to Lizzie, only daughter of Charles E. and Mary (Russell) Payson. She was born Oct. 21, 1857, in Chemung Co., N. Y. Her parents moved to Sterling when she was 12 years of age, going later to Rock Falls. Before her marriage Mrs. White was engaged in the business of dressmaking. Bessie, born Feb. 11, 1884, is the only child.

Mr. White is a Republican of decided type. He is at present (1885) Village Attorney, and has held the office a number of years. He has also been Supervisor several terms. He is Senior Warden of the Masonic Lodge at Tampico, of which he is a member. Mr. and Mrs. White are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he being one of the Church officers.

rank Hadaway, one of the energetic, prosperous and representative farmers of Whiteside County, residing on section 21, Prophetstown Township, and the proprietor of 760 acres in the township, was born in Essex Co., N. Y., July 27, 1832. His father, Lot Hadaway, was a native of Vermont, and a farmer and lumberman by occupation. His mother, Arethusa (Tarbull) Hadaway, was also a native of Vermont. The parents had a family of six children, only two of whom survive, Frank and Susan. She is the wife of Burchard Chapman, a farmer in Kansas.

Mr. Hadaway was reared on a farm and also

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brought up to the occupation of a lumberman. In January, 1855, he came to this county and purchased 80 acres of land, located on the site of his present farm, which he had purchased in 1853. He engaged in running the Prophetstown ferry one year, and broke prairie one season, and then located on his farm. He made a number of improvements on his farm, and by good judgment, energetic effort and determination, combined with economy and co-operation on the part of his good helpmeet, he has subsequently added by purchase to his landed interests until he is now the possessor of the large acreage stated, to wit, 760 acres in his home farm. He also owns 80 acres in Prophetstown Township, 52 acres in Portland Township, besides 240 acres north of Spring Hill, same township, and 320 acres in Kansas. He raises each year a number of cattle, hogs and sheep, which he ships direct to Chicago. He is a member of the Masonic Order and was one of the charter members of the Prophetstown lodge.

Mr. Hadaway was united in marriage to Miss Georgiana Burk, in 1860. She was born in Portland Township, this county, and bore him two children,— George S., who is a farmer in Prophetstown Township; and Julia, now a resident of Prophetstown, is a photographer by profession. Mrs. Hadaway died in Prophetstown Township, July 27, 1868, and Mr. Hadaway was again married in the same Township, Sept. 5, 1869, to Mary K. Martin. She was born April 23, 1844, at Livonia, Washington Co., Ind., and has borne him four children.—Frank Martin, Susan, Kingley T. and Zetta. George S. was united in marriage to Mary Bechel, March 10, 1885.

Apt. James Hugunin, resident at Albany, was born Dec. 24, 1839, in Butler Co., Ohio. His father, James Hugunin, was born in 1806, in Oswego Co., N. Y., and was taken by his parents, in his early boyhood, to Ohio, where his father secured a claim of land from the United States. The site of the city of Cincinnati now includes the land comprised in the claim. He constructed a residence, which his family occupied a short time, after which it was sold, and they went to Butler County. The father returned to Massachusetts, and died in his native place. James Hugunin (first) grew to manhood in Butler County, and married Sarah Flack, a native of Ohio. They lived in Butler County until 1840, when they removed to this State, and five years later came to Albany. The parents, with five children, came from Ohio overland with their own conveyance. Mr. Hugunin at first selected a location a little east of Albany, and later went to the township of Garden Plain, whence he removed to Clay Co., Kan., and is now resident there.

Capt. Hugunin was but six years old when his parents came to Albany. He was but 15 when, in the fall of 1854, he engaged in the capacity of a common hand on the river, and he has spent every successive season in the same service in the several capacities of common hand, pilot and Captain. He is also the owner of forty acres of land, and gives some attention to agriculture. He is interested in good breeds of horses, and owns some fine thoroughbred Almont Rattlers.

He was married Aug. 16, 1859, to Sarah Whistler. She was born Feb. 7, 1841, in Morrow Co., Ohio, and is the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Kiehl) Whistler. John E., Clara M., Harry D. and Ida Augusta are the names of their children.

amuel S. Epla, a resident of Lyndon, was born Sept. 22, 1832, in Rockingham Co., Va. When he was about five years of age his parents, John and Elizabeth Epla, went to Ohio and settled in Clarke County. His mother died there. Four years after his father went to that county, the son left there and went to Vigo Co., Ind., to reside with a brother-in-law, with whom he made his home until he was 13 years of age. In 1845 he went to Paw Paw Grove, Lee Co. Ill., and he lived there ten years. He went, in 1855, to Minnesota, and made a claim four miles west of Owatonna, broke and fenced a part of the land and built a log-house. He was actively engaged in the prosecution of his agricultural projects until 1863. He became interested in the progress of the civil war, and in the year last named he enlisted in Company C., Second Minnesota Cavalry. His regiment was in frontier service, in which he was engaged about one year, when he was disabled by being thrown from

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a horse and received honorable discharge. He returned to Minnesota and resided there until his removal to Lyndon in 1873. In 1875 he opened a barber-shop, which he continued to manage until 1884.

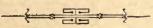
He was married July 18, 1867, to Clara, daughter of Gustavus and Caroline (Denzer) Burke, of Owatonna. They have one child—Viola May.



Clark Miller, baker and confectioner, Third Street, Sterling, was born in Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Pa., Feb. 5, 1842, and is a son of David and Mary (Swisher) Miller, natives of Pennsylvania and members of the farming community.

The subject of this notice remained at home until 19 years of age, receiving a common-school education. He then served two and a half years at the blacksmith trade, and in 1863 came to Sterling, where he followed his trade ten years, a part of the time as a journeyman. Next, he was an employee of the William & Orton Manufacturing Company for about eight years, and finally, in 1882, he bought out the bakery and confectionery business of W. M. Greeting, in which line he has since continued, enjoying a signal success. He owns, also, his residence on Spruce Street, blocks 2 and 3.

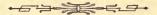
In February, 1885, Mr. Miller married Miss D. A. Newton, of Titusville, Pa. He belongs to the First English Lutheran Church, and to the Woodmen of America, and in politics is a Republican.



homas Burke, general farmer, section 25, Hume Township, was born in 1831, in County Tipperary, Ireland. About the year 1852, he emigrated to the United States. He first located in New Jersey, and later went to Northampton Co., Pa. He was married there in 1856, to Mary Fay, who was born in Ireland and came when she was eight years of age to America. The family first settled in Connecticut and went afterwards to Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Burke have been the parents of 13 children, of whom two are no longer living. Mary married John Taylor and lives near Platte Center, Neb. Thomas lives on the farm in Hume Township, as also do William, John, Patrick, Anna, Bridget, David, James, Ellen and Edward. Honora and Michael died in childhood.

Soon after marriage Mr. Burke went to New Jersey, where he lived two years, and in 1858 he removed his family to Sterling, Ill. During his residence there he purchased land in the township of Hahnaman, on which he moved after two years. He went thence to Montmorency Township, where he was the occupant and owner of 200 acres of land. He sold the place in 1881 and purchased 240 acres of land in Hume Township, where he has since been engaged in prosperous farming. Mr. Burke is a Democrat in political relations, and is at present a School Director

The family are members of the Catholic Church.



r. Henry Utley, physician at Sterling, was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., June 23, 1822. His parents were Henry and Sarah (Morse) Utley, nat ives respectively of Rhode Island and Connecticut, who died in Oneida Co., N. Y. His father was by occupation a tanner and saddler.

At the age of r6 years the subject of this sketch attended school at Whitesborough and then the Clinton Institute. In 1846 he traveled through the Southern States, mostly in Alabama and Louisiana, for his health. Recovering it, he returned to Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y., where he continued his medical studies (which he had begun), in the office of Dr. Pope. He then attended a course of lectures at the Yale Medical College at New Haven, and another at the New York University and the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where he received his diploma. He commenced the practice of his chosen profession at Turin, Lewis Co., N. Y., continuing eight years, when he came to Como, this county, and practiced medicine there for six years. Receiving then an appointment as Surgeon of the 75th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf., he proceeded to Louisville, Ky., and to Perryville, where he had charge of the hospital two months. Next, he had charge of the hospital at Danville, Ky., where he received an injury to his left leg which laid him up and compelled him to resign. Gov. Yates gave him

a commission promoting him and permitting him to remain at home until he could return to the field when his health was regained; and, although the Sanitary Commission of Sterling sent him to Nashville and Murfreesboro, Tenn., his health continued so poor that he had to return home to remain. Since then he has continued the practice of his profession at Sterling, with marked success. He is one of the leading physicians of this part of the country. In his political views he is a Republican.

May 1, 1868, he married Miss C. S. Butler, daughter of Ezekiel Butler, of Rome, N. Y., and they have three sons: J. F., who married Cora Richards, of Sterling; H. B., who married Miss Mattie Harden, also of Sterling; and W. P., who married Miss Lida Howland, of Rock Falls.

enry Miller, farmer, section 16, Genesee Township, was born in the village of Hamden, Vinton Co., Ohio, March 12, 1837. Samuel Miller, his father, was born in Virginia and was a stone-mason by vocation. He was left early in life without the care of his father, and he was still in young manhood when he went to Ohio, where he married Catherine Flowers. Her father was a German teacher in Pennsylvania. Mr. Miller, senior, was a resident of Vinton County after he was married, until his death, about the year 1867. The mother died in August, 1882: They reared a family of seven children, born in the order named: Joseph, John, Maria, Samantha, Mary, Henry and Kate. Samantha and Mary are not living. Mr. Miller set about the earning of his own livelihood when he was 20 years of age. He went to Southern New York, whence, after remaining some months, he came to Illinois with his family.

He was married Nov. 9, 1858, in Vinton Co., Ohio, to Mary, daughter of John and Eliza (Ayers) Yager. Her parents were born respectively in Pennsylvania and Maryland, and were of Dutch descent and ancestry in the paternal line. John Yager was born Jan. 3, 1809, in Union Co., and went with his parents in 1812 to Pickaway Co, Ohio. In 1820 the family made another removal to Jackson County, in the same State. He was married April 19, 1829, and, in 1836, located at Chamber's Grove, Ill. Seven years later he settled near Genesee Grove, where he died. Ten children were born to him, of whom but two are living. Mrs. Miller has one sister, Mrs. Harriet Brookfield, of Sterling. The wife and mother died Oct. 2, 1852. Mr. Yager was again married Dec. 12, 1853, in Jeffersonville, Ind., to Catherine Nance, who died, without issue, June 17, 1863. Mr. Yager contracted a third marriage, with Mrs. Margaret A. Mc-Crea, Nov. 16, 1863.

Mrs. Miller was born June 21, 1836, in Vinton Co., Ohio, and was only three months old when her parents came to Illinois. They settled in Ogle County, and when they came to Whiteside County, Genesee Township was practically unsettled. Following is the record of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Miller: William, married Cynthia Pulver, and lives in Hardin Co., Iowa; O. W. lives in Iowa; John is a resident of Milledgeville, Carroll Co., Ill. Nell and Hattie live at home with their parents (1885). Samuel is still an inmate of the paternal home. After their marriage in 1858, Mr. and Mrs. Miller came to Whiteside County and took charge of Mr. Yager's farm. In the fall of 1860 they made a journey to Vinton Co., Ohio, in a wagon, and, in the autumn of the year following, they returned in the same way to Illinois. They resumed their former relations on the Yager homestead, which they maintained two years, and, in 1863, bought 60 acres of land in the same township. After some time they removed to Milledgeville, Carroll Co., Ill., where Mr. Miller engaged in the grocery trade and also became interested in a livery stable. In March, 1884, they returned to the homestead of Mr. Yager, which he had willed to his daughter, Mrs. Miller. Mr. Miller is a Republican in political views and connections.

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Cohn H. Kreider has been a farmer on section 13, Sterling Township, since the fall of 1854. He was born Dec. 3, 1814, in Lancaster Co., Pa., and is the only surviving child of his parents, John and Catherine (Hostetter) Kreider, who were natives and lifelong residents of Pennsylvania. Their children were six in number, and five died in childhood.

Mr. Kreider acquired a common-school education and lived at home with his parents until the age of .

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22 years. He then obtained employment as a farmer and passed 13 years in that and other occupations in his native State. He first purchased 155 acres of land, and increased his property to a little less than 200 acres by later purchase. His farm now includes 150 acres of land, under good tillage and with good buildings.

He was married Nov. 9, 1836, in Lancaster Co., Pa., to Sarah Heidelbuch. She was born in the county where she was married, Feb. 1, 1819, and is the youngest child of John J. and Sarah Heidelbuch, who were the parents of eight children.

Mr. and Mrs. Kreider have had six children,— Catherine, Jacob, David, Henry, John and Sarah. Only three children are still living. The mother is a member of the Mennonite Church. Mr. Kreider is identified with the Republican party in political preference. He has been Highway Commissioner about 15 years.



M. Cunningham, dealer in drugs, patent medicines, glass, stationery, clocks, watches, jewelry, etc., at Erie, is a son of Andrew and Sabrina (Mumford) Cunningham, and was born in Exeter, Otsego Co., N. Y., Jan. 31, 1846. Mr. Cunningham was eight years of age when his parents permanently settled on a farm in Taylor Township, Ogle County.

Mr. Cunningham remained on his father's farm in Ogle County until 18 years of age, receiving the advantages afforded by the common schools. He then went to Mt. Morris, same county, in which he resided and engaged in the drug business. He served three years in the latter and in 1874 came to Erie, this county, and conducted a drug-store for his father. He soon afterwards purchased the necessary tools for watch repairing, and carried on that business in connection with the former. He continued to conduct both branches of the business until 1884. His father died Feb. 24 of that year, and he became full possessor of the business July 1, 1885. He carries a stock approximating \$2,000. He has a good and constantly increasing trade. He has two patent medicines,-Cunningham's Anti-bilious Elixir, and The Good Samaritan. The former he warrants a sure cure for bilious fever, fever and ague, headache, dyspepsia, jaundice and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. The latter he warrants to cure croup, sore throat, burns, sprains, wounds, deafness, sore eyes, rheumatism, etc.

Mr. Cunningham was married in Erie, April 14, 1877, to Miss Annie Moffat. She was born near Amboy, Ill., July 3, 1859, and has borne him one son, Ernest J., born in Erie, July 3, 1878.

XXXX The ohn Abbey, farmer, resident on section 24, Newton Township, was born in November, 1833, in Licking Co., Ohio, and he was four years old when his parents, Luke and Hannah Abbey, removed thence to Newton Township. Luke Abbey was a pioneer of 1837 in Whiteside County. He was born in March, 1787, in Yorkshire, England. He belonged to the agricultural class in his native shire, and was trained carefully in all things pertaining to the business of a farmer. In 1818 he came to the United States, locating in Trenton, N. J., where he lived several years. He went to Ohio in 1833 and was a resident of Licking County four years. In August, 1837, he transferred his family and interests to Illinois. His household included his wife and seven children, and the journey hither was made overland. Mr. Abbey located a claim on section 24 of township 20, range 3, now the township of Newton. At first he built a log cabin, and later a cement house. He improved a fine farm, on which he resided until his death, in November, 1869. He was married three times. His third wife, Hannah Mills before her marriage, was born in Mt. Holly, N. J. She bore him seven children: Sarah married O. A. Root, of Dickinson Co., Kan.; Charles W. is a resident of Aliceville, Kan.; Hannah L. is the wife of John Marshall, of Cottonwood, Montana; John lives on the homestead; Marie, wife of Henry S. Eye, is living in Citrus, Los Angeles Co., Cal. Two children are deceased.

Mr. Abbey was reared on his father's farm. At 18 he went to California, starting April 7, 1852, with ox teams, to cross the plains. He arrived at Placerville Aug. 20 of the same year, more than four months elapsing before he arrived at his destination. He was occupied in mining at Placerville and in Calaveras County until 1853, when he went to Australia, and interested himself in gold-mining there.

On the voyage to Australia the vessel became dismasted in a heavy gale, and a stop of 14 days for repairs was made at the Society Islands. An attempt to land at Norfolk Island was made, in order to procure coal and supplies, but the authorities refused permission, as the island was inhabited by English convicts. He spent five years on the islandcontinent, and visited Sidney and Melbourne and other places of interest. In 1858 he returned to San Francisco, and resumed mining in California, and also became interested in farming, spending two years in his two-fold business. In 1860 he went to Portland, Oregon, and proceeded thence to Lewiston, Idaho. He returned to Portland in the fall of that year and spent 18 months in Oregon. On his route home he went to Vancouver's Island and after a few days to San Francisco. He returned to Illinois by way of the Isthmus of Panama and New York. On reaching Whiteside County, he engaged in farming.

He was married March 15, 1864, to Annie E. Huff. Their children are named Luke, Lucy, May, Hannah, Sadie, Gertie and Elizabeth. Mrs. Abbey was born in Luzerne Co., Pa., and is the daughter of George H. and Hannah (Dodson) Huff. Her father was born in New Jersey and her mother in Pennsylvania. At the time of his marriage, Mr. Abbey settled on his father's homestead, which he now owns and occupies. In 1870 he built a fine residence, which was burned Feb. 19, 1884. He then erected the dwelling he now occupies. It is pleasantly located near a natural growth of timber, which shelters it on the north and east. Mr. Abbey is engaged in mixed husbandry, and is giving some attention to the cultivation of fruit.

yron Frary, a farmer, residing on section 25 of Portland Township, is a son of John and Rachel (Crooks) Frary, and was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., May 14, 1811. He was reared on a farm, and when eight years of age his parents removed from Richmond Township, Ontario Co., N. Y., to Napoli Township, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.

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In 1846 Mr. Frary bought 90 acres of land in Napoli Township, and resided there until 1865, when he came West and located where his son James E. now resides, half a mile south of Jefferson Corners. He bought 120 acres there and made a number of improvements upon the same. In 1866 he bought his present farm of 45 acres, which he still owns. In 1884 he deeded the 120 acres which he had originally purchased, to his son, upon which he is at present residing. To his daughter Cynthia he presented 39 acres in Prophetstown Township, where she at present resides.

Mr. Frary was united in marriage in Napoli Township, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., to Martha Morrill, a daughter of Martin and Sally (Osborne) Morrill. She was born in Olean, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.

The issue of their union was two children, whose record is as follows: Cynthia, born Dec. 7, 1841, is the wife of Gilbert Rogers; and James E. was born April 3, 1843. The first wife of James E. died in Portland Township, Dec. 20, 1868, and he was again married, in Portland Township, Sept. 20, 1870, to Harriet E. Baird, a native of Ohio. She died March. 10, 1885, without issue.



B. Witmer, merchant at Sterling, is the son of Benjamin and Anna Witmer, natives of Pennsylvania, who passed their entire lives in their native State. He was born in August, 1827, the fifth in a family of eight children. Receiving a common-school edu-

tion, at the age of 13 he left home and was employed in a store at Mt. Joy, Lancaster Co., Pa., for ten years; next, he was clerk for four months in a store at Saluna, four miles east, and then, purchasing a half interest in that establishment from one of the proprietors, he continued in business there five years longer; finally, selling out, he came to Sterling, where, after clerking for a short time, he engaged in business on his account. He has since had various partners, and while under the firm name of R. B. Witmer & Co. they built their mammoth store on the corner of Third and Locust Streets, in 1865.

Mr. Witmer has four regular departments, dry goods, clothing, carpeting and groceries,—and connected with the same is a merchant tailoring establishment. In all, a force of 25 men are required to conduct the business. Mr. Witmer is also connected with Williams & Orton in the manufacture of gas

engines, and he is President of the Sterling Gas Company. He has also held the offices of Mayor and Councilman. His success in business has been remarkable, and his high standing in the community is conspicuous. He has been burned out twice,—ouce in Pennsylvania and once in Sterling. Politically he is a Prohibitionist, and in religion he is a member of the Presbyterian Church, as are also his wife and four daughters.

In the year 1851, Mr. Witmer was married to Martha J. Dickey, a native of Pennsylvania. They have eight children living,—William T. Mary A., Anna M., Elizabeth, Emma, Alice, Robie B. and Mabel.



eorge R. Cady, liveryman, at Lyndon, was born Aug. 25, 1840, in the township of the same name. Amos Cady, his father, a pioneer of Whiteside County, whither he came in 1837, was born in 1800, in Oneida Co., N. Y.

He passed his boyhood and youth in his native county, and in early manhood went to Orleans County, in his native State, where, and in Genesee County, he passed the intervening years, until the year in which he came to Illinois. He journeyed westward by the lakes to Detroit, and from there over land with teams to Whiteside County. He bought a claim of G. G. Woodruff on section 29, in Lyndon Township. A pioneer cabin had been erected, of which he took possession with his family, and entered upon the duties pertaining to the improvement of the land included in his purchase. He secured his claim by the usual method when it came into market and entered a second on section 20. On this he built a frame house, which was one of the first constructed in Whiteside County, a part of the lumber for which he drew from Chicago. The siding of the front was of black walnut. This home he occupied afterwards until the time of his death, which occurred Nov. 5, 1857.

His first wife, born Cynthia Smith, died in 1836. March 21, 1837, he was married to Charity Crippin. She was born Jan. 10, 1812, in Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y., and was the daughter of Peter and Charlotte (Smith) Crippin, both parents being natives of the State of New York. By the first marriage there were seven children, of whom at this writing there are six living. Henry is a resident of Traer, Tama Co., Iowa; Amos lives in Lyndon; John is living in Iowa; Leonard has removed to California; Alonzo resides in Nebraska; Sarah married Chauncey Harkins, of Lyndon. Six children born of the second marriage of Mr. Cady, senior, are still living, and are located as follows: William J., Independence, Kan.; Geo. R., Lyndon; Eliza, wife of Lewis Gillett, died in Fayette Co., Iowa, in 1873'; Cynthia, wife of Charles Lewis, lives in the county last named; Orlando lives on the Cady homestead; Elza, Independence, Kan.; Adelbert, telegraph operator at Palo, Iowa. Mr. Cady was a prominent citizen of Lyndon Township and discharged his obligations as such in numerous official capacities. He served for a number of years as Deputy Sheriff.

Mr. Cady, of this sketch, received the training common to that usually bestowed on the sons of farmers, operating chiefly after reaching suitable growth on the farm through the greater part of the year and attending the district school winters. He was united in marriage Feb. 22, 1862, to Nettie Parshall. About the same time he bought a part of the old homestead and engaged in farming.

In 1874 he opened a livery stable in Lyndon, buying the barn and equipments of Charles H. Field; and has since managed a prosperous and profitable business. He has served six years as village Constable, and in the spring of 1885 was re-elected to the same position. His family includes five children: Walter D. is the oldest; Ella married Jay Hazard; Zella, Lelia, DeWitt R., and the youngest, George Myrl, who was born June 9, 1885.

armenter Brothers, of Lyndon, represent one of the heaviest business interests of that place. The firm is composed of George H. and Allen E. Parmenter, sons of John G. and Harriet (Wait) Parmenter. John G. was only seven years of age when his parents came to Illinois. He was married in 1851, in Rock Island County. The family includes four children. Sophia was born in 1856 and married Albert Brunner, of Holdredge, Neb., where she died, April 9, 1885.

George H., the eldest son, was born March 30, 1852, in Edgington, Rock Island Co., Ill., and was

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brought up on his father's farm. In December, 1875, he married Amanda Debord, who was born in Peoria, Ill. He engaged in farming in his native township, where he operated until 1882, when he came to Lyndon and purchased the business which he is now conducting in company with his brother.

Allen E. Parmenter was born Dec. 20, 1853. When 20 years of age he went to Mercer Co., Ill., and engaged as a clerk in a general mercantile establishment at Hamlet, where he operated six years. In 1879, he came to Lyndon.

Charles was born Dec. 19, 1858, in Edgington Township, Rock Island County, and obtained a fair education in the common schools and one year at the academy at Fulton. In 1879 he engaged in teaching at Osborne Station, in his native county. He came to Lyndon in December, 1882, and January 29, 1884, he was appointed Postmaster of Lyndon. The postoffice is in his brother's store.

The firm of Parmenter Bros. is engaged in an extensive and popular trade in dry goods, druggists' sundries, boots and shoes, groceries, etc.

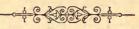


cesse W. Scott, a farmer on section 7, Montmorency Township, is a son of Asa and Elizabeth (Taylor) Scott, natives of Ohio
who settled in Hopkins Township, this county, as early as 1839, and afterward moved to Montmorency Township, where they resided
the remainder of their lives, he dying May 17, 1883, and she March 19, 1884. They had 16 children, namely: Jesse W., Mary T., Elkanah B., Ellen, James, Ada B., Francis, Anna, Asa, Jr., Desdemona, John, Dolly, Eugene, Carrie, Frederick S. and Philip S., the last two are twins.

Mr. Scott was born in Morgan Co., Ohio, Nov. 16, 1839, and ever since he was old enough to labor he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and has resided in this county ever since he was three and a half years old, with the exception of six months spens in Missouri. His school education was such as wat usual in the common schools of his boyhood days.

He was first married March 13, 1863, in Como Hopkins Township, to Sarah Z. Scott, daughter of Solomon W. and Hannah (Davis) Scott, natives of Ohio. Mrs. S. had one child, Ida M., and died May 1, 1867, in Missouri. Mr. Scott was again married, in Sterling, Ill., Sept. 22, 1869, to Charlotte A., daughter of Solon and Charlotte (Smith) Stevens, who were natives of Pennsylvania. They had seven children,—Charlotte A., Martha, Anna C., John, Etta M., Emma A. and Susan. Mrs. Scott was born in the Keystone State and she and her husband are the parents of Ernest, Charlie P., Goldie G., Wayne E. and Pearlie. The first named died in infancy.

Mr. Scott is now the owner of 240 acres of land, all but 20 of which are in cultivation. He is a Republican in his political views, and has held the offices of Collector six consecutive years, Road Commissioner four years, Overseer of Highways several years, etc.



Cohn Butzer, farmer and stock-raiser, section 34, Portland Township (19 north, 3 east), is a son of Jacob F. and Sarah R. (Rickel) Butzer, and was born in Phenix Township, Henry Co., Ill., May 17, 1858. His father, a farmer, was a native of Germany, and died in Henry County; and his mother, a native of Ohio, is now a resident of Geneseo, Ill., aged 55 years. They had seven children, all of whom are living, namely: John, Jr., Louisa, Marcella, George, Susan, William S. and Ella. George resides in Portland Township, is a farmer, and his two sisters, Marcella and Ella, reside with him.

John, the subject of this sketch, was reared on the farm. In 1867 the family moved to Portland Township, settling upon a farm of 160 acres, on the section above named, and resided there until 1870, when they removed to Henry County. In 1878, John took charge of a farm of 167 acres, adjoining his present farm, for his father one season; then, renting it himself, he has conducted it ever since. April 16, 1883, he purchased his present farm of 207 acres. He raises annually about 100 hogs; also deals in cattle, shipping every year about two carloads; keeps also a few horses and a small dairy, employing usually two assistants.

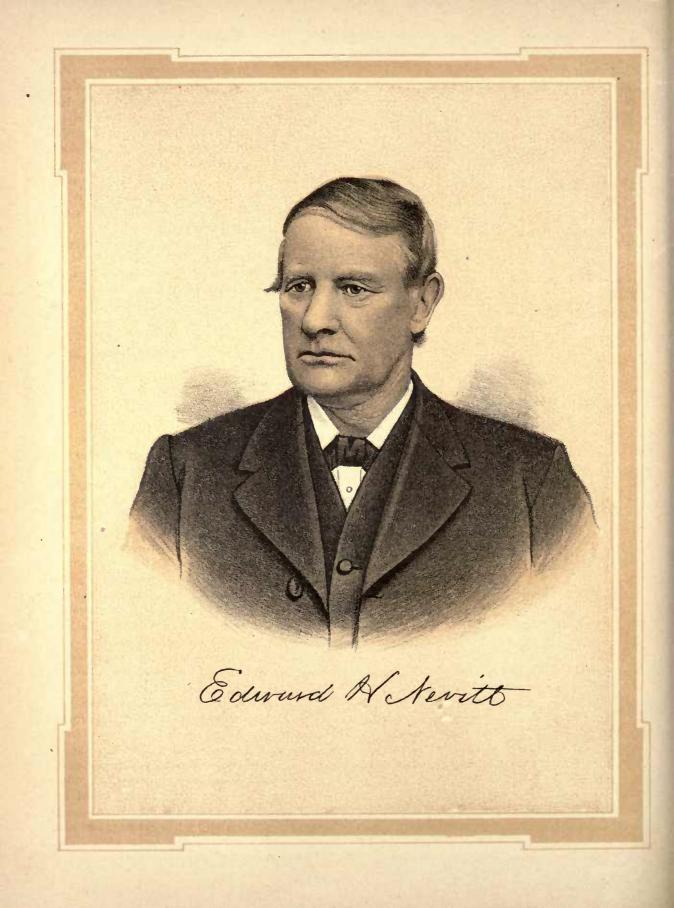
Mr. Butzer was married in Loraine Township, Henry County, Feb. 17, 1881, to Miss Christena, daughter of Martin Roos, and born in that township

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Jan. 6, 1860, and they have two children, both born on the present homestead, viz.: Jessie Blanche, June 16, 1882; and Ada Maud, Jan. 12, 1884.

on. Edward H. Nevitt, of Albany, whose portrait appears on the opposite page, has been a prominent business man of Whiteside County since 1850. He is a native citizen of the State, having been born at Carmi, White County, Jan. 6, 1822. He was 15 years of age when his father (see sketch of William Nevitt), removed his family to Albany Township, and until the date named he was engaged in farming, with the exception of the time spent in obtaing his education, which he completed by studying at Knox College. He had observed the advantages of the lumber trade on the Mississippi, and at the age of 28 years began his active connection therewith, pursuing his business vigorously in the various avenues of traffic in production of lumber, until the summer of 1860, when he suffered almost total annihilation of his business relations from the tornado of June 3, which literally destroyed the village of Albany; his saw-mill, with the lumber and fixtures, and his residence, being swept away. He made a brave struggle to recover his losses, staying on the spot with his friends and neighbors. who had encountered similar disaster. In 1865, he was appointed United States Mail Agent, and discharged the duties of the position on the river route from Dubuque to Rock Island, one season. In the fall of the same year he again embarked in the lumber trade, in which he has since operated continuously.

Mr. Nevitt's abilities received early recognition by his townsmen, and he was elected to the position of Assessor on the organization of the township, and was successfully re-elected twenty years. He served as County School Commissioner and as Supervisor of Albany. He held the latter office six consecutive years, and was re-elected for a seventh term, but resigned to take his position as Representative of the Eleventh District, which included the counties of Whiteside and Carroll. He was elected to the Assembly of Illinois in the fall of 1876, and was made a member of some of the most important committees. His service in the 30th General Assembly was characterized by the same ability, faithfulness and public spirit which had made him prominent in local affairs and in the duties of his private citizenship. Mr. Nevitt is the possessor of a mind well stored by a wide familiarity with literature and prominent individuals in public life; and he is the recipient of the respect and esteem of all who know him for his disinterested services in the general welfare, as well as for his superior character as a man.

WHITESIDE COUNTY.

Mr. Nevitt was joined in marriage to Hannah Alvord, Dec. 27, 1855, at LeClaire, Iowa. She was born May 26, 1826, in Ellicottville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. A daughter—Lizzie Blanche—was born April 19, 1856, and died Nov. 18, 1858. The wife and mother died Nov. 30, 1882. The second marriage of Mr. Nevitt, to Jennie Whiting, occurred Jan. 15, 1884. Mrs. Nevitt is a native of the City of Lockport, N. Y.

obert Adams, farmer on section 13, Sterling Township, is the youngest son of Van J. Adams, one of the pioneers of 1836 of Whiteside County. The latter was a native of Ross Co., Ohio, where he was born in December, 1803. He was brought up to the business of a miller, which he abandoned at 19 years of age and passed ten years as a teacher. He was married Oct. 28, 1828, to Mary A. Ritchie, a native of Ohio. On their removal to Whiteside County they located on a farm east of Sterling, where the father resided as long as he lived. He became wealthy,

and his abilities made him prominent in the local and general affairs of the county and State. He served one term as a member of the Legislature of Illinois, but declined further preferment. He died April 29, 1871, from the effects of an accident. His wife died in August of the same year. Their children were named Matthew R., Maria P., Josiah Q., Francis W., Jay H. and Robert.

The latter was born in Sterling Township, Aug. 16, 1850. He obtained his elementary education at the common schools and afterward attended the college at Wheaton two years. After leaving school, Mr. Adams formed a partnership with J. W. R. Stombaugh in the sale of paints and oils at Sterling; and after

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operating in this joint relation two years, Mr. Adams sold out and bought the livery establishment and interests of Frank Maynard, associated with Henry H. Hoover. After operating four years, Mr. Adams became the proprietor of the entire business by buying the interests of his associate. After two years he severed his connection with the livery business by selling out. In December, 1881, he returned to the old homestead and has since carried on the farm of his father, in company with his brother. He is a Republican in his political principles.

Mr. Adams was married June 17, 1873, to Julia M., daughter of D. W. and Mary E. Lewis, in Sterling. Her parents came to Whiteside County in 1862. They settled in Sterling until 1880, when they went to Minnesota. Their children were four in number, and were named Isabella M., Julia M, Emma C. and Martin R. Mrs. Adams was born July 3, 1853, in Bradford Co., Pa. To her and her husband four children have been born, named Eva E., Mary R., Robert H. and Van J. Mrs. Adams is a communicant in the Episcopal Church. Her sister Isabella 1s the wife of William Lindley and resides in Iowa. Emma married E. H. Reynolds, of Rochelle, Ill., and is now deceased. Martin lives at Albert Lea, Minn.

Matthew R. Adams is a resident of Rock Falls. Maria P. married Edmund Bowman, of Sterling. Josiah Q. died in November, 1860. Frances married W. F. Eastman, of Sterling, and died Feb. 25, 1877. Jay H. is a member of the law firm of Wilson & Adams, of La Fayette, Ind.

amuel McGregor, a farmer residing on section 18, Erie Township, where, in connection with his brother Robert, he is cultivating 281 acres of land, which they rent, is a son of Daniel and Harriet (Carpenter) Mc-Gregor, and was born in Portland Township, this county, three miles southwest of the village of Portland, Feb. 13, 1851. His father was a native of New York, as likewise was his mother. They came by water to Chicago in 1850, and then drove to Portland Township, where the father soon afterwards bought a farm of 76 acres. In the fall of 1870, he went to Erie Township, and rented the farm which Samuel, the subject of this notice, now rents. The father died on that place, Oct. 15, 1871. The mother still resides with her sons on the farm. The parents' family comprised five children, all living, and all born in this county.

Mr. McGregor is the oldest of his father's family. Clara is the wife of Jarvis Fargo, a farmer residing in Erie Township; Robert is a partner in the cultivation of the farm; Jane is the wife of Wm. Wiggins, a farmer also residing in the same township; and Mary is the wife of Dewitt Bunn, likewise a farmer in Erie Township. When the father died the two boys, Robert and Samuel, took charge of the farm, and cultivated the same for their mother three years; they then rented the farm themselves, and have ever since cultivated the same, and have met with success, usually raising from 25 to 30 hogs, a few colts, etc.

ucien J. Olmstead, general farmer, section 29, Genesee Township, was born Aug. 1, 1830, in the township of Huron, Wayne Co., N. Y. He has been a resident of Whiteside County since 1864, and came to Illinois in 1852. His father, Elijah Olmstead, was a native of Connecticut and was of English descent. He married Gerusha Grover, who was born in the State of Vermont, whence she went in early life to Whitehall, N. Y., and from there to Wayne County, same State. She bore her husband 12 children, and after his death, which occurred in Wayne County, she married Robert Stage. Late in life she removed to Genesee Township, where she died.

Mr. Olmstead was next to the youngest child and he was four years old when his father died. He remained with his mother and stepfather until he was 16 years of age. He then was in Canada for two years. Returning home, he worked at painting three or four years. In 1852 he came West and located in Carroll County, where he spent some time working at his trade. Jan. 17, 1856, he was married in Wysox Township, Carroll County, to Sarab, daughter of John and Polly (Holmes) Dewey, who were born in the State of New York. Mr. Olmstead was born Aug. 30, 1836, in Chenango Co., N. Y. Her father died when she was six years old, and when she was 14 years she went with an older sister to Brad-

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ford Co., Pa. She obtained a good education in the common school, which she made available in teaching. She came, when she was 18 years of age, with her sister, Mrs. Julia A. DeWolf, to Carroll Co., Ill., and was married, as stated, two years later. Following is the record of five children of whom she is the mother: Ellen J. married James Keller and resides at Omaha, Neb., where her husband is engaged in teaching music. Frank lives in Omaha, where he is engaged in teaching and studying. Alanson lives at home. Luther D. is a student at Dixon, Ill. Fred L. is the youngest.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Olmstead resided at first in Milledgeville, Carroll County. Later they engaged in farming. In the fall of 1864, they purchased a farm in Genesee Township, where they established their homestead permanently. The farm included 182 acres, with 60 under improvement; 100 acres are now under the plow. Mr. and Mrs. Olmstead are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the former has officiated as Steward and Class-leader. In political conviction and connection he is a Republican.



esley C. Graham, Justice of the Peace and farmer. of Spring Hill, is a son of James and Eliza (Martin) Graham, and was born in Portland Township, this county, Dec. 14, 1845. His father, a farmer, was a native of Ireland, came to this country, resided in Cleveland, Ohio, then in Chicago for a time, and in 1837 or 1838 came to this county, settling in Portland Township, on 120 acres of land, which he had purchased, near Rock River; he died there, in September, 1865; the mother of the subject of this sketch still lives on her farm in this township. They had 12 children, eight of whom are living.

Mr. Graham was reared on the farm, and after working the homestead on his own account several years, he came, in 1874, to Spring Hill and opened a general store. He conducted this alone a year, and then admitted to partnership Mr. A. D. Booth, and they managed the business together three years; then, dividing their stock, Mr. Graham was engaged in trade in Geneseo for two years. He then sold out there and returned to Spring Hill, purchasing 117 acres of land, where he is now conducting his agricultural pursuits. He is a Freemason in his social relations, and he has been Township Collector two years and School Director a number of years. He was elected a Justice of the Peace in 1882, and re-elected in 1885.

Mr. Graham was married in Spring Hill, Jan. 29, 1871, to Miss Lucina, daughter of Levi and Melissa Fuller. She was born in Portland, Sept. 20, 1843. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Graham are Lorena Dell, born Nov. 13, 1871, and Franklin, May 16, 1875.



ohn G. Dieterle, farmer and stock-grower on section 8, Jordan Township, was born April 29, 1833, in Wurtemberg, Germany. His father, Martin Dieterle, died in Germany, when he was 63 years of age. His mother died in 1841. In 1855 he came to this country, and at once to Sterling, Ill., and entered the employment of Colonel R. L. Wilson, and remained in his service 14 months. He went next to Rockford, and was employed by E. R. Hinkley as a common laborer, and continued to labor in his interest two years. He spent the succeeding two years at Rochelle, and a year and a half afterward worked on a farm in Jordan Township. He then rented a farm one year.

He was married at Rochelle, to Kate Dougherty, a native of Ireland. Her parents removed with their family to the Province of Ontario, Canada, where she was reared and educated. Her parents died in the Dominion. Four children were born of her marriage to Mr. Dieterle: Fanny F. was born March 13, 1865; Mary C., May 9, 1868; William E., Aug. 23, 1869; and one died in infancy. The mother died April 4, 1871. She was a consistent member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Dieterle formed a second marriage with Lydia A. Jacob, Sept. 14, 1875. She was born Jan. 3, 1843, near the city of Baltimore, Md. Her father, John A. Jacob, was a mechanic in the State of Maryland, but came West and located on a farm in the Township of Jordan, where he was one of the leading farmers in

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Whiteside County, and one of the most prominent agriculturists and growers of stock in the township. He died Sept. 19, 1882. Catherine (Story) Jacob, the mother of Mrs. Dieterle, was born in Maryland, of German parentage. She is yet living on the homestead, where the family settled when the daughter was nine years of age. The latter has been the mother of four children : One, John A., is deceased; he died when seven days old; Lydia C. was born Sept. 20, 1876; Martha J., Sept. 19, 1879; John G., Sept. 11, 1882; the deceased child was second in order of birth, and was born Aug. 23, 1878.

Mr. Dieterle bought, in 1864, 80 acres of land on section 18, of the railroad company, which was all in a wild state. He put it under tillage, after which he sold it, and bought 80 acres on section 8, which was partially improved. On this he has wrought with success, and has added to his estate until he is now the owner of 240 acres of land, in good farming condition. His wife owns 160 acres of land in the State of Iowa. They and three of the children are members of the Lutheran Church, in which the father was an Elder three years. He is actively interested in educational matters.



ohn H. Kreider, Jr., farmer, section 2, Sterling Township, was born Dec. 20, 1850, in Lancaster Co., Pa., and is the son of John H. Kreider, of whom a personal narration is given on another page. He attended the public schools until he was about 18 years old. He has resided in Whiteside County since he was four years of age, his parents having come hither in 1854, and since he reached man's estate he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. In the winter of 1880 he bought 110 acres of land on section 2, where he is now prosecuting his farming projects. Of this, 90 acres are under tillage. Mr. Kreider is a Republican in political sentiment.

He was married Dec. 24, 1871, in Sterling, Ill., to Maggie Ebersole, and they have five children, who were born in the following order: Matilda, Henry, Abraham, Franklin and John. Mrs. Kreider was born March 9, 1851, in Lancaster Co., Pa., and is the daughter of Abraham D. and Anna (Rutt) Ebersole. A personal sketch of her parents may be found elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Kreider is a member of the Mennonite Church.



A. Boyd, marketman at Morrison, was born June 1, 1838, in Ayrshire, Scotland. He is the son of William and Mary (Robinson) Boyd, who emigrated to America with their family in 1854, locating on a farm two miles east of Morrison. They had 10 children, seven of whom are still living. John is a farmer and dealer in stock near Morrison; William is a farmer in Nebraska; Peter is book-keeper for Thomas R. King, at Morrison; Mary is the wife of Robert Robinson, a farmer in the vicinity of Morrison; Janet married John Thompson, an "overman" in a mine in Ayrshire, Scotland; Jane is the wife of John Clark, of Morrison. (See sketch.)

Mr. Boyd was trained on a farm in his native shire, and when he was 18 years of age accompanied his parents to this country. After spending a few years on the home farm, near Morrison, he went South, and was for some time engaged as superintendent of construction on various railroads, overseeing the labors of men engaged in building trestlework, culverts and bridges. He returned to the county, where he has since been a resident, and he engaged in farming, drawing building materials and jobbing generally. He owned 40 acres of land situated a mile south of Morrison. In 1873 he bought the place where he is now engaged in the transaction of his business, and opened a meat-shop in company with his brother-in-law, John Clark. A year later he bought the interest of the latter. He has since been engaged in the transaction of a heavy business, including extensive shipping relations. He has also a fine farm of 100 acres, lying one mile southwest of Morrison, which he superintended personally, and is interested in breeding horses, making a specialty of Mambrinos, Clydesdale and Hambletonians. He is also the owner of 320 acres of land in McPherson Co., D. T. His residence is located on three and half acres of land, and is an attractive and valuable homestead. He belongs to the Order of Odd Fellows.

The marriage of Mr. Boyd to Sarah Clark took place Dec. 29, 1864, in De Witt, Iowa, and to them four children have been born: Herbert N., Gertrude, John T. and Mary. Mrs. Boyd was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of Thomas and Phebe Clark.

braham D. Ebersole is a farmer on section 3, Sterling Township. He was born Sept. 8, 1822, in Lancaster Co., Pa., and is the fourth in order of birth of a family of ten children born to his parents, David and Esther (Burkholder) Ebersole, who were natives of Pennsylvania.

In 1867 Mr. Ebersole sold his farm in the State where he had lived 45 years, and in the autumn came to Illinois. He bought 204 acres of land on sections 2 and 3 of Sterling Township, where he made a permanent location. He is now the owner of 110 acres, which is practically all under tillage. He is a Republican in political principle.

He was married Oct. 16, 1845, in Lancaster Co., Pa., to Anna, daughter of Christian and Magdalena (Ebersole) Rutt. His wife is the sixth child in order of birth, and is next the youngest of her parents' children. She was born Jan. 20, 1827, in Lancaster Co., Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Ebersole have nine children,—Elias, Esther, Maggie, Anna, Sabine, Michael, Abraham, Solomon and Amos. The parents are members of the Mennonite Church.

rancis K. Hoover is a farmer of Sterling Township, and is a resident on section 3. His parents, John and Martha (Kreider) Hoover, were born in Pennsylvania, and settled in the township of Sterling in 1851. The death of the mother transpired Oct. 8, 1869; the father died Feb. 2, 1884. Their family included eight children, two of whom died in infancy. Francis K., Mary, Anna, Isaac, Martha and Benjamin are still living.

Mr. Hoover was born July 27, 1835, in Lancaster Co., Pa. He was about 16 years of age when he came with his parents to Whiteside County, and he has since been interested almost exclusively in agricultural pursuits. He became a land-holder in 1867, when he bought 80 acres of land on the section where his homestead is now located. On this he has since lived with the exception of two years, when he resided on section 2. His farm now comprises 200 acres, and is supplied with good buildings. His place is all under improvement. Mr. Hoover has been School Director three years, and in political sentiment he is in accord with the Republican party.

He was married Feb. 27, 1859, in Sterling Township, to Mary, daughter of Jacob and Barbara (Hess) Snavely, natives of Pennsylvania. Her parents came to Whiteside County about 1856, and passed the remainder of their lives in Sterling Township. They had nine children. (See sketch of Levi Snavely.) Mrs. Hoover was born Feb. 2, 1839, in Lebanon Co., Pa, and she is the mother of eight children, named as follows: John, Edward, William, Hattie, Isaac, Harry, Benjaminand Frank.

enry Johnson, general farmer, on section 26, Genesee Township, was born in Altenburg, Germany, Sept. 13, 1842, and is the son of Volkart and Gertrude (Sies) Johnson, who were also natives of the same German State. His father was a shoe maker by trade,

and removed with his family to the United States in 1852. They first found a home in Prairieville (now Palmyra), Lee Co., Ill. Three years later they began farming. The son assisted in the improvement and establishment of a homestead until he had passed his majority by some years.

He was married, Nov. 27, 1866, to Metta, daughter of Henry J. and Frelsa (Reckleis) Irlis. • The family came from Germany and were natives of the same State, where Mr. Johnson was born and where his father's progenitors originated. Mrs. Johnson was born Jan. 24, 1845, in Germany. She was 21 years of age when her father emigrated with his family to the United States, and he became a farmer in Whiteside County.

Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, and all are yet living except one. They are named Freleca, William, Mary, Anna and Metta

(twins), Henry, Charles and Barnet. Volkhart is deceased.

On the event of their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson removed to a farm in Jordan Township, where the former became the proprietor of 80 acres of land, on which he resided, and which he improved in a creditable manner. In 1872 the place was sold, and the farm of which Mr. Johnson is now the proprietor in Genesee Township was bought, including at the date of purchase 100 acres. He has since increased his estate to double its original acreage, and the entire amount is under fine improvement and its buildings add greatly to the appearance and value of the property. He owns a considerable amount of valuable stock. He is a Democrat and has held minor offices in the Township. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church:

illiam A. Jamison, a prominent agriculturist of Montmorency Township, resident on section 34, came to Whiteside County in 1858. He passed the first year in farm labor as an assistant, and in 1859 rented land, in which latter method he operated three years, after which he settled on a tract of land purchased by his mother in r859. After a residence of two years he rented a farm, which he conducted four years. He then bought 160 acres of land, which is still in his possession, together with a subsequent purchase of a similar amount. His farm of 320 acres is all under tillage. Mr. Jamison is a decided Republican and has held several township offices.

He was born Feb. 1, 1841, in Blooming Grove, Franklin Co., Ind., and is the son of Thomas and Sarah (Smith) Jamison. His father was a native of Delaware, and his father was born in Ohio. After their marriage, they settled in Union Co., Ind., where the father died, April 7, 1853. The mother came in 1859 to Whiteside County, and is still living. Their five children were named William A., Rebecca B., Joseph A., John Q. and Emma. The latter died when two years old.

Mr. Jamison was married in Iowa, on Feb. 4, 1868, to Elizabeth, daughter of Amos and Anna (Kniffen) Brown, and they have had three children—Mary E., Anna G. and Emma. Mrs. Jamison was born in the State of Michigan. Her parents were also natives of that State and came thence in 1865 to Whiteside County, where they lived three years. They went to Iowa, where the mother died.

The father died Oct. 1, 1881, in Michigan. Their children were Edward, Elizabeth, Marvin G. and Marion H.



eorge Adair, proprietor of the plow and wagon shop at Rock Falls, and general jobber in mechanical work, was born in Canada, May 2, 1827, his parents being John and Anna (Teezel) Adair, natives of New Jersey.

He lived at his parental home until 16 years of age, receiving a limited education. He next served two years as an apprentice at the blacksmith trade, worked at the business as a journeyman six years, and then started in business on his own responsibility in Canada. At the end of two years he sold out, moved to Wisconsin, where he established a smithy and conducted it until 1860. Next he resided four years in Michigan, and then, until the fall of 1871, in the same place and business in Wisconsin he formerly had; then he sold out there and removed to Moline, where he wrought at his vocation for two years, and finally, in 1879, he commenced business for himself in Rock Falls. He is prospering most signally. _ In his political views he is a Republican, and he is a member of the A. O. U. W.

He was married in 1849 to Martha Simkins, and they have had ten children, seven of whom still survive, viz.: Sarah J., George M., Belvia A., John E, Angie N., William S. and Ambrose.

ohn Martin, of Sterling, is a native of Bedford Co., Pa., and was born March 17, 1814, his parents being David and Catherine (Long) Martin. His father was an extensive farmer, owning and managing over 600 acres in that State. He died in Pennsylvania, in 1859, and his wife (mother of John) survived until 1877.

The subject of this sketch remained with his par-

ents until 23 years of age, working on the farm and attending school. After leaving home he rented a farm from his father. In 1839 he purchased 121 acres from his father, and occupied it for 18 years; then, in 1857, he rented that farm and came to Sterling, Ill. In 1864 he sold his Pennsylvania farm and bought, all together, 606 acres in this county, which he now lets out to tenants. At present he is leading a quiet, pleasant life, his residence being at the corner of Cedar and Seventh Streets, in the village of Sterling. He has accumulated a large amount of property, and is a citizen of high standing. In his political views he sustains Republican principles.

Mr. Martin was married in 1837, to Catherine Hoover, a native of Pennsylvania, Lancaster County; and they have four children, namely: Joseph, who married Clara Stager; Jennie, who is the wife of Washington Dillon, and has four children,—Catharine, Margaret, John and Paul; David and John W. are the other two children of Mr. Martin. Mrs. Martin died in July, 1863, in Sterling.



ermon Sox, farmer, section 12, Sterling Township, was born Nov. 14, 1814, in Germany. His parents, Selig and Rosa Sox, lived and died in their native country. Their children were nine in number, and were named Hirtz, Myers, Hermon, Abram, Louis, Hirsch, Hannah, Rosa and Emma. Mr. Sox passed his minority in his native land, and fulfilled the legal conditions which provide that German boys shall attend school a certain number of years and afterward learn a trade. He obtained a knowledge of the business of a soap and candle manufacturer and also worked on a farm.

In 1835 he came to the United States. He first went to Pennsylvania, where he lived three years. At the expiration of that time he went to St. Louis, Mo., and a year later came to Whiteside County. He passed five years in the capacity of a farm laborer, and on a farm which he rented, after which he bought 240 acres of land in Sterling Township. He is now the proprietor of 160 acres, all of which is under cultivation, and the buildings on the place are valuable and add greatly to its general appearance. Mr. Sox is identified with the Republican party in politics.

He was united in marriage Dec. 27, 1838, in Pennsylvania, to Margaret Owens. She was born in that State Nov. 14, 1814, on the same day of the same month and year as her husband. Their children are named Emily, Jane, Ella, Edward F., Hattie, Mary, Louis N., Harmon E. and Amanda. Mrs. Sox is the daughter of Redmond and Christiana (Arnold) Owens. Her parents lived and died in Pennsylvania, where they reared their children— Christiana, Edward, John, Mary, Hattie and Elizabeth.



r. R. E. Robinson, physician and surgeon at Albany, was born Dec. 19, 1848, in Mercersburg, Franklin Co., Pa., and is the son of M. F. and Martha (Rankin) Robinson. His father was a medical practitioner, and a graduate from Washington College, in Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Robinson obtained his elementary education in the public schools, and afterwards improved his supply of knowledge at the Normal and Classical School at Newville, Pa. He began to study for his profession under the instructions of his father. He attended his first course of lectures at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, finishing his course at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, whence he graduated March 30, 1870, and began his career as a practitioner as his father's associate in Newville, remaining with him a few months. In the fall of the same year, he came to Albany and opened his business. In the spring of the year following, he formed a partnership with Dr. H. M. Booth, and their connection was in existence three years. In the autumn of 1874, he went to Pennsylvania and embarked in the sale of drugs, and also in the practice of medicine, successively at Mt. Holly Springs and Newville, remaining in his native State until the fall of 1880, when he returned to Albany and resumed his practice.

Dr. Robinson was married in October, 1870, to Annie W. Woodburn, a native of Newville, Cumber-

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land Co., Pa. Their five children are named Laura E., Mary M., Robert B., Arthur W., Annie R. and Nellie.

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illiam T. Whitmore, Superintendent of the manufacturing department of the Langford & Hall Lumber Company, was born in Vincennes, Ind., Nov. 18, 1843, and is the son of David and Caroline (Stewart) Whitmore. His father was a native of Hartford, Conn., and his mother of France.

When four years of age he went with his parents to Maquoketa, Iowa. He was educated in the public schools and engaged as an employe in the lumber business. He worked at Maquoketa, Clinton and Lyons, Iowa, and at Glen Haven, Wis. He became master of the manufacturing department of the lumber business and served several years as foreman. In 1877 he came from Lyons to Fulton to accept his present position with the Langford & Hall Lumber Company, and has been with this company continuously since.

Mr. Whitmore was married in Maquoketa, Iowa, Dec. 24, 1865, to Miss Mary A. Lyle, daughter of Thomas P. Lyle. Mrs. Whitmore was born in Lock Haven, Pa. They have four children,—three boys and a girl,—George M., Josie, Harry C. and Arthur.

Mr. Whitmore is a Democrat, and has made his home at Fulton since 1877. He is an efficient and competent manager in his department, where he has served since 1877.

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ames Jemison, farmer, section 21, Ustick Township, is the son of Samuel and Mary (Dummond) Jemison, who were natives respectively of Scotland and Ireland. Their seven children were named Jane, Martha, Matthew, Samuel, Jeannette, James and David,

Mr. Jemison was born in March, 1827, in Ireland, and he lived on his native soil until he was 20 years of age, when he emigrated to the United States; and, after spending five years in the city of Philadelphia, he went to Lancaster Co., Pa. A year later he came to Whiteside County, and lived for a time on its western limits, but finally located in Ustick Township. He is the owner of 120 acres of land, most of which is in tillage. In political relations he is a Republican, and has served his township as School Director and as Overseer of Highways.

Mr. Jemison was married Dec. 6, 1854, in Lancaster Co., Pa., to Jane, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (McCrumb) McKee. She was born Aug. 16, 1833, in Ireland, which was the native country of her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Jemison have had 14 children, but only seven of them are living. They are named Martha, Samuel, Margaret J., William, Charles, Mary E. and Eli. Thomas, Mary J., James (1st), Alexander, Margaret I. and James (2d) died in childhood. James D. (3d) died in infancy. The parents are members of the Presbyterian Church.

S. Bentley, a harness-maker residing in the village of Prophetstown, is a son of Levi P. and Julia (Montague) Bentley, and was born in Franklin Co., Vt., Sept. 9, 1837. His father was a native of the same State, a farmer by occupation, and died in his native State. His mother was also a native of Vermont, and died there. The issue of their union was five children, four of whom are yet living. Jane is the wife of Allen Leach, a farmer residing

Jane is the wife of Allen Leach, a farmer residing in Vermont; Mr. Bentley of this sketch is next in order of birth; Orrin D. is a sawyer by vocation, and resides in Michigan; George C. is an attorney, residing in Hancock, Mich.

Mr. Bentley was reared on a farm until he attained the age of about 17, when he went to North Brookfield, Worcester Co., Mass., where he learned the harness trade, and remained for two years; he then went to Plattsburg, N. Y., and worked in a sawmill for a time, then came to Spring Hill, this county, arriving in 1857. He was engaged in farming here until March. 1860, when he went to Pike's Peak, He was engaged in mining near the lat-Col. ter place until the year 1862, when, in the fall of that year, he enlisted in the 1st Col. Cav., Co. F, as private, and served three years, his -company being engaged mostly in fighting the Indians. He was also quartermaster saddler. He then followed his trade for about 18 months, and finally came to

has conducted ever since. He keeps a good stock of harness, saddles, whips, etc., does repairing, and usually has one assistant, and is doing a good and increasing business.

Mr. Bentley was united in marriage in Prophetstown, Sept. 29, 1868, to Miss Hester Hill, a daughter of William and Ann Hill. She was born in Prophetstown, Jan. 28, 1847. The parents of Mrs. Bentley came here in November, 1834, and may be classed as among the very first settlers of the township, and are yet living, one and a half miles southwest of Prophetstown, where her father is engaged in farming. Mr. Bentley owns his shop and residence and one lot; he is a member of the Masonic Order and of the A. O. U. W.

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li O. Nash, contractor and builder, residing at Unionville, is a son of Samuel and Lydia (Mixer) Nash, natives of Vermont. The parents were married and settled in Vermont, and afterwards removed to Jefferson Co., "York State," where they resided until their deaths. Their family comprised nine children, namely: Rufus, Almira, Emma, Asa, Eliza, Whitney, Unity, Nelson and Eli O.

Eli O., subject of this biographical notice, was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., March 13, 1826. He lived at home, assisting in the working of the farm and received the advantages afforded by the common schools; and on attaining the age of 20 years he engaged to learn the trade of a carpenter and joiner, which he followed until the spring of 1868, in York State. During the year last named, he came to Kane County, this State, and in the fall of that year to this county, and has resided here ever since, almost continually engaged in working at his trade.

Mr. Nash formed a matrimonial alliance in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Jan. 5, 1851, with Miss Parmelia Albro. She is a daughter of Alanson and Parmelia (Brooks) Albro, natives of Vermont, whose family consisted of four children, Oliver, Olive, Henry and Parmelia. Mrs. Nash was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., June 25, 1831. Their family consisted of three children, only one of whom survives, Bert E. Alanson, De F. and Nettie P. died in infancy.

Politically, Mr. Nash is a believer in the tenets of

the Republican party, Socially, he is a member of the I. O. O. F., belonging to Grove Lodge, No. 257.

arcus Lyon, general farmer and stockraiser, residing on section 6, Tampico Township, was born in Medina Co., O., Feb. 27, 1845, his parents being Daxter and Sarah A. (Vaughn) Lyon, who, after marriage, emigrated to Illinois, when Marcus was five years of age, settling in Mt. Pleasant Township, this county.

Mr. Lyon, the subject of this biographical notice, was educated at the district schools and at Morrison, and remained an inmate of his paternal home until he was 25 years of age, when, Feb. 28, 1870, he was married, in Wyoming, Jones Co., Iowa, to Miss Minerva Miller, a native of Indiana, who was reared and educated in Iowa, where her parents are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Lyon have become the parents of seven children, namely: Lottie, Lewis, Gracie, Hubert, Katie, Rhoda and Martha. The last named is deceased.

After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Lyon settled on a farm of 120 acres in Mt. Pleasant Township, this county, where they lived until March, 1875, when they moved to Tampico. Here Mr. L. had purchased a quarter section of good land, and after settling on the same bought 80 acres more on section 6, so that he now has a fine farm of 240 acres, all improved.

In his political views, Mr. Lyon is a Republican.

cohn H. Helms is a native of Hanover, Germany, in which country he was born Nov. 26, 1841. He attended school in his native country until he attained the age of 14 years, after which he followed the occupation of a farmer, until arriving at the age of 20 years. He then joined the army, in conformity with the laws of his native country, and served six years, during which time he participated in several battles. After receiving his discharge, he went to France, and resided in that country for two years.

In 1868 Mr. Helms, realizing that he could better (his financial condition in the New World, emigrated <

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WHITESIDE COUNTY.

to the United States, and the same year came to this county, and for a time resided with his brother, Henry, who had preceded him and located in Lyndon Township. He remained with him for about one year, then went to Minneapolis, where he worked in a hotel one year. His next move was to the land of gold, California, in which State he was variously employed until 1873, when he returned to Lyndon and rented farms, which he cultivated for his own individual profit for a period of two years.

Leaving the farm, Mr. Helms moved to the village of Lyndon, where he engaged in the provision and restaurant business, which vocation he followed for eight years. In 1882 he purchased the farm he at present occupies, adjoining the village plat and located on section 16. He has also other lands that he has bought at times, and at present his landed interests amount to 200 acres. Mr. Helms is a self-made man, and of this world's goods that he possesses, he has none to thank except his own indomitable energy, coupled with the active co-operation of his good helpmeet.

He was united in marriage in the month of May, 1870, to Henrietta Carson. She died October following, without issue, and Mr. Helms was again married Oct. 24, 1873, to Miss Sophia Meyer, a native of Hanover, Germany. Four children have been born of the latter union, Emma, Anna, Willie and John.



ndrew T. Glassburn, cashier of Tampico Bank, in the village of Tampico, is the junior member of the firm of J. W. Glassburn & Son. He was born Oct. 4, 1856, in Gallia Co., O., and was four months old when his parents came to Illinois. He was a pupil in the first school-house built at Tampico, where he obtained an elementary education. He has acquired a knowledge of business methods by experience and conducts his banking operations by a thorough banking system. On becoming of age he engaged in his father's employ as book-keeper on a salary, but the latter, recognizing the value of his abilities, gave him a half interest in his business relations, which he has greatly increased in extent. He continued in the grain business with his father until February, 1885, when he bought W. W. Craddock's interest in the

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bank established by Glassburn & Craddock, in May, 1882, and became cashier of the same.

Mr. Glassburn's marriage to Viva Smith took place Sept. 10, 1878. Her parents, A. M. and Laura (Badgley) Smith, were formerly farmers in Tampico Township. Her mother died in 1879. Her father lives in Brown Co., D. T., with other children. He is 57 years of age. Mrs. Glassburn was brought up in Tampico, where she received her education. Asa C., born May 18, 1880, is the only child of the family.

Mr. Glassburn is a Democrat of decided type. He has served as Village Trustee and as President of the Board. With his wife, he belongs to the Methodist Épiscopal Church and is a Trustee of the Society.

harles C. Smith, of the firm of Smith & Guthrie, dealers in hardware, stoves and agricultural implements at Erie, is the son of Sydney and Louisa (Riggs) Smith, and was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Sept. 28, 1836.

His father is a native of Lewis Co., N. Y., is a hatter, and resides in this county, aged 80 years. His mother is also a native of Lewis County, and resides here. The issue of their union was six children, four of whom are living. Lester is a tinner by vocation and resides in Waterville, N. Y.; Lavina L. was the wife of David Guthrie and resides in Erie. William M. is cashier and book-keeper for R. L. Burchell, of Erie; Charles C. is in business as stated, and the other two died in infancy.

Mr. Smith learned the trade of carpenter and joiner in his native town, Canton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and followed it for a number of years. In 1854 he came to Erie and followed his trade for some time. In 1873 he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Joseph Guthrie, and engaged in the hardware business, and has continued it ever since except about 18 months. In the spring of 1882 he sold out and went to O'Brien Co., Iowa, where he was engaged in the hardware business until the fall of 1883, when he returned and again entered in partnership with his former partner. They carry a stock usually amounting to \$6,000, and employ one clerk. They own their buildings, four stores and warehouse, and keep all kinds of hardware, tinware, ag-

ricultural implements and farm machinery, and are having a good and constantly increasing trade. Mr. Smith was married in Portland Township, this county, Sept. 1, 1857, to Miss Elizabeth Guthrie, daughter of Samuel and Ann Guthrie, natives of Ireland. The issue of their union was five children: Estella L., born July 14, 1858, is the wife of Anson A. Matthews, engaged in the furniture business at Erie; Sevilla, born Aug. 7, was the wife of Henry Loucks, a farmer of DeKalb County, and died April 21, 1885. Minnie was born Sept. 9, 1862; Fannie, May 14, 1870, and Lester, Oct. 24, 1874.

ashington M. Dillon, President and Treasurer of the Northwestern Barbed Wire Company, of Rock Falls, was born in Putnam, Muskingum Co., Ohio, July 2, 1842. His father, Loyd Dillon, was an iron manufacturer and built the first iron furnace west of the Alleghanies, in company with his father, John Dillon, at Dillon Falls, above Zanesville. The maiden name of Washington's mother was Margaret A. Culbertson. His father was born in Baltimore, Md., and his mother in Ohio.

The subject of this sketch was but five years of age when his father died, and then lived with his grandmother until 14 years of age; next, he was with an uncle on a farm for six years, receiving also a fine education. In 1862 he enlisted in the service of his country, remaining two years, in the 148th Regt. Ohio Vol. Inf., and engaging in several battles in Tennessee and Alabama and with the Army of the Potomac. After serving his time, he was honorably discharged.

Returning from the exciting scenes of war, he attended the conmercial school at Lebanon, Ohio, completed the course of study and received his diploma. Then he was clerk for a year in the bank of Culver, Penn & Co., 19 and 21, Nassau Street, New York city. Next, he came West to St. Louis, Mo., and conducted a paper for a year. Selling out, he came to Dixon, Ill., and clerked in the dry-goods house of Isaac Jones for a period of six months; then for four years he was engaged in the grocery and queensware trade in the same city; he then sold out and came to Sterling, entering the hardware business in company with W. C. Robinson, on Mulberry Street, in which he continued for about nine years. Again selling out, in 1879, he engaged in the manufacture of barbed wire, on which he owns the patents. A stock company was formed, at first with a capital of \$10,000, which has since been increased to \$100,000. Their factory is at Rock Falls, where they turn out 600 spools of wire per day of 24 hours. Mr. D. retains a controlling interest.

Mr. Dillon is a wide-awake, representative business man of Sterling, a Republican, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the A. O. U. W. and of the Presbyterian Church; Mrs. D. also belongs to that denomination.

Mr. Dillon was married May 8, 1875, to Miss Sarah J., daughter of John Martin, of Sterling, and they have four children,---Mary K., Margaret A., John M. and Paul W.

eorge H. Fadden, a farmer residing in the village of Erie, and the son of Ira and Lucinda (Patterson) Fadden, was born in Clarenceville, Canada East, Dec. 8, 1847. His father is a native of the same country, as like-

wise is his mother, and they are both at present residing in Stanstead Co., Can., where his father is engaged in farming. Their family comprised 12 children, 11 of whom still survive: George H. is the eldest; Mary and Hiram reside in Canada; Adelaide, in Kansas; Electa, in Canada; Marvin I., a farmer in this county; Harvey, a resident of Eric; Emma, wife of Wm. James, a baiber in the same village; Elizabeth, living in Canada; and Charles and Gertrude.

Mr. Fadden was reared on a farm in his native country, receiving such advantages as were obtainable at the common schools. In the fall of 1868, he came to Erie, this county, and was employed on a farm near that village a short time, and then on a railroad for about seven years. In June, 1875, he entered a butcher-shop in Erie, and two years later, in 1877, he bought an interest in the same, from Wm. Guthrie. They conducted the business for about 18 months, then sold, and Mr. Fadden again engaged in the same business, with L. E. Mathews, and the partnership continued for over six years, or until Feb. 9, 1885. Mr. Fadden then moved on the farm of his father-in-law, L. D. Gordon, consisting of 220 acres,

which he rents, and which he expects to make a stock farm.

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Mr. Fadden formed a matrimonial alliance in Erie village, Sept. 27, 1875, with Miss Genevie Gordon. She is a daughter of Lorenzo D. and Orissa Gordon, and was born in New York, Oct. 18, 1851. Two children constitute the issue of their marriage: Lester G., born July 27, 1876, and Mabel C., born April 27, 1881. The father of Mrs. Fadden is still living, and resides with his daughter. Her mother died May 7, 1884. The family of Mrs. Fadden's parents consisted of Mrs. Fadden, wife of the subject of this sketch, and one sister, Marien E., who was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., Oct. 15, 1848, and died Jan. 17, 1883.

homas J. Burch, a farmer of Garden Plain Township, was born Nov. 9, 1835, in La Porte Co., Ind. Ira Burch, his father, was I born May 24, 1800, in Steuben Co., N. Y. The latter entered the lake service when a young man, and operated as a sailor on the chain of the great lakes until 1832. On the 5th of April in that year he was married to Joanna W. Bacon. She was born Aug. 1, 1817, in Sunderland, Bennington Co., Vt. For a year subsequent to their marriage they lived in Ripley, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and in 1833 went to La Porte Co., Ind., whither they moved their family and household fixtures by the aid of an ox team. The father secured a claim of 80 acres of land near the present city of La Porte, where they were resident until 1837. In that year they again set out to find a home in an untried region, traveling with a pair of horses and a wagon, and were on the road a little more than a week. Mr. Burch had made a trip to Whiteside County a little before and made a claim on section 18, in Union Grove Township, as it has since been designated. He also built a house for a shelter for his family. They remained in it but a short time, as Mr. Burch sold his claim and secured another on section 7, in the same township, and built a pioneer cabin. He had also entered a claim on section 12, of township 21, range 3, now Garden Plain. To this the second log house was afterward removed. The father died March Ir, 1846. The widow survives, and is a resident of the homestead in Union Grove Township. Of eight children born to them four are deceased. Harrison D. lives in Whiteside County. Thomas J. is the second in order of birth. Eliza is the wife of G. A. Clauff, of Ringgold Co., Iowa. Ira S. is the young-. est.

Mrs. Burch was married again to Ezekiel Perry, who died in June, 1860.

Thomas J. was in his second year when his parents settled in Whiteside County. He was educated in the log and stone school-houses of the township of Garden Plain, and was trained in a knowledge of agriculture. In 1858 he went to Missouri, going there through Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. While in Missouri he was married to Mary A. Cooley, in July, 1859. She was born Sept. 13, 1834, in Ohio. In 1860 they returned to Garden Plain Township, and were residents on the homestead two years. In 1862 Mr. Burch bought 55 acres of land on section 1, to which he removed. He is at present owner of 160 acres on the same section, having since purchased ros acres, the remainder of the northeast quarter of section 1. He also owns 33 acres of timber in Union Grove Township.

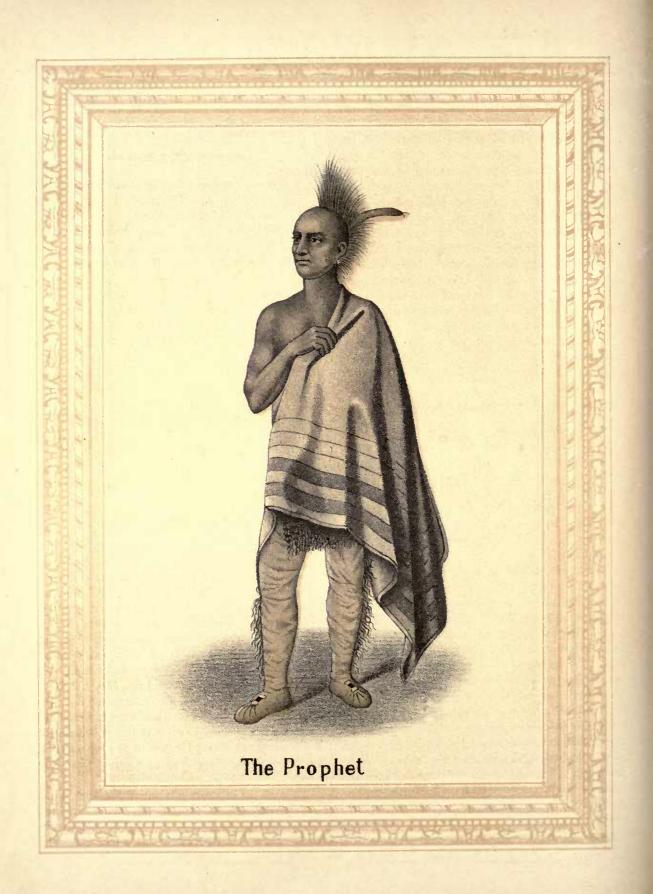
Four of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Burch are living at this date (1885), Harry D., Henry, Alvin and Elmer. Mr. Burch has been a Prohibitionist in principle several years. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

enjamin P. Echelbarger, Supervisor of Newton Township the current year, was born March 13, 1839, in Ashland Co., Ohio. His parents, George and Jane (Hagaman) Echelbarger, removed when he was nine years

old to Union County, and the family continued to reside there until 1856. In that year they transferred their interests to Whiteside County, locating near Erie. The father died there in 1857. The mother died in 1860, in Newton Township.

Oct. 12, 1861, Mr. Echelbarger enlisted in Co. D, 46th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf. The command remained in barracks at Dixon until February, 1862, when it was sent South and was stationed at Memphis. In the fall, Mr. Echelbarger was sent home on recruiting service and discharged the duties of the position, holding the rank of Sergeant. He rejoined his regiment in July, 1863, at Vicksburg. In January, 1865,

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he was transferred to the 16th Veteran Reserve Corps and stationed at St. Louis. In March he went to Washington and from there to Harrisburg, Pa. At the expiration of his period of enlistment he was discharged and returned to Whiteside County. Within the year he bought 40 acres of unbroken prairie in Newton Township, located on section r, where he entered upon the duties of a pioneer farmer, and has operated with successful results. He now owns 80 acres of land, having bought an additional 40 acres adjoining his first purchase. The entirc property is in good agricultural condition. In political faith he is a Republican. He has officiated as Constable nine years and has been Road Commissioner six year. In the spring of 1884 he was elected Supervisor and was re-elected in 1885.

Mr. Echelbarger was married in 1867, to Elizabeth Slead. She was born March 19, 1850, in Delaware Co., N. Y.

eorge F. Allen, of the firm of Allen Bros., dealers in hardware and agricultural implements at Morrison, was born Dec. 20, 1854, in Milford, Ill. George W. and Catherine (Hamlin) Allen, his parents, are yet living. They were born respectively in the State of New York and in Cawada. Following is the record of their children: James A. is a merchant at Davis Junction, Ogle Co., Ill.; Charles W. is the business associate with his brother, the subject of this sketch; Cora is a teacher in the High School at Rochelle, Ill.; Hattie is engaged in the same occupation near Bloomington, Ill.

Mr. Allen is the second in order of birth. At the age of 15 he engaged in the acquisition of a knowledge of the trade of a tinner, which has thus far in life chiefly engaged his attention. After completing his trade he entered the employ of D. E. Edrington, of Creston, Ill., in whose interests he operated seven years. Subsequently he was employed by Patten Bros., of Fielding, five years after which, in company with I. W. Miller, he purchased the husiness of his employers. Their relations were in existence two years, when Mr. Allen came to Morrison, and in April, 1884, established his present business in partnership with his brother, and they are conducting a prosperous trade. Mr. Allen was united in marriage in Fielding, De Kalb, Co., 111., Jan. 31, 1882, to Hattie Nash. Mrs. Allen was born Nov. 11, 1852, in Ogle Co., Ill.

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iram Parker, a farmer on section 25, Garden Plain Township, is the youngest son of Abel and Eleanor (Howe) Parker, pioneers of Whiteside County of 1836, of whom a sketch appears on another page. He was born July 18, 1833, in the town of Wells, Rutland Co., Vt., and when he was three years of age, in company with his parents, he came to Whiteside County, where he was reared on his father's farm, and was educated in the common schools. His father died in 1839, and he lived with his mother and brothers until 1863, when he bought the interest of the other heirs in the homested of his parents. On this he has since resided and continued the work of improvement. He has erected a good set of farm buildings and has an exceptionally pleasant home.

Mr. Parker was married Feb. 19, 1873, to Emily A. DeGraff. She was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., and is descended from French ancestry. Her progenitors were among the earliest settlers of her native county.

a-bo-kies-shiek, or White Cloud, the prophet of the Winnebagoes, and commonly called "The Prophet," was the most prominent Indian that was ever intimately connected with the history of Whiteside County. He was born about 1790, and made Prophetstown his home. He was a stout, shrewd-looking Indian; sagacity and cunning were prominent traits of his character and essential to the prophetic pretensions by which he imposed upon the credulity of his ignorant followers. It is claimed that he was one of the chief instigators in bringing on the Black Hawk War. He resided at Prophetstown, where there was a large Indian village. (See page 889.)

Through the generous interest of the Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, while Minister Plenipotentiary from this country to the Court of Paris, this county was enabled to secure a portrait of this noted chief, which

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now decorates the walls of the Supervisors' room in the Record building at Morrison. It is painted by P. A. Healey, the distinguished American portrait painter, from the original study of George Catlin, the American artist, and one of the most celebrated of Indian painters. It was painted by Mr. Healey in Europe, at the request of Mr. Washburne, and presented by him to Whiteside County as a historic souvenir. This work was greatly admired while on exhibition in the artist's studio at Paris. It is a fullsized portrait and is a work of rare merit. It represents the Prophet standing erect, in full Indian dress, with his blanket thrown over his left shoulder, partially folded over one arm, and hanging with careless grace by his side. He stands upon the brow of a hill, while about are some small trees and shrubbery. In the back-ground is the blue sky. In front is a broad expanse of country, over which his eye rests with a melancholy gaze, contemplating a land that is rapidly fading away from him and his race. Mr. Washburne was cordially received by the people of Whiteside County, whom he had formerly represented for many years in Congress. The presentation of the portrait was made Oct. 27, 1877, at the Fair Grounds, which had been fitted up for the occasion, and was preceded by an eloquent address from Mr. Washburne, the donor. It was made a grand occasion, and one long to be remembered by the people of the county.

In connection with this sketch we give the portrait of White Cloud, a reproduction of the painting mentioned above.

illiam Bryant, dealer in live stock at Erie, is a son of James and Emily (Benson) Bryant, and was born in Portland Township, Oct. 11, 1850. His father was a native of Knox Co., Ohio, a farmer by occupation, and at present resides in Portland Township. He was one of the first settlers in that township, matried there and reared a family of four children.

Mr. Bryant was reared on his father's farm, Portland Township, where he received the advantages afforded by the common schools, assisted in the maintenance of the family, and developed into manhood.

He was married in Geneseo, Henry Co., Ill., May 27, 1873, to Miss Almeda Blaisdell, daughter of Mason and Alzina (Rowe) Blaisdell, and was born in Portland Township, July 31, 1857. The issue of their union was three children, two born in Portland Township, and one in Erie Township: Lorena, March 29, 1875; Emil, Dec. 15, 1882; Ralph C., Oct. 28, 1884. After his marriage, Mr. Bryant resided on 64 acres of land in Portland Township, which belonged to his father; his wife received 67 acres of land adjoining that on which he resided, making 131 acres, where they lived until October, 1882, when he moved into the village of Erie. Having since become the proprietor of the farm, he rents it. Since moving to the village he occupies his time in buying live stock and shipping to Chicago, in which business he is associated with Charles H. McLean.

amuel Rosenkrans, resident at Albany, was born Feb. 15, 1834, in Smithfield, Monroe Co., Pa. He is the oldest son of Simeon and Mary (Zimmerman) Rosenkrans. Simeon Rosenkrans, his paternal grandsire, was born in Sussex Co., N. J. He was a physician, and married Sarah Shumaker, who was born in the same county. They were both of Holland Dutch descent. They went from New Jersey to Steuben Co., N. Y., where they died. Simeon Rosenkrans, the father, was born in Wallpack, Sussex Co., N. J., and his mother was a native of Smithfield, Pa. She died in Cohocton, Steuben Co., N. Y., in June, 1884, at the age of 79. His father died in the same place in May, 1872, at 65. He was second cousin to the distinguished General of the late civil war.

Mr. Rosenkrans is the only survivor of three children. He was in infancy when his parents went to Steuben Co., N. Y., and his father bought a farm in Avoca Township. He grew to man's estate, and obtained a good degree of education in the common schools. He afterward attended four terms at the High School at Bath, and one term at Franklin Academy. At r6 he became a clerk in a general store at Bath, where he operated three years, after which he obtained a situation as agent of the New York & Erie Railroad at Wallace Station, in Steuben

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County. He retained the position nine years, and, on relinquishing it, engaged in the management of his father's farm, in which capacity he was occupied two years. He then bought a farm in the adjoining town of Cohocton, and conducted his agricultural interests there six years. He sold his property in 1870, and came to Illinois on a visit and to prospect. He remained until the 1st of July in the same year, when he returned to New York to make preparations to return and locate in Whiteside County. In September he came to Albany, and, in partnership with James Early, he engaged in traffic in grain and stock. They continued their joint business operations two years, and, on their dissolution, Mr. Rosenkrans continued the management of his trade singly. He is also engaged in farming on sections 25 and 26, Albany Township, and is also interested in raising stock.

He was married in 1859 to Harriet A. Armstrong, and they have four children-Mary, Henry, Louisa and Myron. Mrs. Rosenkrans was born in Cohocton, Steuben Co., N. Y.



gnatz Spinka, proprietor of the pottery at Fulton, was born March 31, 1842, in Bohemia. He attended the schools of his native country until the age of 12, when he began the acquisition of a knowledge of the craft of a potter. He was employed in that business until 1868, when he emigrated to America, and at once proceeded to Carroll Co., Ill., where a brother who had preceded him to the New World resided. He remained with him one year in the capacity of a farm assistant. In 1870 he came to Fulton, and entered the employ of C. B. Batchelder, the proprietor of a pottery. He afterward bought the business, and has since conducted its relations on his own responsibility. He has operated with success, and owns a house and lot at Fulton. He built his dwelling in 1872.

Mr. Spinka is an industrious and enterprising man, and, like most of his class, has prospered under the influences of the habits he brought from his native land, which form the best capital of foreignborn citizens of the American Republic, and, together with their energetic perseverance, rarely fail to produce substantial results. He has acquired a

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thoroughly practical knowledge of English, which he reads and speaks.

He was married Jan. 22, 1867, to Mary Baryzkaalso, a native of Bohemia, and they have three daughters — Mary, Carrie and Annie. The two oldest were graduated from Fulton Academy, June 3, 1885.



ndrew J. Stowell was born March 14, 1846, in Rock Island Co., Ill., and is the son of Ira and Caroline A. (Riel) Stowell. His father died when he was but an infant, and when he was six years of age his mother marrried Capt. A. M. George, and the family moved to Garden Plain Township.

Mr. Stowell was educated in the district school and later attended the "Northern Illinois Soidiers' College," at Fulton, two terms. His marriage to Addie S., daughter of Richard and Margaret (Curry) Storer, took place Dec. 23, 1873. She was born in Allegheny, Pa. At the time of his marriage, Mr. Stowell was in the employ of Lamb & Sons, merchants, at Clinton, and when the season of navigation opened, he accepted a situation as clerk on a steamboat. In the winter ensuing he entered an office, and in that alternate manner he operated three years. He passed two years subsequent in farming in Garden Plain Township. In 1876 he began to operate as a grain and stock buyer, at Garden Plain Station, and has since operated continuously in that vocation.

Mr. Stowell is a Republican in affiliation and was elected to the position of clerk of Lyndon Township in 1881. He is a member of Lodge No. 220, A. O. U.W., at Garden Plain, and also belongs to the Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Stowell is also a member.



on. Nathan Williams, a citizen farmer of Montmorency Township, resident on section 20, came to Whiteside County in 1856. He was born June 18, 1821, in Pomfret, Windham Co., Conn. His parents, Nathan and Phila (Day) Williams, were also natives of that county, where his father was for many years a

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farmer, having been born on the farm where he passed his entire life. He was a neighbor of Gen. Israel Putnam, and died in 1862. The mother died in 1876. Their children were born in the following order: Wareham, Nathan, John, Watz, Deborah, Julia and Albert D.

Mr. Williams passed his boyhood's years in school and on his father's farm, where he was an assistant until he was 16 years old. At that age he engaged in teaching, and was occupied several seasons in that capacity. He attended an academy at Brooklyn, four miles from his home, which distance he walked night and morning. When he was 22 years old he became a clerk in the employ of the Masonville Manufacturing Company, and officiated three years in that capacity, and in that of book-keeper in their interests. In 1846 he became interested in mercantile pursuits at Putnam, Conn., in which he was engaged nine years, and operated principally alone, with satisfactory results. He found that his health was becoming broken from the confinement and other causes, and he determined to try a change of climate. In 1856 he came to Sterling, where he again interested himself in his former pursuit, in a building which he erected for the purpose. After two years he was obliged from the same causes to sell his business. He then, in 1858, bought 160 acres of land on sections 19 and 20 in Montmorency Township, fixing his homestead on the latter. He has been fortunate in his agricultural projects and has extended his ownership until he is the possessor of 880 acres of land in the same township. Nearly 600 acres are under excellent tillage. His stock includes about 100 head of cattle, and between 40 and 50 horses. He is interested in raising fine breeds of the latter, and was the first to introduce Clydesdales into Whiteside County. He also fattens about a hundred head of hogs annually.

In the early days of his political career, Mr. Williams was a Whig; and, on the adjustment of party elements and organization of the Republican party, he joined its ranks and has since supported its issues. In his native State he was actively interested in local and general politics, and his executive abilities and public spirit brought him a long array of official honors, wholesomely mixed with official labor. He has served an aggregate of 20 years as Justice of the Peace in Connecticut and Whiteside County, and in the latter has been Township Assessor five

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years. He has also been warmly interested in school matters in both States. At the fall election of 1870 he was elected for the position of Representative from the 11th District, comprising Carroll and Whiteside Counties, and served through two regular and two special sessions, covering ten months during the two years of his term.

Mr. Williams was united in marriage in Thompson, Conn., July 23, 1845, to Catherine B. Thatcher. They became the parents of five children, of whom there are four survivors: Ada T., Thomas T., N. Percy and Abbott. Mrs. Williams was born Dec. 5, 1819, in Hartford, Susquehanna Co., Pa., and is the daughter of Thomas and Betsey (Mills) Thatcher. Her father was born in Massachusetts, and her mother was a native of Connecticut. The former was a manufacturer and spent most of his life in Connecticut, where he was married. He died March 28, 1845. His wife died June 19, 1825. Their children were Sarah M., Catherine B., Ellen and Anna F.

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ranklin F. Hamilton, a farmer, on section 34, Fenton Township, is the son of a pioneer of Whiteside County. James Hamilton, his father, was born in 1812, in the State of New York. He came to Erie Township in 1836, and married Lucinda, daughter of Lewis D. and Phœbe (Hunt) Crandall. Lewis D. Crandall was the second settler in Erie Township, where he came in 1835, and located on section 18. He died in 1860. After his marriage the senior Hamilton went to Lee Co., Ill., and was a resident there until 1844, when he returned with his family to Whiteside County. He died in 1874. His wife survived until 1881.

Mr. Hamilton is the second of their six children. He was born at Grand de Tour, then in Lee Co., Ill., Oct. 30, 1843, and was but a few months old when his father came to Whiteside County, for a permanent residence. He was a member of the parental household until he assumed family responsibilities himself. Feb. 8, 1869, he located on section 34, Fenton Township, on a farm of 196 acres, which is in excellent condition for successful tillage.

Dec. 24, 1866, Mr. Hamilton married Esther.

Peters, who was born Nov. 10, 1846, in Fenton Township, this county. By this marriage there were four children. Mrs. H. died July 19, 1879, leaving two children, only one of whom is now living, namely, Allie, who was born Nov. 4, 1870; Frankie was born Feb. 9, 1879, and died Dec. 17, 1882.

Mr. Hamilton formed a second matrimonial alliance, April 24, 1884, with Carrie Naftzger, a native of Ohio.

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ohn L Murray, a prominent young farmer of Montmorency Township, residing on section 35, is a son of George and Elizabeth (Richardson) Murray, both natives of Kentucky. A sketch of George Murray, the father of John L., who is now deceased, may be found on page 688. He was one of the early settlers of Montmorency Township, and was extensively engaged in farming, owning about 500 acres of land, most of which was in excellent agricultural condition.

John L., the subject of this biographical notice, was the youngest of a family of ten children. He was reared and educated in this county, receiving such advantages as the schools of the county afforded in the way of obtaining an education. For a life pursuit he has chosen the quiet, pleasant and profitable occupation of a farmer, and to-day is one of the leading agriculturists of Montmorency Township.

illiam R. Brightman, a farmer on section 25, Garden Plain Township, was born Jan. 5, 1819, in Adams Co., Ohio. He is the only son of Abner and Nancy (Clark) Brightman, and his parents removed in his infancy to Lewis Co., Ky., where they brought up their family on a farm. He formed a matrinionial alliance in 1842, with Elizabeth Royster, who was a native of Lewis County. During the summer of the same year Mr. Brightman worked on a farm, and passed the remaining months in rafting lumber. Sept. 13, 1852, he set out with his family, including his wife and five children, and accompanied by his mother and step-father, for Illinois. A wagon drawn by a span of horses conveyed the party to Garden Plain. They traveled in the manner common in the earlier days, camping and cooking on the way. On the 8th day of October they arrived in the township of Garden Plain. For a few years Mr. Brightman rented land, on which he operated successfully as a farmer. In 1864 he bought a tract of unimproved land on section 25 of the same township, which he had entered in 1855. His first purchase included 40 acres, and he is now the owner of 90 acres in an improved condition and 27 acres in timber. The place now is supplied with a good set of frame buildings, and has also a valuable orchard.

Mr. and Mrs. Brightman have eight surviving children, namely: Nancy A. is the wife of Nicholas McGrath, a prosperous farmer of Albany Township; William L, James R., Rufus, Sarah E., Charles E., Alexander and Joseph C. are the names of the younger children; John Henry was born in Kentucky, Feb. 22, 1843. He served as a soldier in Co. F, 93d Ill., Inf., and was killed in action, May 22, 1863, at the siege of Vicksburg.

Fick P. Brown, residing at Prophetstown, Cr 5 is a son of Philip B. Brown, deceased, and was born in the village in which he at present resides, Dec. 19, 1853. Philip B. Brown, father of the subject of this biographical notice, was born in Rutland, Rutland Co., Vt., June 21, 1821. He was a son of Philip Brown, and was united in marriage in Prophetstown, March 24, 1851, to Miss Adeliza D. Nichols, daughter of E. G. and Elizabeth G. Nichols. She was born Oct. 27, 1826, and bore to her husband four children, three of whom are living-Erick P., the subject of this notice; Ernest M., born Feb, 22, 1855, died Sept. 17. 1878; Nicholas B, born May, 6, 1857, Bertha E., born July 21, 1859, is the wife of R. C. Forkey, a clerk in Baldwin's store, Prophetstown.

Philip Brown came to this county in 1847 and located in Prophetstown Township, on sections 3 and 10, and when the land came into market paid \$1.25 per acre for 160 acres, on which his son Nicholas B. at present resides. While living, he made a specialty of fine horses and cattle, and devoted his time to the cultivation of his farm. He died on the old homestead, lamented and mourned by a host of relatives and friends, Oct. 4, 1880. His widow still survives, and is at present residing with her daughter at Prophetstown.

Erick P. Brown, subject of this biographical notice, was reared and educated in Prophetstown. On arriving at about the age of 14, he returned to the homestead in Prophetstown Township, where he taught school for about two years. His education had been acquired in the schools of Prophetstown, and he graduated from the Commercial College at Clinton in 1876. In March, 1883, Mr. Brown entered the drug store of J. H. Mosher, at Prophetstown, with whom he has remained until the present time. He has acquired a full knowledge of the drug business in all its different details, and expects to continue in the same.





INTRODUCTORY.

T little more than a half century has passed away since the white men made their first settlement in what is now one of the most thriving counties in the great State of Illinois—the county of Whiteside. But within that

time a wilderness has been transformed into a cultivated region of thrift and prosperity by the untiring zeal and energy of an enterprising people. The trails of hunters and the wily red men have given place to railroads and thoroughfares for vehicles of every description; the cabins and garden patches of the pioneers have been succeeded by comfortable houses and broad fields of waving grain, with churches, school-

houses, mills, postoffices, manufactories, and every convenience that could be asked for by civilized man.

The record of this marvelous change is history, and the most important that can be written. For one-half century the people of Whiteside County have been making a history that for thrilling interest, grand practical results, and lessons that may be perused with profit by citizens of other regions, will compare favorably with the history of any county in the great Northwest. Take, for instance, the record of the county in the great War of the Rebellion. Where were braver men than those forming the quota of Whiteside? There were few only of the battle-fields of the South but what were moistened by the life-blood of her sons.

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The question is often asked why men leave the comforts and pleasures of civilized lands and strike out into a new and almost unknown country, bearing the toils and privations which are unavoidable. Not more from choice than from necessity, did the old pioneers bid farewell to the play-grounds of their childhood and the graves of their fathers. Onc generation after another had worn themselves out in the service of avaricious landlords, or had to eke out a miserable existence upon barren or worn-out land which they called their own. From the first flashes of the morning light until the last glimmer of the setting sun, they had toiled unceasingly on from father to son, carrying home each day upon their aching shoulders the precious proceeds of their daily labor. Money, pride and power were handed down in the line of succession from the rich father to his son, while unceasing work, continuous poverty and everlasting obscurity were the heritage of the workingman and his children. For the sons and daughters of the poor man to remain there, was to follow and never to lead-to be poor forever.

Without money, prestige or friends, the old pioneer drifted along seeking the garden spot, the place where he might establish a home, where he might

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educate his sons and daughters, giving them privileges never enjoyed by himself. The broad prairies and beautiful groves of Whiteside County in that early day were indeed inviting to those seeking a home in a more favored land, and here they planted their stakes. To secure and adorn the homes desired by the pioneers, more than ordinary ambition was required, greater than ordinary endurance demanded. How well they have succeeded let the broad cultivated fields and fruit-bearing orchards, the flocks and the herds, the palatial residences, the places of business, the spacious halls, the clattering car-wheels and ponderous engines all testify.

There was a time when pioneers waded through deep snows, across bridgeless rivers and through bottomless sloughs, more than a score of miles, to mill or market, and when more time was required to reach and return from market than is now required to cross the continent or the Atlantic Ocean. These were the times when their palaces were constructed of logs and covered with clapboards riven from the forest trees. These were the times when children were stowed away in the night in the low, dark attics, amongst the horns of the elk and the deer, and where through the chinks in the clapboards they could count the twinkling stars. These were the times when chairs and bedsteads were hewn from the forest trees, and tables and bureaus constructed from the boxes in which goods were brought. These were the times when all were required to work six days in the week and all the hours in the day from sunrise to sunset. Now all is changed. In viewing the blessings which now surround us, we should reverence those that made them possible, and ever fondly cherish in memory the sturdy old pioneer and his log cabin.

Value of Local History.

HE great dread of man from remote ages has been to be forgotten. The means employed to prevent this and to perpetuate his memory has been in proportion to the amount of intelligence he possessed. It has been conceded now by scientists that the principal object of the Egyptians in building their pyramids was to perpetuate the name and deeds of their

great leaders and rulers. The walls in the extensive apartments beneath those huge stone monuments are covered with paintings illustrating the deeds, both in peace and war, of her illustrious princes, and in chronological order. These colors are as bright, apparently, as when they were first laid on, and the work shows great skill and artistic design. The exhumations made by the archæologist of Egypt from buried Memphis indicate a desire of these people to perpetuate the memory of their achievements. The walls of these palaces found buried here are decorated with historical emblems representing the lives and deeds of these people. In Memphis they displayed a higher art. They carved out in marble elegant and life-like statues of their distinguished princes, accompanied with hieroglyphics, illustrating their deeds. The erection of those great obelisks were for the same purpose. Coming down to a later period we find the Greeks and Romans erecting mausoleums and monuments, and carving out statues to chronicle their great achievements, and carry them down the ages. It is evident that the Mound-Builders, in piling up their great mounds of earth, had but this idea-to leave something to show that they had lived. All these works, these representations, though many of them costly in the extreme, give but a faint idea of the lives and character of those whose memory they were intended to perpetuate, and scarcely nothing of the masses of the people that then lived. The great pyramids and some of the obelisks remain, objects only for scientists or curiosity seekers; the mausoleums, monuments and statues are crumbling into dust. The monuments, statues and other relics are being gradually conveyed to the different museums of the world, and soon there will nothing remain in these countries to illustrate the lives of the people who once dwelt in them.

Generation after generation comes and goes like the leaves of autumn. Nations have been born, have had their rise and fall, and then passed away, leaving scarcely a riffle on the great ocean of time to show that they ever existed, so imperfect and mutable has been their means to perpetuate their achievements. It was left to modern ages to establish an intelligent, undecaying, immutable method of perpetuating this history,—immutable in that it is almost unlimited in extent, and perpetual in its action; and this is through the art of printing. Nations may become disintegrated and pass away, monu-

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ments and statues may crumble into dust, but books will live. This art has been rapidly advancing from its first inception until now it would seem that there were no longer any further ground for improvement. This is pre-eminently an age of printing, an age of books.

To the present generation, however, are we indebted for the introduction of the admirable system of local history and local biography. By this system every man, though he has not achieved what the world calls greatness, has the means to perpetuate his life, his history through the coming ages; so alike has every community.

We come now to the work before us: To our patrons, we say, that the scythe of Time cuts down all; nothing of the physical man is left; the monument which his children or friends may erect to his memory in the cemetery will crumble into dust and pass away; but his life, his achievements, the work he has accomplished, which otherwise would be forgotten, is perpetuated by this book through coming ages. Shakespeare has said:

The evil men do lives after them ;

The good is oft interred with their bones.

Our aim in this work has been only to preserve the good. We sought to gather from the best sources of information obtainable, the conditions and incidents of the early pioneer life, and to present that, together with the present development of the county. Many of the pioneers came into this beautiful country without a dollar in their pockets, but with the unflinching determination to carve out their fortunes and build up a country. With undaunted hearts, and a courage equal to that of the great heroes of our history, they began life.

How Our Fathers Lived.

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IONEER life at the present time is not to be compared with that of 50 years ago. In this day the great railway corporations build railroads into and through such country as they may think in time will become profitable to the settlers and themselves, and the pioneers enter palace cars and are conveyed to their destination at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and from the beginning have a market for their produce at their very door. All this was different in the early days of Whiteside County. Then, when one desired to remove from the far East, it required long and extensive preparations, their conveyance generally being an ox team hitched to a heavy lumber wagon. The route lay through a wild and rough country; swamps and marshes were crossed with great exertion and fatigue; rivers were forded with difficulty and danger; nights were passed in the dense forests, with mother earth for a couch and the trees and foliage for a shelter; long, weary days and weeks of travel were endured, but finally their eyes were gladdened and their hearts beat faster when a vision of their future home burst upon them.

The first thing upon their arrival was to set about building a cabin. While this was being done the family slept in the wagons or upon the grass, while the horses or mules, tethered to prevent escape, grazed on the grass around them. Trees of a suitable and uniform size were selected, felled and prepared for their places. The day for the raising was announced, and from far and near came other pioneers to assist in the labor. The structure went up, a log at a time, those engaged in the work stopping now and then to "wet their whistles," and soon it was ready for the clapboard roof, which was held on by huge weight-poles. A door and a window were cut where the good wife directed, a chimney built, and the building was ready for its occupants. The space between the logs was filled with split sticks of wood, called "chinks," and then daubed over, both inside and out, with mortar made of clay. The floor was sometimes nothing more than earth tramped hard and smooth, but was commonly made of puncheons, or split logs, with the split side turned upwards. The roof was made by gradually drawing in the top to the ridge-pole and on cross-pieces laying the clapboards, which, being several feet in length, instead of being nailed were held in place by weight-poles, reaching the entire length of the cabin.

For a fire-place, a space was cut out of the wall on one side of the room, usually about six feet in length, and three sides were built up of logs, making an offset in the wall. This was lined with stone, if convenient; if not, then earth was used. The flue, or upper part of the chimney, was built of small split sticks, two and a half or three feet in length, carried a little space above the roof, and plastered

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over with clay, and when finished was called "cob and clay" chimney. The door space was also made by cutting an aperture in one side of the room of the required size, the door itself being made of clapboards secured by wooden pins to two cross-pieces. The hinges were also of wood, while the fastening consisted of a wooden latch catching on a hook of the same material. To open the door from the outside, a strip of buckskin was tied to the latch and drawn through a hole a few inches above the latch bar, so that on pulling the string the latch was lifted from the catch or hook, and the door was opened without further trouble. To lock the door it was only necessary to pull the string through the hole to the inside. Here the family lived, and here the guest and wayfarer were made welcome. The living-room was of good size, but to a large extent it was also kitchen, bed-room, parlor and arsenal, with flitches of bacon and rings of dried pumpkin suspended from the rafters. These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind and true-hearted people. They were strangers to mock modesty, and the travelers seeking lodgings for the night, or desirous of spending a few days in the community, if willing to accept the rude offerings, was always welcome, although how they were disposed of at night the reader may not imagine.

The character of the pioneers of Whiteside County falls properly within the range of the historian. They lived in a region of exuberance and fertility, where Nature had scattered her blessings with a liberal hand. The forest supply, the fertile prairie, and the many improvements constantly going forward, with the bright prospect for a glorious future in everything that renders life pleasant, combined to deeply impress their character, to give them a spirit of enterprise, an independence of feeling, and a joyousness of hope. They were a thorough admixture of many nations, characters, languages, conditions and opinions. There was scarcely a State in the Union that was not represented among the early settlers.

The clothing of the early pioneers was as plain and simple as their houses. Necessity compelled it to be in conformity to the strictest economy. The clothing taken to the new country was made to render a vast deal of service. In summer, nearly all persons, both male and female, went barefooted. Buckskin moccaskins were much worn. Boys of 12 and 15 years of age never thought of wearing anything on their feet, except during three or four months of the coldest weather in winter. Boots were unknown until a later generation.



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HE numerous and well authenticated accounts of antiquities found in various parts of our country, clearly demonstrate that a people civilized, and even highly cultivated, occupied the broad surface of our continent before its possession by the present Indians; but the date of their rule of the Western World is so remote that all traces of their history, their progress and decay, lie buried in the deepest obscurity. Nature, at the time the first Europeans came, had asserted her original dominion over

the earth; the forests were all in their full luxuriance, the growth of many centuries; and naught existed to point out who and what they were who formerly lived, and loved, and labored, and died, on the continent of America. This pre-historic race is known as the Mound-Builders, from the numerous large mounds of earth-works left by them. The remains of the works of this people form the most interesting class of antiquities discovered in the United States. Their character can be but partially gleaned from the internal evidences and the peculiarities of the

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only remains left,—the mounds. They consist of remains of what were apparently villages, altars, temples, idols, cemeteries, monuments, camps, fortifications, pleasure grounds, etc., etc. Their habitations must have been tents, structures of wood, or other perishable material; otherwise their remains would be numerous.

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The mounds and other ancient earth-works constructed by this people are far more abundant than generally supposed, from the fact that while some are quite large, the greater part of them are small and inconspicuous. Along nearly all our water courses that are large enough to be navigated with a canoe, the mounds are almost invariably found, covering the base points and headlands of the bluffs which border the narrower valleys; so that when one finds himself in such positions as to command the grandest views for river scenery, he may almost always discover that he is standing upon, or in close proximity to, some one or more of these traces of the labors of an ancient people.

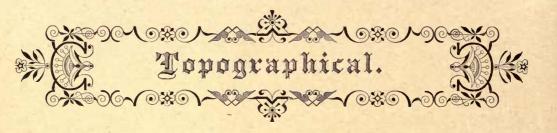
This county is a prolific field for the study of the archæologist, many mounds having been found here, the one near Sterling being the largest. In these mounds have been found stone axes, arrows and spear heads, earthen-ware of various colors, beads of

bone and stone, pieces of copper, besides bones of human beings.

The largest number of mounds found in any one group are near Albany. They are rounded heaps from two to twelve feet in height, nearly circular, though a few are elliptical, their long diameter being parallel with the river. Galena, mica and fragments of pottery have been found in these mounds, together with bone implements and human skeletons.

It is thought by some that on account of the number of implements found in some localities, that the pre-historic race must have lived in villages. In plowing one acre of ground in Genesee Township, 84 arrow heads and spear points were found. A number of small, sharp triangular pieces of flint were also found. On the farm of one gentleman in Clyde Township, more than roo scrapers, together with a number of corn pestles and stone hoes, were found. Skinning axes have also been found in this county.

To those interested, Whiteside County furnishes a fruitful field for investigating the subject of pre-historic man as revealed in the numerous mounds.



N the north, Whiteside County is bounded by Carroll and Ogle, on the east by Ogle and Lee, on the south by Bureau and Henry Counties, and on the west by Rock Island and the Mississippi. It embraces 16 entire and 5 fractional townships. The southeastern part of the county is quite level, the greater part having formerly been regarded as swamp land; but of late years much of this has been reclaimed by drainage, so that now what were once sloughs and marshes are fine, productive farms.

The central part of the county is quite rolling, while the western part is hilly, some of the ridges reaching a height of more than roo feet.

The principal streams are the Rock River—the Sinnissippi of the Indians—Elkhorn, Sugar, Grove, Lynn, Rock, Otter and Spring Creeks. The Rock River enters the county on section 25, Coloma Township, and, pursuing a tortuous course in a southwestern direction, it leaves the county in the extreme southwestern corner. Excellent water power is af-

forded and utilized at two points in the county-Sterling and Lyndon. For many years it was hoped that the stream would be made navigable, and no dams were permitted for 20 years after the first settlements were made in the county. Elkhorn Creek heads in Carroll County and flows into Rock River on section 35, Hopkins Township. Spring Creek is tributary to the Elkhorn. Rock Creek flows into Rock River on section 4, Erie Township. Grove Creek is tributary to Rock River. Otter Creek flows into the Mississippi. The highest lands in the county are in the northeastern part. A variety of soil is found in the county, but principally a black loam. It is adapted to all the cereals peculiar to this latitude.

The early settlers of the county made their claims in close proximity to the timber and water, and could hardly believe that the distant prairies would ever serve any other purpose than that of a large range for stock. They felt sure that no farmer could live there, so far away from the timber. They little thought many of them would live to see it all settled and occupied by man. Some of the wealthiest farmers and the most productive farms of the county are now found on the prairies.

ST before the advent of the white men, the territory comprising the county of Whiteside was occupied by the Sacs and Foxes and the Winnebago tribes of Indians. The Rock River Valley was what might be termed the Indian's paradise, abounding, as it did, with game of all kinds, and its clear waters stocked with an abundance of fish. The Sacs and Foxes were originally of the Algonquin tribe, inhabiting the Eastern States, but had been driven step by step towards the

setting sun by the whites and other warlike tribes of Indians, the Iroquois being an inveterate foe.

In 1804 a treaty was made with the Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the whites all title to the Rock River country, though they were permitted the privilege of living and hunting therein as long as it remained the property of the United States. This treaty Black Hawk, one of their most celebrated chiefs, would never recognize, asserting that it was secured by the whites through fraud, the Indian chiefs being drunk when the treaty was signed. In the War of 1812 these tribes sided with Great Britain. In 1816 a treaty was made with them at Fort Armstrong (Rock Island) by which that of 1804 was ratified, and large bodies of land were ceded to the United States. Black Hawk signed this treaty.

In 1829 a portion of the land in the Rock River

country was sold to private individuals, and therefore it became necessary to remove the Indians across the Mississippi. Another treaty was therefore made, in 1830, by which they agreed to surrender the land ceded to the United States and peaceably retire to their Iowa reservations. Notwithstanding Black Hawk was a party to the treaty and retired with his tribe, yet he longed to return to live and hunt in the beautiful Rock River country. He represented to the tribes that their rights to the soil were inalienable and the cessions and treaties were null and void. In 1831, with 300 warriors and his women and children, Black Hawk re-crossed the Mississippi, ordered the settlers away and killed their cattle and otherwise destroyed their property. Gov. Reynolds at once issued a call for 700 troops to drive them back to their reservation, and 1,600 responded to the call. Upon the appearance of these troops Black Hawk, with his warriors, fled across the river, and for fear of pursuit and punishment, sued for peace. Another treaty was entered into by which the Indians agreed to forever remain west of the Mississippi River, and never to re-cross it without permission of the President or Governor of the State. The treacherous character of the Indians was shown the following year, when Black Hawk and the disaffected braves returned to the Rock River.

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In Whiteside County there were several Indian villages, the most noted being that known as Prophetstown, being the home of the Prophet, a noted Indian chief of the Winnebago tribe. (See sketch.) There were villages and various points along the Rock River, that stream abounding in fish.

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The Indians' Mode of Living.

HE art of hunting not only supplied the Indian with food, but, like that of war, was a ^R means of gratifying his love of distinction. The male children, as soon as they acquired sufficient age 'and strength, were furnished with a bow and arrow, and taught to shoot birds and other small game. Success in killing large animals required years of careful study and practice, and the art was as sedulously inculcated in the minds of the rising generation as are elements of reading, writing and arithmetic in the common schools of civilized communities. The mazes of the forest and the dense tall grass of the prairies were the objects of the most searching scrutiny, and revealed at a glance the animal that made any visible traces, the direction it was pursuing, and the time that had elapsed since it had passed. In a forest country he selected the valleys, because they were most frequently the resort of game. The most easily taken, perhaps, of all the animals of the chase was the deer. It is endowed with a curiosity which prompts it to stop in its flight and look back at the approaching hunter, who always avails himself of this opportunity to let fly the fatal arrow.

Their general councils were composed of the chiefs and old men. When in council, they usually sat in concentric circles around the speaker, and each individual, notwithstanding the fiery passions that burned within, preserved an exterior as immovable as though cast in bronze. Before commencing business a person appeared with the sacred pipe, and another with fire to kindle it. After being lighted it was presented to heaven, then to the carth, then to the presiding spirit, and lastly to the several councilors, each of whom took a whiff. These formalities were observed with as close exactness as state etiquette in civilized courts.

The dwellings of the Indians were of the simplest and rudest character. On some pleasant spot by the bank of a stream, or near an ever-running spring, they raised their groups of wigwams, constructed of the bark of trees, and easily taken down and removed to another spot. The dwelling-places of the chiefs were sometimes more spacious, and constructed with greater care, but of the same materials. Skins taken in the chase served them for repose.

Though principally dependent upon hunting and fishing, the uncertain supply from these sources led them to cultivate small patches of corn. Every family did everything necessary within itself, commerce, or an exchange of articles, being almost unknown to them. In case of dispute and dissension, each Indian relied upon himself for retaliation; blood for blood was the rule, and the relatives of the slain man were bound to obtain bloody revenge for his death. This principle gave rise, as a matter of course, to innumerable and bitter feuds, and wars of extermination, when such were possible. War, indeed, rather than peace, was the Indian's glory and delight-war, not conducted as in civilization, but where individual skill, endurance, gallantry and cruelty were prime requisites. For such a purpose as revenge the Indian would make great sacrifices, and display a patience and perseverance truly heroic; but when the excitement was over he sank back into a listless, unoccupied, well-nigh useless savage. During the intervals of his more exciting pursuits, the Indian employed his time in decorating his person with all the refinement of paint and feathers, and in the manufacture of his arms and canoes. These were constructed of bark, and so light that they could easily be carried on the shoulder from stream to stream. His amusements were the war dance, athletic games, the narration of his exploits and listening to the oratory of the chiefs; but during long periods of such existence he remained in a state of torpor, gazing listlessly upon the trees of the forest and the clouds that sailed above them; and this vacancy imprinted habitual gravity, and even melancholy, upon his general deportment.

The main labor and drudgery of Indian communities fell upon the women. The planting, tending and gathering of the crops, making mats and baskets, carrying burdens,—in fact, all things of the kind were performed by them, thus making their condition but little better than slaves. Marriage was merely a matter of bargain and sale, the husband giving presents to the father of the bride. In general they had but few children. They were subjected to many and severe attacks of sickness, and at times famine and pestilence swept away whole tribes, small-pox being especially destructive.

The Black Hawk War.

HIS conflict, though occurring prior to the settlement of Whiteside County, has an important bearing upon its history. It was the fertile valley of the Rock River that the old chief and his braves wanted to re-possess, that was the cause of the war. Black Hawk had recrossed to the eastern bank of the Mississippi prior to 1832, as stated above, but it was during the early part of that year that he made the most concerted and desperate effort to regain the country so dear to him and which he considered he had been unjustly deprived of. There has been much speculation as to Black Hawk's motives in returning to Illinois, many claiming he came only to get food for his tribe and not with hostile intentions. Upon Black Hawk with his force appearing on this bank of the Mississippi, a large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between the military 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.

Black Hawk, with his twenty braves, retreated up the Wisconsin River. The Winnebagoes, desirous of securing the friendship of the whites, went in pursuit and captured and delivered them to Gen. Street, the United States Indian Agent. Among the prisoners were the son of Black Hawk and the prophet of the tribe. These with Black Hawk were taken to Washington, D. C., and soon consigned as prisoners at Fortress Monroe.

At the interview Black Hawk had with the Presi-

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dent, he closed his speech delivered on the occasion in the following words: "We did not expect to conquer the whites. They have too many houses, too many men. I took up the hatchet, for my part, to revenge injuries which my people could no longer endure. Had I borne them longer without striking, my people would have said, 'Black Hawk is a woman; he is too old to be a chief; he is no Sac.' These reflections caused me to raise the war-whoop. I say no more. It is known to you. Keokuk once was here; you took him by the hand, and when he wished to return to his home, you were willing. Black Hawk expects, like Keokuk, he shall be permitted to return too."

After their release from prison they were conducted, in charge of Major Garland, through some of the principal cities, that they might witness the power of the United States and learn their own inability to cope with them in war. Great multitudes flocked to see them wherever they were taken, and the attention paid them rendered their progress through the country a triumphal procession instead of the transportation of prisoners by an officer. At Rock Island the prisoners were given their liberty, amid great and impressive ceremony. In 1838 Black Hawk built him a dwelling near Des Moines, Iowa, and furnished it after the manner of the whites, and engaged in agricultural pursuits and hunting and fishing. Here, with his wife, to whom he was greatly attached, he passed the few remaining days of his life. To his credit, it may be said, that Black Hawkremained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among Indians, living with her upward of 40 years.

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, and terminated his life October 3. 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 deep, situated upon a beautiful eminence. The body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture upon a seat constructed for that purpose. On his left side the cane given him by Henry Clay was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Thus, after a long, adventurous and shifting life, Black Hawk was gathered to his fathers.



HEN it was fully understood that the Indians were removed beyond the Mississippi and were not likely again to molest the whites, settlements began to be made in various parts of Northern Illinois, and it could not be that the beautiful Rock River Valley would long escape the watchful eyes of those seeking a home in a more favored land than the barren and over-crowded East. In June, 1834, Alexander J. and Norman B. Seely made claims to the land upon which the village of Portland was subsequently located. Norman Seely erected a cabin in the grove where he lived the following winter. Mitchell Ruxton also came the same year and located near the Seelys. Asa Crook and family located in what is now the township of Prophetstown the same

season. About the same time Samuel A. McClure located at the mouth of Walker's Slough. In September, following, he sold out to John W. Stakes. John Bowman, a brother of Mrs. Stakes, came with them. Alfred Wood and John Champine were here in the fall.

In May, 1834, Hezekiah Brink located his claim upon the site of the present city of Sterling. Mr. Brink yet resides upon a portion of his original claim.

Adam and John James and Jesse Hill located in Genesee early in the spring of 1834. It has usually been said that this settlement was made in 1835, but on the authority of George O. James, now living in Morrison, the date given is 1834.

These were all the settlements made in the county during the year 1834. In 1835, settlements were made in various parts of the county.

As the early settlement of the county is given in detail in the histories of the various townships and villages in their respective places, we forego further mention here other than to give the date of the settlements of the various townships.

Albany Township was settled in 1835 by Edward Corbin and Mr. Mitchell, brothers-in-law. The latter made a claim in what is now known as Upper Albany, and the latter in Lower Albany.

Erie was settled in 1835, by Lewis D. Crandall, Peter Gile and Mr. Hunt, the first named locating on section 18.

John Baker was the first settler in Fulton, in 1835. He located where the city of Fulton now stands.

Joseph Fenton, for whom the township was named, was the first settler in Fenton Township, in 1835.

On the 10th day of April, 1835, S. Miles Coe made claim to a portion of sections 33 and 34 of Jordan Township, and thus has the honor of being the first settler. Mr. Coe now writes his name Simeon M., only adopting the former method while his father was yet living, the latter then being known as Simeon M.

Jason Hopkins and Isaac H. Brittell, in the spring of 1835, made a settlement on the site of the old village of Como, and were the first settlers of Hopkins Township.

Lyndon was settled in 1835. Adam R. Hamil-

ton, Chauncey G. Woodruff, Liberty Walker, Wm. D. Dudley and Ephraim H. Hubbard were the pioneers.

James J. Thomas, Felix French, Wm. H. and John D. Paschal were the first settlers of Mt. Pleasant, in 1835.

In 1836 Abel Parker made the first settlement in Garden Plain. He located at the grove which has since been known as Parker's Grove.

Leonard Morse made a claim on section 16, of Hume, in 1836, and has the honor of being the first in that township.

In the spring of 1836 Joshua T. Atkinson located in Union Grove, and was, therefore, the pioneer. Wooster Y. Ives and Edward Corbin made claims and located in Ustick Township, in 1837. Amos Short and Edward Rolph settled here the same year.

Coloma was settled in 1837 by Edward Atkins, Noah Merrill and Daniel Brooks.

Jesse Hill and Wm. Mick made claims in Clyde, in 1835, but the first permanent settlement was doubtless made in 1838, Henry W. Daniels, Hugh Hollinshead, Dr. H. H. Fowler and Mr. Wing being among the number then locating here.

Wm. Renner and family located in Hahnaman Township, in 1841, being the pioneer.

Montmorency was settled first in 1847, by Asa Scott.

ANUARY 16, 1836, an act was passed by the General Assembly of the State naming and establishing the present boundaries of Whiteside County, as follows: "All that tract of country within the following boundary, to-wit: Commencing at the southeast corner of township No. 19 north, of range 7 east, of the fourth principal meridian; thence west with the said township line to Rock River; thence down the middle of Rock River to the middle of the Meredosia, with the line of Rock Island County, to the Mississippi River; thence along the

middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River to the point where the north line of township 22 intersects the same; thence east with the said last mentioned township line to the southeast corner of township 23; thence south with the line between ranges 7 and 8, to the point of beginning, shall constitute a county to be called Whiteside."

The question has frequently arisen as to whom the honor was conferred upon in naming the county. Hon. E. B. Washburne investigated the question most thoroughly. After giving the opinion of Hon. John T. Stuart, of Springfield, that the county was named for no member of the Whiteside family in particular, and of Hon. William Thomas, of Jacksonville, who said that he "had a distinct recollection of being informed when the bill was pending in the Senate that it was called for the father of John D. Whiteside, afterwards State Treasurer," Mr. Washburne said:

"The John D. Whiteside alluded to by Judge Thomas was a very proninent man in the history of our State and time, and was the son of the old pioneer, Col. William Whiteside. He was a member of the State Senate, from Monroe County, at the time the bill was passed creating Whiteside County in 1836, which might have given color to the idea that the county was named after his father. But my judgment is that it was named after Gen. Samuel

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Whiteside. He had resided at an early day at what was then called the 'Galena country,' was known by the people, identified with their interests, and had been a leading figure in the Black Hawk War. I am strengthened in this belief from the fact that the bill creating Whiteside and other counties, was introduced in the Senate by the then Senator from this district, Col. James M. Strode, who himself commanded a regiment in the Black Hawk War, and who was attached to the command of Gen. Whiteside, and knew him well. It was, therefore, much more natural for him to give to the county the name of General Samuel Whiteside, who was so familiar with this section of the country, and who had been identified with its struggle, rather than to Col. William Whiteside. This is the opinion of Hon. Joseph Gillespie, who was an early pioneer of the Galena mining region, and mined for lead at 'Snake Diggins,' now Potosi, Wis., before the Black Hawk War.

"Distinguished as a lawyer and judge, Mr. Gillespie is probably as well posted in the early history of our State as any man in it. My acknowledgments are due to him for the following sketch of Gen. Samuel Whiteside. After enumerating the services he rendered in a military capacity, and which I have already stated, he says of him: 'He never put any value on promotion in civil life, but seemed, indeed, to despise it. He could undoubtedly have succeeded to any civil place in his county if he had striven for it. He did, however, act as one of the Commissioners who selected Vandalia for the seat of government of Illinois, and I think aided in selecting the Canal lands. In matters of religion he sided with the Baptists, and in political affairs he co-operated with the Democrats. He was an honest man, and the only thing he was afraid of was being in debt. He believed with all his powers that what he believed was right, and it was rather a hard task to convince him that the opposite side might seem to be right. He thought there was but one right side to a question, and that all honest men would be apt to see it in the same light.

"'He was a famous hunter and followed the chase as long as his strength permitted." He was thoroughly versed in wood-craft, and knew all the haunts and habits of wild animals to perfection. He loved to make long hunts and live in camp for weeks gether, and eat nothing but game. His hunting dress in early life was buckskin, and he wore moccasins while in the woods. It would have delighted him to attack a lion, or tiger, or grizzly bear. I believe he would have gone into the fight with as little dread on his mind as if he had a rabbit to contend with; and I have no doubt he would have employed the skill and means, in every instance, to enable him to come out without any risk or scratch. The writer knew of his killing three panthers on one occasion, and he did not seem to think he had performed a feat worthy of mention. He died Jan. 3, 1866, one mile and a half east of Mount Auburn, Christian Co., Ill., at the house of his son-in-law, John A. Henderson, with whom he had been living since 1855. Whiteside County, I have no doubt, was named in his honor. The county was formed in 1836, and he was the only Whiteside of note at that time.'"

At the time the act was passed fixing the boundaries of the county, the territory comprising it formed a part of Jo Daviess County. By the latter county it was divided into three election precincts. What is now Gordon Township was attached to Elkhorn Grove precinct, which comprised also parts of Ogle, Lee and Carroll counties. Harrisburg precinct comprised the present townships of Sterling, Coloma, Montmorency, Hahnaman, and the east half of Tampico, Hopkins and Hume. Crow Creek precinct comprised all the rest of the county. An election was held in each of these precincts in August, 1836.

By the same act defining the boundaries of Whiteside, the county of Ogle was created, and on its organization Whiteside was attached to it for county and judicial purposes. The latter county reorganized the precincts, and in 1839 there were seven in number: Albany, Elkhorn, Fulton, Genesee', Little Rock, Portland and Union Grove.

Early in 1839 it was thought best the county of Whiteside should organize. Accordingly an election was ordered to be held May 6, 1839, for the election of county officers. It resulted as follows: Nathaniel G. Reynolds, Elijah Worthington and John B. Dodge, County Commissioners; James C. Woodburn, Sheriff; Daniel B. Young, Probate Justice; David Mitchell, County Treasurer; Charles R. Rood, County Surveyor; Augustine W. Newhall, Recorder; Ivory Colcord, Coroner; Guy Ray, Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court.

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At the time of the organization of the county the civil government of counties was vested in a board of county commissioners, consisting of three members. In this connection are given some of the most important acts of the commissioners, as well as those officers who subsequently discharged the same duties.

Acts of the County Commissioners.

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HE first meeting of the Commissioners' Court was held at the house of William D. Dudley, in Lyndon Township, May 16, 1830. Nathaniel G. Reynolds, Elijah Worthington and John B. Dodge qualified as. Commissioners. Guy Ray was appointed, and took the oath of office as Clerk of the Board, having given satisfactory bonds for the faithful discharge of the duties of the office.

The second meeting was held at the schoolhouse near the residence of Mr. Dudley.

The county was divided into tr road districts, bounded as follows:

Road District No. 1 to comprise that portion of the county south of Rock River and east of township line between ranges 5.and 6 east. William W. Durant to be Supervisor.

Road District No. 2 to comprise that portion of the county south of Rock River, east of the west line of section 35, township 19 north, range 4 cast, to line of range 5 east. Erastus G. Nichols, Supervisor.

Road District No. 3 to comprise all the territory south of Rock River, west of section 35, township 19 north, range 4 east. James Rowe, Supervisor.

Road District No. 4 to comprise all that part of Elkhorn precinct north of the township line running east and west between townships 21 and 22 north. Joseph Nelson, Supervisor.

Road District No. 5 to comprise all that portion of Elkhorn precinct lying south of the east and west line between townships 21 and 22 north. Nelson Mason, Supervisor.

Road District No. 6 to comprise all that part called Genesee precinct. Ivory Colcord, Supervisor.

Road District No. 7 to comprise all the territory the B

east of the center of township 26 north, range 4 east. David Hazard, Supervisor.

Road District No. 8 to comprise all the territory west of the east line of range 4 east. Arthur Putney, Supervisor.

Road District No. 9 to comprise all the territory in Union precinct. John W. Stakes, Supervisor.

Road District No. 10 to comprise all the territory in Fulton precinct. John Baker, Supervisor.

Road District No. 11, to comprise all the territory in Albany precinct. Gilbert Buckingham, Supervisor.

All persons subject to road labor were each required to labor on the roads five days.

Assessors for the different precincts were appointed as follows: Union, Henry Boyer; Portland, Ebenezer Seely; Elkhorn, John W. McLemore; Genesee, William Wick; Fulton, Hosea Jacobs; Albany, Lewis Spurlock; Little Rock, Chauncey G. Woodruff.

After appointing assessors in the various precincts, Court adjourned till Monday, June 3, 1839.

On the 3d of June the Court met, but transacted no business, adjourning till the following day.

The first business transacted was the appointment of John Wick, Assessor of Genesee precinct, instead of William Wick, who declined to serve.

A petition was presented asking the formation of an election precinct, to be known as Round Grove, and bounded on the east by Elkhorn River; on the north and west by the north and west line of township 21, range 6 east; also by the west line of township 20, range 6 east, to Rock River; on the south by Rock River. The elections to be held at the school-house in Round Grove The petition was signed by R. J. Jenks, Charles C. Jenks, William Pilgrim, N. P. Thompson, Joel Harvey, Caleb-Plummer, William H. McLemore, John Washy, Levi Gaston, Joseph Jones, Samuel Higby, Thomas Matthews, Earle A. Somers, George Higby, W. Morrison, John Van Tassel, F. Simonson, Clement D. Nance. The petition was granted with a change in the boundary line, the east line being made township 21, range 6 east, and Elkhorn Creek. R: J. Jenks, George Higby and Joel Harvey were appointed Judges of Election.

A petition was received from Fulton City, urging the Board not to grant license for the sale of ardent

spirits by the drink. This petition was signed by Daniel Reed, William Ross, Richard L. Mills, Elijah K. Webb, John H. Prentiss, H. Chenery, A. Phelps, W. Knight, W. Y. Ives, Henry Bond, Lewis Graves, H. F. Rice, Moses W. Jenks, Reuben S. Rhodes, Nathan Scott, John Morgan. It is supposed the request of the petitioners was complied with, as there is no entry of license being granted.

George P. Dennis was appointed Special Constable at this session to serve the notices of the Court.

The rates of toll for ferriage across Rock River were made as follows:

One person	121/2
Wagon or carriage drawn by two horses	75
For every additional ox or horse	121/2
Wagon drawn by one horse	37 1/2
Cart drawn by horses or oxen	50
Cattle, hogs, goats, each head	61/4
Sheep, each	3

The ferriage was to be free for citizens of the county, the Court appropriating the sum of \$40 per year as compensation to the owner of the ferry for that purpose.

John W 'McLemore was appoined Collector of taxes for the year 1839.

The court adjourned to meet at the house of Dr. Stickel, in Lyndon, the first Tuesday in July.

At this meeting the Commissioners drew lots for the term of office. Nathaniel G. Reynolds drew for one year; Elijah Worthington for two years; John B. Dodge for three years.

Judges of election were appointed at this term for the various precincts.

At the December, 1839, meeting, Simeon S. Page was allowed \$30 for use of his ferry during the past season. Edward S. Gage was allowed \$65 for the same purpose, and William Knox \$20 in addition to what had already been allowed him for the same purpose.

The Clerk was authorized to employ Jonathan Haines to make a seal for the county, either of copper, brass or silver.

At the March, 1840, term of the Court, Hosea Jacobs, William Sampson and Hiram Harmon appeared and qualified as County Commissioners. The first named drew the ticket for term of service which expired the first Monday in August, 1840. William Sampson drew for the term that expired the first Monday in August, 1841. Hiram Harmon drew for the term which expired the first Monday in August, 1842.

Caleb Clark was authorized to keep a ferry across the Mississippi River at Fulton City for the period of one year on the payment of a license fee of \$10. The rates of toll were fixed as follows:

For each footman\$	25
Man and horse	75
Head of cattle	25
Two-wheel carriage I	00
Yoke of oxen and wagon loaded I	50
Additional ox or horse	25
Head of hogs or sheep	121/2
One horse and wagon I	00

The Clerk of the Commissioners' Court was authorized to call upon the Clerk of Commissioners' Court of Ogle County for a transcript of the elections of all justices of the peace and the time of qualification, together with a transcript of the boundaries of election precincts.

John W. McLemore was appointed Assessor for the county.

Simeon M. Coe contested the election of William Sampson, and on the 31st day of March Van J. Adams, Daniel Brooks and A. C. Jackson, Justices of the Peace, sat as a court to hear and determine who was entitled to the seat. After hearing the evidence they decided that Mr. Coe was entitled to the certificate of election and instructed the Clerk of the Commissioners' Court to make out and certify to him the fact of his election. It was accordingly done, and Simeon M. Coe appeared at the June term and took the oath of office.

It was ordered by the Court that its members should draw by lot for the term of service. Mr. Harmon objected, probably on the ground that he had already drawn, and that Mr. Coe should serve the time drawn by Mr. Sampson. His protest was not heeded. Hosea Jacobs drew one year. Simeon M. Coe drew three years. Mr. Harmon refused to draw.

D. B. Young was appointed School Commissioner.

At the December, 1840, term it was ordered that Portland Precinct be divided into three precincts, as follows: All the territory south of Rock River in Whiteside County, and cast of the line north and south through the center of township 6 east of the fourth principal meridian, to be known as Rapids

Precinct, the place of holding elections to be at the house of Edward Atkins; all the territory south of Rock River and west of Rapids Precinct, lying east of a certain slough, between Hiram Underhill's and Richard Potter's, on the south line of the county, thence northeasterly along the center of said slough and its outlet into Rock River, to be known as Prophetstown Precinct, and the place of holding elections to be at the house of Asa Crook; and all the territory west of Prophetstown Precinet, and south of Rock River, to remain as Portland Precinct, the place of holding elections to be at the house of Ebenezer Seely. William W. Durant, Daniel Brooks and L. H. Woodworth were appointed judges of election of Rapids Precinct; Asa Crook, Jabez Warner and N. G. Reynolds, of Prophetstown Precinct; and Daniel Blaisdell, William S. Crane, and Simeon Fuller, of Portland Precinct.

Guy Ray, Clerk of the Court, was allowed \$7.80 for returning votes of August election for representative to Jo Daviess County. On the same day Lyndon township was authorized to organize into a school district, and Edward S. Gage licensed to run a ferry across Rock River at Prophetstown.

Lyndon Township was authorized to organize into a school district.

Lewis D. Crandall, Arthur Putney and A. Smith were authorized to solicit subscriptions for the construction of a bridge over the Meredosia River, near Rock River, on the mail route from Lyndon to Stephenson, and to expend the same in the construction of the bridge according to a plan to be furnished by Hosea Jacobs, provided it was done without cost to the county.

At the March session, in 1841, John Scott was authorized to operate a ferry across Rock River, at Como, by paying a license fee of \$5. He was permitted to charge as ferriage "for each two-horse or ox wagon, with team, 50 cents; single wagon and horse, 25 cents; man and horse, 1834 cents; footman, $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents; head of cattle, $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents; head of sheep or swine, $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

David and Samuel Mitchell were authorized to operate a ferry across the Mississippi River at Albany.

At the April, 1841, term, Guy Ray resigned the position of Clerk of the Commissioners' Court. Theodore Winn was appointed Clerk *pro tem*. The following order was placed upon record:

"WHEREAS, by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, passed on the 21st day of February, 1839, providing for the location of the county seat, or seat of justice, for Whiteside County and State aforesaid. To the end, therefore, we, the County Commissioners in and for said county, from a fair and impartial examination of the poll books now in the Clerk's office of the County Commissioners' Court, do verily believe that the people of said county have placed the county seat at the town of Sterling, in said county; do therefore order the Circuit and County Commissioners' Court to be holden in and at the town of Sterling, in said county, and do direct this order to be put on the record of this Court, and that a copy of this order be served upon the Sheriff of this county, and also on the Clerk of the Circuit Court."

The June term of the Court was held at Sterling, commencing June 8.

Royal Jacobs was allowed three months' additional time in which to complete a horse ferry-boat to be run across the Mississippi River at Fulton. Mr. Jacobs was the assignee of A. M. Wing and others. He was required to give bond to run the ferry according to law.

The following order was entered upon the records: Whereas, by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of this State, passed and in force Feb. 21, 1830, entitled "An act to locate the county seat of Whiteside, and provide for election of county officers," elections have been held in said county, pursuant to said law, and at the election held on the 23d day of September, 1839, for the location of said county seat, the following was the result: Sterling received 264 votes; Lyndon received 253, and Windsor 4 votes. By virtue of said result, and in pursuance of said law, the County Commissioners, by an order entered on the record of said Court, declared Sterling the county seat of said county. And, further, the said Court now in session, and holding their June term, hereby order and direct that the Clerk of this Court proceed to the Land Office at Dixon and receive and obtain of and from the proper officers a full and complete title by pre-emption, as provided by law for the use and benefits of said county, for the southwest fractional quarter of section 22, township 21, range 7 east of the fourth principal meridian; that being the

fractional quarter upon which the town or point, Sterling, is now located, and that being the quarter now claimed by said Commissioners for the use of said county, by virtue of said location of the county seat, and in pursuance of law in such cases made and provided, directed by said Court this 8th day of June, 1841.

Whereas, the proprietors of the towns of Harrisburg and Chatham, at the Rapids in Elkhorn Precinct, have united the said town plats, and have agreed to change the names of said towns to that of Sterling; and, whereas, by an act to locate the county seat of Whiteside, it shall be lawful for individuals of said county to offer donations of lands to the county of Whiteside whereon to locate the seat of justice of said county, the proprietors of said Sterling offer the following donations: Eighty acres of land bounded as follows : Beginning at a point in Broadway and Fourth Street, being the center of said town, thence west 50 rods, thence north 120, thence east 80 rods, thence south 120 rods, thence west 30 rods to the place of beginning, containing 60 acres, and to be deeded to the Commissioners by the proprietors of that part of the town formerly known as Harrisburg; also 20 acres adjoining and being partly between said 60 acres and the river, to be bounded by streets and alleys, and extending west to the section line of 21, and to be deeded to the Commissioners by the proprietors of that part of the town formerly known as Chatham; and further, the proprietors of each of the above named places offer and agree to pay to the County Commissioners \$1,000 for county purposes, and to be paid in equal payments in three, six, nine and twelve months from the day and date of the location of the county seat, making in the whole a donation of 80 acres of land and \$2,000; provided the public buildings for said county shall be placed in block 58, west of Broadway, being a central position in said town."

The offer was dated at Sterling, May 3, 1839, and was signed by Nelson Mason, J. D. Barnett, Hezekiah Brink, E. Worthington, Hugh Wallace.

The Commissioners accepting the offer made, spread an order upon their records in which it was provided that the sum of \$2,000 received from the proprietors of the town of Sterling should not become a part of the general fund of the county, but was to be used solely for the purpose of erecting the county buildings on block 58 of the town of Sterling.

Robert L. Wilson was appointed a Commissioner on the part of the county to superintend the sale and conveyance of the lots of the county in the town of Sterling.

At the September term Daniel Blaisdell appeared as one of the Commissioners. John Roy gave bonds as Clerk of the Commissioners' Court.

R. L. Wilson made his report in relation to the disposal of the real estate of the county. He sold lots amounting to $$583.37\frac{1}{2}$, and reported that he had taken notes for the sum of \$2,000 offered by the proprietors of the town, all of which was amply secured.

Jacob Whipple was appointed an agent in the following terms:

"Ordered, that Jacob Whipple be and he is hereby appointed an agent to make contracts on behalf of the county of Whiteside for all necessary materials for the erection of public buildings in said county, and he is hereby empowered to collect, sue for and receive moneys now due or hereafter to become due and payable to said county and for said purposes in such sums and at such times as he may deem necessary for the erection of said buildings, not to exceed \$2,000, and that he proceed to do the same without unnecessary delay after giving a bond with good security approved by the Clerk."

It was further ordered "That the Court-House to be erected for the county of Whiteside to be 37 feet long by 30 feet wide; lower story eight feet high; upper story eleven feet high in the clear; passage through the lower story seven feet wide; balance of lower story to be divided into four rooms; house to be covered with white pine shingles, and finished in a plain and substantial manner. That our agent issue specifications and receive proposals for the building of said Court-House without unnecessary delay and report to our next Court.

At the December, 1841, term of the Court the order in relation to the size of the Court-House was amended so as to read that the Court-House should be 40 feet square, the lower story nine feet high in the clear, the upper story 12 feet high in the clear, with a passage ten feet wide in the lower story, which was to be divided into six rooms.

Col. Whipple was removed as agent for making contracts for material to be used in the erection of

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the Court-House, and William Sampson appointed in his place, in January, 1843. He was authorized to demand of Whipple all contracts, money, or other valuables in his possession belonging to the county. Mr. Sampson reported to the Commissioners that he called on Whipple, as directed, and was sent by him to R. L. Wilson, but could get no satisfaction.

At the March, 1843, term; William, Sampson was appointed an agent to settle with Col. Wilson, Commissioner appointed by the Court to dispose of the real estate donated to the county, the proceeds of which were to be applied in the erection of county buildings. The order was subsequently rescinded.

The County Commissioners met at their June term, 1843, at Lyndon, that town having been selected as the county seat by the Commissioners appointed by an act of the General Assembly, approved Feb. 28, 1843. Daniel Blaisdell, David Mitchell and Henry Boyer, Commissioners, were present.

William Sampson was again appointed agent of the county for the purpose of making contracts for material to be used for public buildings.

At the March term, in 1844, Jacob Whipple resigned the position of agent for the county to superintend the erection of public buildings, and Joel Harvey was appointed in his place.

At the March, 1845, term it was ordered that the people of Sterling have the use of the Court-House for religious services, and that Rev. George Stebbins have the use of two rooms for school purposes.

The June, 1847, term of the Court was held at Sterling.

At the March, 1848, term, Thomas W. Trumbull made demand on the Commissioners that they should deed back to him certain real estate which he had donated for county purposes at Lyndon, the seat of justice having been removed to Sterling. M. S. Henry was appointed Commissioner to deed Mr. Trumbuil the land claimed.

County Court.

Y an act of the General Assembly the business of the county heretofore transacted by officers known as County Commissioners, in 1850, was made to devolve upon the County Court, composed of a county judge and two associate judges. The first session of this court met at the Court-House in Sterling, March 4, 1850. There were present N. G. Reynolds, Judge; Winfield S.Wilkinson and Thomas Brewer, Associate Judges; L. D. Crandall, Sheriff; N. J. Nichols, Clerk.

. No acts of special interest were transacted by this Court.

At the November election, in 1851, the question was submitted to a vote of the people on the question of the adoption of the township organization law. There were 376 votes cast for and 144 against the measure. The question had once before been submitted to a vote and carried. Commissioners were appointed who divided the county into townships, but on account of some informality the question had to be re-submitted.

At the December, 1851, term of the Court, L. D. Crandall, L. H. Woodworth and William Pollock were appointed a Committee to divide the county into townships according to an act of the General Assembly, providing for township organization. They reported the townships as follows:

Township of Fulton includes fractional township 22 north, range 3 east of the 4th principal meridian.

Ustick includes township 22 north, range 4 east.

Clyde includes township 22 north, range 5 east.

Genesee includes township 22 north, range 6 east. Jordan includes township 22 north, range 7 east. Sterling includes that part of township 21 north, range 7 east, north of Rock River, including Cantrall's Island, so-called, in said river.

Montmorency includes township 20 north, range 7 east.

Coloma includes that part of township 21 north, range 7 east, south and east of Rock River, including all the islands, except Cantrall's, in that part of said river bounding said territory on the north and west; also, that part of section 25, township 21 north, range 6 east, lying east of Rock River, and for judicial purposes, for the time being, is attached to the township of Montmorency, excepting the western tier of sections.

Hahnaman includes township 19 north, range 7 east.

Hume includes that part of township 20, range 6 east, lying south of Rock River; also that part of section 34, township 21 north, range 6 east, lying south of Rock River. [This town was given the name of Jackson by the Commissioners, but subse-

quently changed by the Board of Supervisors.] Como includes that part of township 20 north, range 6 east, north of Rock River, except that the north and south half section line of section 4 in said township and Rock River be the eastern boundary. [Originally called Homer, and subsequently made a part of Hopkins.]

Hopkins includes township 21 north, range 6 east, excepting those parts allotted to the township of Hume and Rapids or Coloma; includes, also, that part of township 20 north, range 6 east, lying north of Rock River, and east of a line passing north and south through the center of section 4, and for judicial purposes, for the time being, is attached to the western tier of sections of the township of Montmorency; also, that part of the township of Hume extending as far west as Rock River, and the half section line passing north through the center of sections 33, 28, 21 and 16, until intersecting Rock River; also the town of Hahnaman.

Tampico includes township 19 north, range 6 cast.

Volney includes township 19 north, range 5 cast, south and east of Rock River. [Originally the township was called Washington, and subsequently made a part of Prophetstown.]

Prophetstown includes township 20 north, range 5 east, south and east of Rock River, and for judicial purposes for the time being attached to the western part of the township of Hume, excepting as far east as a line running north through sections 33, 28, 21 and 16, to the intersection of Rock River; also the townships of Tampico and Washington.

Portland includes that part of township 19 north, range 4 east, south of Rock River; also that part of township 19 north, range 3 east, south of Rock River, and that part of township 20 north, range 4 east, south of Rock River.

Erie includes township 19 north, range 4 east, north of Rock River, excepting that part of section 1 lying north; also that part of township 19 north, range 3 cast, lying north of Rock River.

Fenton includes so much of township 20 north, range 4 east, as is lying north of Rock River; also township 19 north, range 5 east, lying north and west of Rock River; also that part of section 1, township 19 north, range 4 east, lying north of Rock River. [This township was originally called Eden.]

Lyndon includes that part of township 20 north, range 5 east, lying north and west of Rock River, and for judicial purposes for the time being is attached to the township of Homer [Como].

Mt. Pleasant includes township 21 north, range 5 east.

Union Grove includes township 21 north, range 4 east.

Garden Plain includes township 21 north, range 3 east.

Albany includes fractional township 21 north, range 2 east.

Newton includes fractional township 20 north, range 2 cast, lying east of the Meredosia, and township 20 north, range 3 east.

Board of Supervisors.

HE election for members of the Board of Supervisors was held the first Tuesday in April, 1852, in all the townships except Montmorency, Hume, Hahnaman and Tampico, which were not fully organized.

The following named were chosen members of the first Board for their respective townships: Albany, W. S. Barnes; Coloma, Richard Arey; Clyde, W. P. Hiddleson; Erie, Charles R. Coburn; Fenton, James M. Pratt; Fulton, Wilson S. Wright; Garden Plain, S. M. Kilgour; Genesee' Ivory Colcord; Hopkins, Simeon Sampson; Jordan, J. Talbot; Lyndon, R. G. Clendenin; Mt. Pleasant, A. C. Jackson; Newton, Joseph Miller; Prophetstown, O. W. Gage; Portland, B. P. Besse; Sterling, Jesse Penrose; Union Grove, W. C. Snyder; Ustick, John Mackenzie.

The first annual meeting of the Board was held in September. W. S. Barnes was chosen Chairman for the ensuing year, and rules were adopted for the government of the Board.

W. C. Snyder, R. G. Clendenin and Simeon Sampson were appointed a committee to ascertain the indebtedness of the county.

But little business was transacted for some years of public interest. At the March, 1855, term of the Board, the Drainage Commissioner was instructed to sell certain swamp lands, and to pay all money received for the same to the School Commissioner, to be loaned by him, and the interest applied as other school funds. The first choice of the land

was to be sold at \$3 per acre, the second \$1.50, and the third at 50 cents.

In 1856 the question of the purchase of a poor farm was under discussion in the Board. A committee appointed for the purpose reported pauperism on the increase, and that the cost for the maintenance of the poor was greater than it would otherwise be if the county was provided with a suitable place for their proper care. They recommended the purchase of 240 acres of land in Union Grove Township, 120 acres of which were under cultivation, and on which was situated a good stone house, barn, and out-buildings, and never-failing springs of water. The report was received, and a committee was appointed to purchase the farm.

In 1857 considerable difficulty was experienced in procuring funds for the transaction of county business. A committee of three was appointed to procure a loan, but in consequence of the scarcity of money and the county having allowed some of its bonds to mature without provision for their payment, a loan was finally effected in Chicago, but at a considerable disconnt. The Drainage Commissioner was ordered to pay to the County Treasurer the proceeds of the sale of swamp lands, the county obligating itself to pay the same to the School Commissioner, in five years, with interest at 10 per cent., payable semi-annually. In 1858 the Board resolved to sustain the Township Collectors and County Treasurer in receiving good Illinois and Wisconsin currency in payment of taxes.

During the war the Board performed its part nobly, doing all in its power to aid enlistments and to provide for the families of the volunteers.

From that time to the present it has continued to administer the affairs of the county in a manner satisfactory to the people generally. The credit of the county is No. 1.

County-Seat Contests.

EW counties throughout the length and breadth of the land but have had their county-seat contests. To be the shire town of a county is an honor coveted at all times, and much bad blood has been engendered in working to secure the prize of a county seat. The people of many towns have acted as though they believed that if their town was only permitted the possession of the court-house and jail of the county, and made the home of the county officers, a metropolis would at once spring up. The same efforts that have been put forth to secure the seat of justice of a county, if used in another direction, would result in incalculable good to a place.

Whiteside County is no exception to the general rule in relation to a county seat. The General Assembly passed an act which was approved Feb. 21, 1839, in relation to the county seat of this county. By that act the question was to be left to a vote of the people to decide where it should be permanently located. It was provided by the act that an election should be held on the first Monday in May, 1839. If more than one point was voted for, and no place received a majority of the votes cast, another election should be held on Monday of each succeeding four weeks, until some place should, receive a majority.

It was also provided in the act that neo person might offer a donation of land on which to locate the county seat, and in the event of the point offered being selected by the legal voters of the county, a good and sufficient deed should be executed to the County Commissioners within four weeks.

The first election for the location of the county seat was held at the time provided in the act, but no place received a majority of the votes cast. Another election was held, with like results. Finally, on the 23d of September, 1839, it was declared that the village of Lyndon had received a majority of the votes cast. The result was declared by Adam R. Hamilton and C. G. Woodruff, the Justices of the Peace named in the act for canvassing the vote. Lyndon, previous to this time, had virtually been the county seat, the County Commissioners' Court being held at that place

On the 11th of February, 1840, a contract was made with Thomas C. Gould, by John Ray and Augustine Smith, on the part of the people of Lyndon, for the crection of a good and substantial frame building, 26 x 17 feet, one and a half stories in height, to be used for county purposes. The building was soon afterward erected on lot 51, block ro, and used for county and court purposes until the removal of the offices to Sterling.

By reference to the history of the city of Sterling it will be seen that that place originally comprised two

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villages, located but a few rods apart. Desiring to secure the location of the county seat, and knowing that neither could obtain the prize if acting alone, the proprietors of the two villages had the vacant space between the two places surveyed, thus uniting the two, and naming it Sterling. They then, on the 3d day of May, 1839, offered to donate to the county 80 acres of land, provided they secured the location of the county seat. In addition to the donation of land, the proprietors agreed to pay to the County Commissioners the sum of \$2,000, to be used for county purposes, providing the public buildings should be erected on block 58, west of Broadway, a central position in the town.

With the declared result of the election, in which it had been averred that Lyndon had received a majority of all the votes cast on the 23d of September, 1839, the friends of Sterling would not agree, claiming the result was obtained by throwing out the votes of a precinct which had given a majority for Sterling. At that election the regularlyappointed Judges refused to serve, and the legal voters of the precinct selected others in their places, who received, counted, and certified the returns. These returns were thrown out as irregular, thus giving Lyndon the majority. In February, 1840, at an election for county commissioners, the candidate favorable to Sterling was elected. A recanvass of the vote of Sept. 23, 1839, was ordered, the returns of the rejected precinct received and counted, showing a majority of seven votes in favor of Sterling.

The County Commissioners, on the result being declared, issued an order removing the county seat to Sterling. Accordingly the sessions of the County Commissioners' Courts were held in Sterling until September, 1842. At the annual election held this year for county Commissioners, candidates favorable to Lyndon were elected. At the September session of the Court an order was entered removing the county seat back to Lyndon. So back it went.

In order to forever settle the matter, an act was passed in the General Assembly of 1843 appointing G. W. Harrison and John McDonald, of Jo Daviess County, Joshua Harper, of Henry County, Leonard Andrus, of Ogle County, and R. H. Spicer, of Mercer County, Commissioners to permanently locate the seat of justice of Whiteside County. The

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act provided that the Commissioners, or a majority of them, should meet at the town of Albany, on the first Monday in May, 1843, or within 30 days thereafter, and locate the county seat at the place which would most conduce to the public good of the citizens of the county. After examining such parts of the county as they might think proper, they were to make out and return to the Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court a certificate of such location. By the act the Commissioners could not locate the seat of justice at any point where a donation of at least 30 acres of land was not secured. It was also provided that as soon as convenient after the location of the county seat the County Commissioners should cause to be erected a court-house and other necessary buildings, for public use.

Joshua Harper, Leonard Andrus and R. H. Spicer, agreeable to the provisions of the act, met at Albany, at the specified time, and proceeded to examine the different locations. They finally agreed upon Lyndon, and so reported to the County Commissioners on the 27th of May, 1843.

It was now supposed that the contest was ended and that Lyndon would remain in peaceable possession of the prize. But not so. When the County Commissioners, in 1841, ordered the removal of the county seat to Sterling, steps were at once taken to erect a' court-house. A house 40 feet square, two stories in height, was erected and finally completed in 1844. This property the Commissioners always controlled, notwithstanding the seat of justice was taken from Sterling, and the proprietors could not therefore reap any of the benefits they sought to derive in making the donations to the county. The proprietors of Lyndon, on the place being selected by the Commissioners appointed to locate the county seat, made a donation of 40 acres for county purposes; but no county buildings were erected. The friends of Sterling therefore claimed that, inasmuch as no public buildings had been erected in Lyndon, and that the same had been erected in Sterling, that place should be the county seat. The County Commissioners were prevailed upon to enter an order that the grand and petit juries, selected at their March (1846) term to attend at the May term of the Circuit Court, be summoned to attend at Sterling instead of at Lyndon,

Agreeable to the order of the County Commissioners, the terms of the Circuit Court were afterwards held at Sterling. Lyndon was not pleased at this action of the County Commissioners, and applied for a writ of mandanus compelling the Commissioners to make an order removing the Circuit Court back to Lyndon, on the ground that the Commissioners appointed by the State for the purpose of permanently locating the county seat, had selected that point and that suitable buildings were provided for the county officers and Court purposes. The writ was refused, the Court holding that from the evidence the building used for county purposes was not upon the grounds donated to the county, as required by the statutes.

The General Assembly of the State was again appealed to, and passed an act declaring Sterling to be the county seat until such time as the county should compensate the donors of money and land for their donations used for county purposes. As several thousand dollars had been donated and expended, the friends of Lyndon could not raise the amount or prevail upon the County Commissioners to make a levy for that purpose. It was cheaper to again appeal to the General Assembly. An act was therefore secured by which the question should be submitted to a vote of the people as to which of the two places, Sterling or Lyndon, should be the permanent scat of justice of the county. If Lyndon should secure a majority of the votes cast, it should be declared the county seat, and the act by which Sterling was to be made the county seat until compensation should be made to donors of land, should be repealed. The act further provided that donations of money and lands might be offered for the purpose of the erection of county buildings and that the offers should be entered upon record. James M. Pratt and Augustine Smith offered 50 acres of land on behalf of Lyndon, and \$1,432 was offered by the citizens. The election was held April 3, 1849, resulting in favor of Sterling by a majority of 68, in a total vote of 970.

For eight years Sterling was permitted the county seat, when the General Assembly was once more appealed to, and an act was passed entitled "An act for the removal of the seat of justice of Whiteside County," which was approved Feb. 7, 1857. The act provided that at the November election the legal voters of the county should vote upon the question of the removal of the county seat from Sterling to Morrison, and that in case the latter should receive a majority of all the votes cast, it should be declared the county seat, provided a donation of land should be made not less than 300 feet square, and the sum of \$3,000 donated to aid in the construction of county buildings. At the election held for the purpose, Morrison received a majority of 59, out of 3,203 votes cast.

The ground selected by a committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors was deeded to the county, and \$3,000 turned over to the County Treasurer; and May 3, 1858, the county offices were removed to Morrison, where they yet remain.

Court-House.

FTER the county seat had been removed from Sterling to Morrison, which was in 1858, the Board of Supervisors took under consideration the building of a suitable courthouse and other county buildings. For the Court-House, by order of the Board, plans were made and bids were called for. There were many contestants, but the contract was finally let to John McKay, of Springfield, Ill., for \$14,000. Architect B. S. Foreman drew the plans. The building was completed in the spring of 1866, and was accepted by the Board. For extra work the contractor was paid \$668.80. In 1881 an addition was made to the rear of the building at a cost of \$3,341.66, making a total cost of \$18,010.46. The foundation, or basement, is of block stone and the superstructure is built of brick. It is well constructed, and neatly finished on the inside and furnished. The court room is circular in form, large, lightsome and airy, with a gallery facing the bench, which is entered from the story above. The building is nearly 100 feet in length by 55 feet in width. From the floor to the ceiling, in the court room, it is 23 feet.

On the left, as you enter the building, is the Sheriff's office. Directly above, on the second floor, is the County School Superintendent's office. In the rear of the court room, first floor, is a hall which opens into the court library and Judge's room. A

back stairway leads up to a vestibule on the second floor, which opens into the Grand Jury room. Adjoining this room is the State's Attorney's room. Directly in the rear of the court chamber is the Petit Jury's room. Surmounting the building is a dome from which a grand view of the surrounding country can be had. The building is located on an elevated site in the north part of the city, and is in the center of the block.

Record Building.

RIOR to the construction of the Court-House, the Board of Supervisors appropriated \$1,200 for the erection of a suitable building for county offices—for County Clerk, Recorder, Treasurer, Circuit Clerk, Supervisors and Probate Judge. This building was completed in 1862, and is situated west of the Court-House in the county block. It is a solid two-story building, constructed of brick, with stone trimmings, and is fire-proof.

The finishing and furnishing inside is neat and substantial. This building was constructed under the supervision of R. G. Clendenin, E. B. Warner and A. Farrington. The Recorder's and the Clerk's rooms are incased with solid walls and have iron doors with combination locks. The Supervisors' room is in this building. It is a pretty little hall, providing a bench for the President and his Clerk, and a desk for each Supervisor.



County Jail.

URING the January term of 1858, the Board of Supervisors passed an order for the construction of a jail. Bids were received by W. S. Barnes, H. C. Fellows and A. C. Jackson, Supervisors, who were appointed a committee on construction and contract. The contract was let to Charles Nelson, who was to complete the work for \$10,100, in accordance with the plans and specifications adopted. The building was completed in the early part of 1859. The jail was inadequate to meet the increasing demands of later years, and in 1876 the Board of Supervisors made an appropriation of \$4,900 for enlarging and remodeling it. This work was completed the same year. Total cost of jail, including Sheriff's residence, \$15,000. These improvements were much needed, not only for the safety of the prisoners, but for their health.

The jail, with the Sheriff's residence, which is in front, is a two-story building, constructed of Joliet stone. There are eight cells, which are built after the P. J. Pauly patent, four below and four above. A corridor runs on three sides, leaving the north end of the cells against the outer wall. These cells are constructed with a combination of iron and steel, and would seem proof against the most experienced and skillful criminal. They are well ventilated and reasonably lighted. An iron stairway leads to the cells above. Water is conducted through the entire building from the water works. The jail is situated in the Court-House Square block, just east of the Court-House.



Poor Farm.

HE Board of Supervisors assembled together at the June term of 1853 to devise some means to provide for the helpless poor of the county. After due consideration a committee was appointed for this purpose, consisting of W. C. Snyder, William Y. Wetzell and James M. Pratt. The committee immediately set to work and matured their plans. A farm of 240 acres, of which one-half was inclosed and under cultivation, was selected, in Union Grove Township. It contained a good rock house and outbuildings. This farm could be bought for \$25 per acre, one-half down and the balance in one and two years' payments. The report of the committee was accepted by the Board, and the farm purchased, which was called the County Poor Farm. This answered the purpose for many years. A more suitable location, one convenient to the railroad and the county seat, became desirable.

The Supervisors took the matter under consideration, which resulted in the appointment of James

M. Pratt, L. S. Pennington and H. R. Sampson as a committee to make a new selection of grounds and erect necessary buildings. The committee selected 108 acres of land on section 23, township 21 north, range 5 east, on the line of the Northwestern Railroad, which could be purchased for \$45 per acre. This selection was approved by the Board, and the committee was instructed to purchase the farm, and erect the necessary buildings, at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 for the whole. Switzer & Kennedy received the contract for putting up the house, barn and outbuildings. The whole was completed in 1870, and at a cost of \$13,448. The building is 50 by 72 feet, three stories high, with basement, and constructed of brick. It is divided in two parts for the convenience of the male and female occupants.

The basement is divided up into apartments for kitchen, dining-room, store-rooms, bath-rooms and cellar. On the first floor are bed-rooms, a parlor, a sitting-room and a vestibule. The second is arranged for sleeping-rooms, with ample closets. The general construction of the building is substantial and the architecture attractive. Every convenience is considered for making the county wards comfortable and at home. The soil is rich and well adapted for agriculture. The larger and smaller fruits are cultivated at the farm with success. This eleemosynary institution is very creditable to the authorities and citizens of Whiteside County, and gives assurance that while they are supplied with the wants and luxuries of life, they are not forgetful of the poor. W. F. Barnum is the present Superintendent of the farm. He is paid \$850 for his services. Expenses for the year ending Sept. 1, 1884, was \$6,343,67.

The Building for the Insane.

S the population of the county increased, so did the number of insane people, and it was deemed necessary to make some suitable provisions for them. The subject was brought to the attention of the Board of Super-

visors, and they made an appropriation for a building which was to be erected on the Poor Farm. A committee was appointed to draw up plans and specifications for the building, and an estimate of the expense.

The plans and specifications, with an estimate of the cost, was presented to the Board at a special meeting held in December, 1874, and were adopted. The contract was let to Messrs. A. & J. A. McKay. In November, 1875, the building was completed, and accepted by the committee.

The total cost of the building was \$7,429.47. This building stands near the Farm house. It is a large two-story and basement structure, built of stone and brick. It contains 16 cells, with large corridors and halls for the accommodation and recreation of the inmates.



INCE the days of Adam crime has existed in the world, and for the punishment thereof courts have been instituted, and men have made the study of law their life work. The

legal profession is an honored one, and those connected with it have always been regarded as leaders of the people. They were expected to make as well as to interpret and exccute law. When Whiteside County was organized it was made part of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, which then included the counties of Whiteside, Rock Island, Carroll,

Stephenson, Winnebago, Boone and Jo Daviess. By the act organizing the circuit the terms for Whiteside County were to begin on the second Monday in April and September. By the act of 1840 the time was changed to the first Thursday after the third Monday in April. The first term of the Circuit Court in this county was ordered held on the second Monday of September, 1839, but was not held, however, until the Thursday after the third Monday in April, 1840. There were present at this term Hon. Dan Slone, Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit; Erastus G. Nichols, Clerk; Shelton L. Hall, Circuit Attorney; James C. Woodburn, Sheriff. Among the attorneys present at this first term were Harvey & Woodruff, Edward Southwick, Hugh Wallace, James McCoy, Knox & Drury, Isaiah H.

Marshall, L. B. Knowlton, Isaac Hopkins, Mr. Frazer, Mr. Evans, Mr. Davidson and Mr. Kellogg. But two of this number, Hugh Wallace and James McCoy, were residents of this county. It must be remembered that at this time lawyers were in the habit of traveling the circuit and taking such cases as they could pick up at the term of court then being held.

Erastus G. Nichols resigned the position of Clerk of the Court, and Robert L. Wilson was appointed.

The first case entered upon the docket was that of Wm. R. Cox vs. Hutchins Crocker, assumpsit. When the case was called the plaintiff's attorney moved that the suit be dismissed at the plaintiff's cost.

On motion, Joseph Knox, Isaiah H. Marshall and Isaac Hopkins were admitted as attorneys and counselors at law of the Court.

The grand jurors serving at this term of court were Jason Hopkins, Henry Burlingame, Jacob Sells, James Talbott, Jeremiah Johnson, James Row, Hiram Harmon, Jabez Warner, W. F. Van Norman, A. W. Newhall, Brainard Orton, John C. Pratt, Jonathan Haines, D. B. Young, Wm. Wick, John Wick, Erastus Allen, P. B. Vannest, David Mitchell, Hosea Jacobs, Daniel Reed, Edmund Cowdrey, Wm. Heaton, Ivory Colcord, A. J. Matson, Horatio Wells, Chas. R. Rood and Hezekiah Brink.

Writs were issued against John Baker, A. M. Wing, W. S. Barnes, Alfred Slocum, Isaac Merrill, John Chapman, Harry Smith, A. C. Jackson and Henry Boyer for contempt of court for failing to at-

tend as grand jurors. Writs were also issued against E. Wick, Van J. Adams, Chester Lusk, Ivy Buck, J. A. Reynolds, D. P. Brewer, Lyman Blake, H. F. Rice, J. T. Atkinson, Joseph Town and Chas. Clark for contempt in failing to attend as petit jurors.

The second term of the Circuit Court was held in May, 1841, Hon. Thomas C. Browne, Judge; R. L. Wilson, Clerk; John W. McLemore, Sheriff; Shelton L. Hall, Circuit Attorney. At this term Mary Beeman applied for a divorce from her husband, John Beeman. The first criminal case was that of The People vs. Daniel Dolan, on a charge of rape. This case came from Lee County on a change of venue. The jury found Dolan guilty, and fixed his punishment at three years in the penitentiary.

By an act of the General Assembly, approved Feb. 23, 1841, some changes were made in the Sixth circuit, it then embracing the counties of Whiteside, Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Winnebago, Boone, Lee, Carroll, Rock Island, Mercer and Henry. The second Monday in May and the third Monday in September were fixed as the time for holding terms of court in this county. No further change was made until 1847. During this time Judge Brown remained on the bench, while three different prosecuting attorneys served the Circuit— Joseph R. Wells, James L. Loop and Thos. L. Turner. Robert L. Wilson continued as Clerk, with John W. McLemore and James A. Sweet, Sheriffs at different times.

By an act approved Feb. 27, 1847, the Sixth Circuit was reduced in size, and made to constitute the counties of Whiteside, Lee, Henry, Mercer, Rock Island, Carroll and Joe Daviess. The third Monday in April and fourth Monday in August were fixed as times for holding court. At the terms of court held in this county, in 1847 and 1848, there were present Hon. Thos. C. Brown, Judge; H. B. Stillman, Prosecuting Attorney; R. L. Wilson, Clerk; John W. McLemore, Sheriff.

In 1849, under the constitution of 1848, several new circuits were created, and the boundaries of the old much changed. The Sixth Circuit was made to embrace the counties of Whiteside, Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Ogle, Lee and Carroll, with terms in Whiteside to be held on the third Monday in April and September, At the April term, 1849, Hon. Ben. R. Sheldon was Judge; H. B. Stillman, Prosecuting Attorney; R. L. Wilson, Clerk; Lewis D. Crandall, Sheriff. No business of public interest was transacted.

In 1851 the boundaries of the circuit were again changed, and the circuit made to embrace Whiteside, Henry, Rock Island, Ogle, Lee and Carroll, and so remained until 1857. Ira O. Wilkinson was elected Judge and began his term in 1851, serving for the first time in this county in October of that year. H. B. Stillman served as Prosecuting Attorney till 1853, when he was succeeded by Wm. T. Miller.

At the April term, 1853, William A. Chamberlain was indicted and tried for offering to sell playing cards. The charge was not sustained. At the same term Lyman Wilcox and Lewis A. Davis were indicted for selling playing cards. Trial was had in September and the two were found guilty. This was the first and last trial for this offence on record in this county. What brought about the streak of virtue in the grand jury the old settler telleth not.

In 1855 James Chrismas and Ruth Towning were under arrest for murder, but after investigation by the grand jury they were discharged.

In September, 1855, Hon. J. Wilson Drury was upon the Bench as Judge. He served but two years, when the circuit was changed.

At the October term, in 1857, an investigation was had by the grand jury on a charge of murder against Charles Montgomery. Sufficient cause for indictment could not be found and the accused was discharged.

By an act approved Feb. 5, 1857, several more circuits were created. By this act Whiteside was made a part of the 22d Circuit, embracing the counties of Whiteside, Lee, Ogle and Carroll. The terms for Whiteside were to be held on the fourth Mondays in March and October. John V. Eustace was elected Judge of the Circuit and served until 1862. Robert C. Burchell was elected State's Attorney, as then called, and served until 1861.

At the March, 1858, term, Thomas Coggins was indicted for murder. When the case was called a continuance was secured. At the May, 1859, term, he was arraigned and by the Court adjudged insane and ordered as such to a hospital for the insane.

At the January, 1861, term, Judge Eustace pre-

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sided. David McCartney was State's Attorney; Addison Farrington, Clerk; R. G. Clendennin, Sheriff.

In July, 1861, Hon. William W. Heaton received his commission as Judge of the 22d Circuit, and served until his death, in 1877.

Cornelius Ryon and Susan Ryon, *alias* Susan Grace, were indicted for murder at the May term of the Court, in 1865. In October, 1865, Susan Ryon was tried and acquitted. The case against Cornelius Ryon was continued from term to term until January, 1867, when, on motion of the State's Attorney, it was stricken from the docket.

In January, 1866, John Flood, Sr., John Flood, Jr., Dennis Ryan, Timothy McGrath, Michael McGrath and William McGrath were indicted for murder. They were tried and the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal.

Elisha and William Conant, in January, 1867, were indicted for murder, tried, and the jury failed to agree. They were remanded to the Lee County jail for safe keeping. In October, 1867, they were brought back and tried on the charge of manslaughter. Both were found guilty and William was sentenced to eight years and Elisha to six years in the penitentiary.

Adeline Goddard, at the May, 1867, term, was indicted and tried for manslaughter. She was found guilty and the jury fixed the term of imprisonment at four and a half years.

In October, 1868, an indictment was found by the grand jury against Elizabeth Osborne for the crime of murder. When the case was called for trial a continuance was had to the January, 1869, term, when she was tried and acquitted.

Under the Constitution of 1870, the General Assembly, by an act approved March 28, 1873, divided the State into 26 Judicial Circuits, in each of which one Judge was elected on the 2d of June, 1873, for the term of six years. Whiteside, together with the counties of Carroll, Ogle and Lee, was made to constitute the Third Circuit, and William W. Heaton was elected Judge.

In August, 1874, Geo. Bryant and Mason Blaisdell were indicted for manslaughter. At the December term following the case was tried. Bryant was acquitted, but Blaisdell was found guilty and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. By an act of the General Assembly, approved June 2, 1877, the State was divided into 13 circuits, in each of which three Judges were to be elected. Whiteside, together with the counties of Winnebago, Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Carroll, Ogle and Lee, constituted the 13th Circuit. The Judges serving the circuit from that time to the present are William W. Heaton, who died Dec. 26, 1877; William Brown, Joseph M. Bailey and John V. Eustace.

At the December, 1880, term, Michael Joyce was indicted for the murder of John McLaughlin, by shooting him with a revolver. McLaughlin lingered five days and died. Joyce was tried, but the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty as charged, and that he was insane at the time the deed was committed.

At the March, 1884, term, Christian Reibling was indicted for the murder of Albert Lucia, in the village of Lyndon, on the 25th of December, 1883. The trial was had before Judge Eustace, and lasted two days. The County Attorney, Walter Stager, prosecuted the case, and Reibling was defended by J. D. Andrews and W. H. Allen. The jury found the defendant guilty and fixed the sentence at death. A motion for a new trial was over-ruled, and on the 12th of April, 1884, Judge Eustace pronounced the sentence of death, the execution to take place Friday, May 16, 1884. The crime for which Reibling was convicted occurred, as stated, in the village of Lyndon, Dec. 25, 1883. Reibling was in the store of C. L. Parkhurst, pleading with the proprietor for some liquor. While there, Albert Lucia entered, and was immediately ordered by Reibling to leave, the latter drawing a revolver to enforce his demand. Lucia went over to Cody's livery stable, followed shortly afterwards by Reibling, who ordered him to leave that place. Lucia refused to go. After talking a moment or two to others, Reibling again ordered Lucia to leave the stable, at the same time pointing his revolver at him; and as the young man attempted to leave, he fired, the bullet taking effect in Lucia's leg. After surviving 11 days the young man died from the effects of the wound.

At 2 o'clock on the afternoon of May 16, 1884, Christian Reibling was led from the jail to the scaffold, and after prayer by Rev. Mr. Sweet and a few words of farewell by the condemned, in which he stated that strong drink was the cause of his ruin, o the noose was placed around his neck, the trap-door

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sprung, and the unfortunate man was rushed into the presence of his Maker.

John Miller was indicted in December, 1884, for the murder of August Langley, by striking him on the head with an ax. The prisoner pleaded guilty when arraigned for trial, refusing to accept counsel. The court sentenced him to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life.

The Judges of the Circuit Court for Whiteside County have been as follows: Dan Stone, Thomas C. Brown, Benj. R. Sheldon, Ira O. Wilkinson, J. Wilson Drury, John V. Eustace, Wm. W. Heaton, Wm. Browne, Joseph M. Bailey.

The State's Attorneys for the Circuit have been Shelton L. Hall, Joseph B. Wells, James L. Loop, Thomas L. Turner, Henry B. Stillman, Wm. T. Miller, Robert C. Burchell, and David McCartney. The County Attorneys have been David McCartney and Walter Stager.

Probate Court.

HE General Assembly, in 1837, passed an act creating the office of Probate Justice of the Peace, the justice being vested with the same powers and jurisdiction in civil cases as other Justices of the Peace, and were subject to the same rules of law. All probate matters were committed to their trust. The first Probate Justice of the Peace in this county was Daniel B. Young, who was commissioned June 6, 1839, and held the office for about three years. The first record made by this court was on the 29th of October, 1839, when the will of Joseph H. Carr was admitted to probate. Ivory Colcord and William Wick were appointed administrators under the will and gave bond in the sum of \$800.

Robert L. Wilson succeeded Mr. Young as Probate Justice and filled the office until it was abolished by law.

County Court.

Y an act of the General Assembly, approved Feb. 12, 1849, a court of record was formed to be styled the County Court, and the office of County Judge was created. Under the act the County Court was vested with all the powers and jurisdiction of the Probate Court. The act further provided that the

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County Judge, with two Justices of the Peace, to be known as Associate, Justices should sit as a County Court and have all the powers vested in the County Commissioners' Court, the latter being abolished by this act. N. G. Reynolds was elected the first County Judge and served eight years. In 1852, and during the term of office of Judge Reynolds, the county adopted the township organization law, and the powers of the County Commissioners' Court were taken from the County Court and vested in that of a County Board of Supervisors, leaving the County Judge vested with only such powers as in that of a Judge of Probate.

The General Assembly in 1872 passed an act by which County Courts, in addition to their probate powers, were to have concurrent jurisdiction with Circuit Courts in all civil cases where the value of property in controversy, or the amount claimed, should not exceed \$500, and in criminal cases where the punishment is not imprisonment in the penitentiary or death. No appeals, however, are allowed from Justices of the Peace to the County Court.

The Bar of the County.

S stated on a previous page, attorneys from abroad in search of business, visited the county at each term of the Circuit Court. They followed the Circuit Judge from one county to another in the circuit and thus secured a practice they would not otherwise have obtained. The most eminent lawyers in Northern Illinois thus visited Whiteside County. Among those now remembered were Joseph Knox, Judge Purple, David Campbell, Hoge, Sweet, Kellogg and Knowlton.

Fun was the order of the day, and the night, too, among these traveling attorneys. They played their jokes upon the people with whom they stopped and upon one another. It is related that on one occasion Campbell and another attorney had been occupying the same bed for a time, when one day Campbell said to his friend: "See here! You must get the landlord to furnish you another bed." "I would like to know what objection you have to sleeping with me, Gen. Campbell?" "Sleeping with you!" cried the General; "sleeping with you! Nobody can sleep with you while you snore like a trooper. I can stand it no longer. You must get the landlord to

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furnish you another bed." "But what if he hasn't another bed?" "Then go out to the hay mow; anywhere." "Now, look here, friend Campbell; if any one has to go out to the hay mow it will be you and not me." That night the friend went to bed at an early hour, but before retiring he placed upon one of his heels a sharp spur. Along about 12 o'clock Campbell came in to bed about "half seas over." Undressing himself, he jumped into bed, telling his friend to lie over, and also began fondling him. The friend who had been feigning sleep and snoring quietly began to say, "Get up, here! get up, here!" at the same time raising his leg and sinking the spur into the thigh of the Campbell. The latter jumped about six feet upon the floor, crying out, "Jehoshaphat! the fellow has got the nightmare, and has taken me for his blamed old horse!"

James McCoy was the first lawyer to locate in the county. For almost a half century he has been connected with the Bar and has a larger circle of friends and acquaintances than probably any other man here. He has been an active man and has not yet ceased to labor. In this connection the living, active representatives of the Bar are not mentioned at length, and the reader's attention is called to a sketch of Judge McCoy on page 195.

Among the attorneys that have practiced before the Courts of this county, who have died, moved away or have quit practicing, are Erastus G. Nichols, Hugh Wallace, M. S. Henry, Mr. Stillman, Edwin N. Kirk, Elliot Anthony, Fred Sackett, David Mc-Cartney, Joseph Weir, B. C. Coblentz, Samuel Strawder, H. W. Bristol, Geo. T. Smith, James Haskell, Jeremiah Humphrey, C. C. Teats and E. H. Brenton.

Hugh Wallace came from Pennsylvania and located in Sterling, then Chatham, in 1837. He was a graduate of Washington College, Pennsylvania, and read law with Gen. Porter in Lancaster, that State. Upon his removal to this county, he engaged in farming as well as in the practice of law. In 1846 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly, and in 1852 he was elected State Senator. He also served four years as Register of the Land Office at Dixon. He was a man of great energy, and whatever he attempted to do, he did with all his might. He was a very hospitable man, and the members of the Bar who followed the circuit usually made his house their home when in Sterling. Mr. Wallace died Aug. 18, 1864.

Mr. Stillman came to the county at an early day and located in Sterling when that place was the county seat. He was a fine lawyer and became quite noted at the Bar. Mr. Stillman was a native of this State. After remaining in Sterling some years, he returned to Southern Illinois and died, in 1883.

Jeremiah Humphrey located in Fulton in 1837. He was from Massachusetts, and was a fine lawyer in every respect, a brilliant advocate, and a very logical and fine judicial pleader. He died about 1843.

M. S. Henry was from New York and came to this county in 1846. He was a man of fine natural ability and a good lawyer. He served for some time as one of the Bank Commissioners of the State. He was very active in every local enterprise calculated to build up his adopted place. When the Sterling & Rock Island Railroad Company was organized, he was elected and served as President. Mr. Henry died at Sterling, in 1878.

Edwin N. Kirk located in Sterling about 1854. He was a native of Maryland. Mr. Kirk was a man of more than average ability. He died here some years ago.

Fred Sackett is regarded as one of the best lawyers that ever resided in Whiteside County. As a criminal lawyer he ranked among the best in the State. Mr. Sackett was a native of Massachusetts and located in Sterling about 1854. His death occurred while in Chicago.

B. C. Coblentz was a native of Maryland. He located here about 1856, but did not attain any great distinction. Some years ago he removed to Arkansas, where he was when last heard from.

Elliot Anthony came to the county in 1857 and remained about two years, removing to Chicago, where he attained considerable distinction at the Bar and became one of the Judges.

Geo. T. Smith came from Ohio in 1857, and remained here in the practice of his profession until 1861, when he went to Washington, where he secured a position in one of the departments. His present whereabouts are unknown.

Samuel Strawder was from Ohio, locating here in 1860. He was a fair lawyer and a man of great energy. He died in 1868.

H. W. Bristol was also from Ohio. In r86r he entered the army as Captain. Resigning some time afterwards, he returned to Ohio.

C. C. Teats was admitted to the Bar in 1854 and commenced practice in the village of Erie. In 1861 he was elected County Judge and served four years. Judge Teats died in 1874.

Edward H. Brenton was also an attorney residing in the village of Erie. He remained here in practice until 1882.

H. M. Teller opened an office in Morrison on the location here of the county seat, and remained here until 1861, when he moved to Colorado, locating at Central City. Since his removal to Colorado, Mr. Teller has become quite distinguished. Securing an extentive practice while Colorado was a Territory, as a claim lawyer, he formed a large acquaintance, and when the Territory was admitted into the Union as a State, he was elected United States Senator for the short term and re-elected for the long term. He resigned his seat in the Senate to accept the portfolio of the Interior Department. In the winter of 1884-5 he was again elected to the United States Senate for a term of six years.

William Teller, a brother of H. M., came to Morrison shortly after the removal of his brother to Colorado. He was a fair lawyer, and secured a fair practice, but also moved to Colorado many years ago.

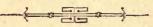
John J. Woodruff was admitted to the Bar in 1870. He practiced in partnership with his brother until his removal to Nebraska in 1875. He now resides near Kearney, engaged in the sheep culture. Mr. Woodruff was a good chancery lawyer.

Julius E. Hibbard was from New York, and located in Fulton, where he engaged in practice, between 1850 and 1855. He removed to Kansas and has since died. Mr. Hibbard was an energetic man and a fair lawyer.

S. T. Smith was a prominent lawyer here between 1850 and 1858. He now resides in Cincinnati.

David McCartney read law with Judge McCoy, and on his admission to the Bar commenced the practice of his profession at Fulton. While still a resident at Fulton he was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and served as such till his health gave way, a few years ago. Mr. McCartney was regarded a brilliant prosecutor, full of wit and humor, good at retort, and had a great faculty for observing and running down a falsehood in witnesses. David McCartney yet resides in Sterling, which has been his home for many years, and is honored by all.

• Charles J. Johnson also read law with McCoy, and commenced the practice of his profession at Fulton. He subsequently removed to Morrison, and secured an extensive practice. He was County Judge one term. After remaining in Morrison for some years, Judge Johnson removed to Rock Island, and from thence to Chicago. He is now a resident of Sterling. Judge Johnson is a man of fine abilty, a good advocate, and ranks above the average in his profession, excelling as a chancery lawyer.



The Present Bar.

HE Bar of Whiteside County to-day will favorably compare with any other period of its history. As full sketches of many of its members are given in the biographical department of this work, the names alone are given in this connection.

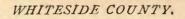
Sterling.—John W. Alexander, E. G. Allen, F. E. Andrews, Bennett & Green, Chamberlin Bros., J. & J. Dinsmoor, V. S. Ferguson, C. J. & C. C. Johnson, Manahan & Ward, David McCartney, J. E. Mc-Pherran, C. S. Sheldon, Walter Stager, A. A. Wolfersperger.

Morrison.—O. F. Woodruff, Frank D. Ramsay, William J. McCoy, James D. Andrews, William Lang, George H. Hay and L. C. Stocking.

Albany .- D. S. Efner and C. P. Ege.

Fulton.—James McCoy.

Erie.-W. H. Allen.



Mar for the Union.



ROM the formation of the Government for a period of over three-fourths of a century, slavery was a source of trouble between the free and slave-holding States. Bitter feelings were engendered, threats often indulged in, and compromise measures passed to avert what many believed would ultimately come to pass—a bloody civil war. Increase in power, with a strong following in the free States, had made the slaveholders bold and arrogant in

their demands. The Missouri Compromise, which limited the spread of slavery in the territories south of an imaginary line, was repealed by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the friends of freedom were aroused. The Republican party rapidly gained in numbers and in strength, and in 1860, in consequence of the division existing in the Democratic party, succeeded in electing their candidate for the Presidency—Abraham Lincoln. Threats of secession were made by the Southern States in the event of Lincoln's election, and almost as soon as the result was known, State after State in the South, by their respective conventions, passed articles of secession. Lincoln was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1861, and issued an inaugural address full of kindly feelings and assurance that the rights of no States would be interfered with; but it was without avail to allay the fancied fears of the Southern people. Preparations were made for war by the so-called Southern Confederacy, which had been organized; and on the 12th day of April, 1861, the first gun was fired upon Fort Sumter, which, on the 14th, was compelled to surrender to the rebel forces.

The first gun that was fired echoed and re-echoed through the North, and was as much a signal for a call to arms as the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln for 75,000 men, which immediately followed. No call by any government that ever existed upon the face of the earth was more speedily answered.

The tocsin of war was sounded, meetings were held in every township, at which stirring and spirited addresses were made, and resolutions adopted admitting of but one interpretation—that of unconditional allegiance and undying devotion to their country and their country's flag; that, at whatever cost of blood or treasure, the stars and stripes, wherever floating, must be honored, and the supremacy of the law of the national union sustained.

Whiteside County was behind no other section of the country. The loyal citizens were aroused, and each and every one determined to do his duty toward the support of the Government and the maintenance of the Union. Party lines were for

the time obliterated, and, like the lamented Douglas, it was hereafter to be with all the thought that the country must first be saved, and only patriots and traitors would be known until all danger was averted. A mass meeting of the citizens of Morrison and vicinity was held, and it was resolved to hold all sympathizers with the Rebels as enemies to the Government, and to treat them accordingly. The citizens were each requested to display the Union flag, showing their loyalty to the Government. A committee was appointed to wait upon all who refused to display the flag, and if found in sympathy with the enemies of their country, they were ordered to leave the place within 24 hours. In case of their refusal to leave, the committee were empowered to call assistance and forcibly expel such persons from the place.

That the Board of Supervisors were loyal and patriotic their labor during the years of the rebellion readily shows. They loved and venerated their national emblem, the stars and stripes; and not only would they sacrifice all in defending it from further insult, but desired to confer upon it greater honor.

The Board met in April, 1861, shortly after the first gun was fired, and passed strong resolutions, declaring the devotion and fidelity of the county to the Union. It made a bright record during the Rebellion. Scarcely a county in the State was more active, or further took the lead in matters relative to her soldiery, than Whiteside County.

Under the first call for three months' men, Whiteside County was not represented; but in the first three years' regiment, the r3th infantry, it had two full companies, B and G. These companies were recruited within two weeks after the fall of Fort Sumter. The Board of Supervisors passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the people of Whiteside County do, without regard to party, unanimously pledge to the Governor of this State the entire resources of our county for the defense of our State and Union, and that we will pledge the entire credit of our county to furnish men or money as the Government may require.

Resolved, That we do hereby appropriate a fund of \$20,000 to be placed in the hands of five commissioners, to be appointd by our Chairman, to be used for the support of needy families of volunteers while said volunteers are engaged in the service of their country.

The year of 1862 will be remembered as one of general gloom. The Union armies had met with a number of reverses, and great apprehensions existed on every hand. All thought of a speedy triumph in the suppression of the rebellion was at an end. In its place was a fixed determination to maintain the supremacy of the Union at whatever cost. Several calls had been made by the President for more troops to fill up the depleted ranks of our defeated armies, and most nobly did the men of Whiteside County respond to the call. The ladies, too, did all in their power to aid in the good work. Soldiers' aid societies were formed in every town and township in the county, and the boys in the field received from their hands many delicacies not provided by the general Government.

During this year an enrollment of militia was ordered preparatory to a draft, should not a sufficient number of volunteers be secured. A draft was not desired in this county, and an earnest effort was put forth to raise the quota. War meetings were held in almost every village and hamlet, and the Board of Supervisors was petitioned to offer a bounty of \$100 to each volunteer. Responding, in part, to the petition, the Board appropriated \$60 each. Five companies were raised for the 75th Ill. Inf., and one company for the 93d. To meet the extra expense incurred, the Board decided to borrow \$40,000.

In 1863 many enlisted to fill up the depleted ranks of regiments then in the field. Still there was not enough. In 1864 many of those whose terms of service had nearly expired re-enlisted for three years or during the war. Two companies of too days' men were enlisted in this county this year, under the President's call for 100,000 men to serve for that time in garrison duty, while the veterans were actively engaged in the field.

Call after call had been made for troops, and every time promptly filled, and still treason was not crushed. The President issued another call, for 500,000. Whiteside County had always filled her quota quickly, but now it was apparent that without extra and greater inducement a draft must be made.

The Board of Supervisors decided to pay to each volunteer the sum of \$200. They also appropriated \$10,000 to aid families of volunteers. A draft was ordered for Oct. 5, 1864. This county on the 27th of September, 1864, was owing 87 men. To evade

the draft subscription papers were circulated to secure an additional amount to be added to the \$200 offered by the county. By the efforts put forth the number was secured save for the township of Hahnaman, where three men were drafted, the only conscription in the county during the war.

On the 19th of December, 1864, another call for 300,000 men was issued, the quota of this county being 250. A draft was thought to be inevitable, but by almost super-human efforts it was avoided. The Board of Supervisors, at their December meeting, voted a bounty of \$500 to each volunteer, and in February, 1865, \$100 additional was voted. The township also voted to pay an additional bounty.

But the war was drawing to a close. Our armies under command of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Logan and others whose names have been rendered immortal, were fast drawing in on the rebels, capturing their fortifications, taking prisoners corps and divisions of half-starved men, and soon the news was flashed over the wires that Lee had surrendered, that Richmond had fallen, and the rebellion was virtually at an end.

For four long years the organization of new companies and enlistment of men for old companies whose ranks had been decimated by disease and rebel bullets, was carried on. Gray-headed men, who had almost reached three score years and ten, and boys not yet out of their teens, went to the camp, and, through the most urgent solicitation, were accepted and sworn into the service. Neither age nor youth kept them back; and when rejected from either cause, or from physical inability, would insist on being received, believing themselves as capable of doing a soldier's duty as thousands who had gone before. Over 2,500 of men as brave as ever handled a musket or drew a sword went out from this county,-many, very many, never to return. If you go with us to the battle-fields of the South we shall see how there fell at Stone River. Shiloh, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Atlanta, Vicksburg and other places, those who were the pride of fond fathers, loving mothers, and unselfish, devoted wives. We shall see them dropping off one by one, and often without coffin or burial shroud thrown into the cold ground, there to await the resurrection morn and the reunion upon the other side of the river of death.

In many a home throughout the county we find the vacant chair, and witness the mournful look of those ever watching for one that cometh not. Upon the streets, day by day, we meet those wearing sleeveless garments, or walking in a way that tells too plainly that the sound of the foot-fall is not made by flesh and blood. Inquire the reason, and we shall probably learn that while charging the enemy's lines at Vicksburg, Shiloh, or elsewhere, a cannon ball deprived them of a limb. But no word of complaint do we hear; the only regret expressed being that it was not possible to do more for their country.

The record of Whiteside County in the war is a glorious one. With a population of but 18,729, it sent 2,535 men to the field, a deficit of only four men under all the calls that were made. The sum of \$529,402.17 was expended in aid of the cause, or \$28 for each man, woman and child in the county.

The happy termination of the war was made gloomy by the sad death of President Lincoln. Struck down by the hand of an assassin on the night of the 14th of April, 1865, on the morning of the 15th he breathed his last, all the nations of the earth mourning his loss. In every city, village and hamlet in the North, where the church spires pointed heaven ward, services in commemoration of the noble deadwere held.

The war is over, but it is not forgotten by the loyal citizens of Whiteside County. In too many homes exists the vacant chair; too many mourn the loss of a kind father, a loving brother, or an affectionate husband. In our graveyards lie the remains of many who lost their lives during that fearful rebellion, or who wasted away from disease contracted in that gloomy period. In the sunny South were left the bodies of others of the brave sons of Whiteside, where they will remain till the resurrection day. On our streets is daily seen the empty sleeve of those who lost an arm in the service, or we hear the uncertain step of others who gave a limb that their country might be saved. No; the war is not forgotten; nor are the brave men who perished. Once each year the old soldiers and their friends meet at the graves of the departed, strewing them with beautiful flowers, shedding the regretful tear, but happy in the consciousness that they are at rest, and have exemplified the thought, "How noble it is to die for one's country."

AILROADS form no inconsiderable portion of the wealth of this county; nor is the history of the railroads within its borders void of historic interest. From the beginning of the agitation of the building of railroads in this county,

which was about as early as that of any other portion of the State, the people have given great attention to, and manifested great interest in, the subject of railroad building. The gigantic system of internal improvements which was inaugurated by the Legislature of 1837, included the

building of many railroads throughout the State. The plans promulgated at that time involved an expenditure of about \$30,000,000 by the State for the building of railroads. The country was but partially settled then, and consequently was not in a condition to export anything that would command money. Soon after the law was enacted, certificates of internal-improvement stock were readily taken, contracts let, and work commenced at various points in all parts of the State; nor was Whiteside County behind any, as will be seen by the following sketches. Millions of dollars were squandered in this way before the autumn of 1837, when the great financial crash swept over the whole United States, and the internal improvement system of Illinois went down, leaving the State in what was thought at the time to be hopeless bankruptcy. We give the history of the various railroad enterprises under the heads of the names by which they were known.



The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

S early as 1836 a charter was obtained from the General Assembly of Illinois for the Galena & Chicago Railroad. But little work was done upon this line, however, for several years, after which it was completed only as far as Freeport, at which place a junction was afterward formed with the Illinois Central to Galena. This line was of no practical benefit to the people of Whiteside County, who wanted a railroad connection with Chicago or the lakes.

In 1851 the passage by the General Assembly of a bill granting a charter for the construction of a road from Beloit, Wis., to Rock Island, gave the people of the county a chance for a railroad line, but it was not satisfactory. The route of this road was to be in the Rock River Valley, through Rockford, Dixon, Sterling, Albany, and then on the Rock Island. At this time a road from Chicago to Beloit

was in operation. The Beloit and Rock Island project was, however, nipped in the bud by another railroad enterprise, as will be seen hereafter.

While a charter was pending in the Illinois Legislature, in 1851, for a railroad to pass from north to south through the center of the State, known as the Illinois Central, another railroad project was conceived by Judge James McCoy, of Fulton, for a grand central line leading from the lakes directly west to the nearest point on the Mississippi, and passing through Central Iowa to Council Bluffs, on the Missouri River. This was a new railroad scheme. Judge McCoy immediately gave notice for a railroad meeting at Lyons, just opposite Fulton in Iowa.

The Legislatures of both States were then in session. He assured the meeting that if the Iowa Legislature would pass an act for the incorporation of a railroad company to construct a line from Council Bluff to Lyons, on the Mississippi, he would procure a charter from the Illinois Legslature for a road from Fulton, running east and intersecting with the Illinois Central Railroad.

Three delegates were appointed to accompany Mr. McCoy to Iowa City, where the Legislature was then in session. This project was eagerly taken up by the Iowa Legislature. The bill was presented one day, and was passed the next, and received the Governor's signature. Immediately afterward McCoy went home, called a railroad meeting at Fulton, and secured a large petition for a railroad running eastward from Fulton.

Hurrying on to Springfield, as the Illinois Legislature was about closing its session, by arduous labor he secured a charter before adjournment for his great project—the Mississippi & Rock River Junction Railroad, which passed the same time as the Illinois Central bill. The object of this road was to connect with the latter at or near Dixon.

When the Illinois Central surveyed its route it made a branch survey from the main line about 50 miles north of Cairo, to a point opposite Dubuque, Iowa, which passed through Dixon.

In 1852 the Chicago, St. Charles & Mississippi Railroad was projected to run from Chicago to the Mississippi River at Savanna. This project rather alarmed the managers of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, and a charter was hastily secured by them authorizing the construction of the Dixon Air Line Road, commencing at a point about six miles east of St. Charles and running directly west to Dixon. This was to be a branch of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad. About this time a railroad was being constructed around the southern end of Lake Michigan to Chicago by the Litchfields, intending to form a connection with the Galena & Chicago Railroad, which was in course of construction, and had been built to Cherry Valley, about 15 miles east of Freeport, with a branch from St. Charles westward to Dixon, and another to Aurora from the junction.

It became evident to the projectors of the Beloit, Rock River & Rock Island Railroad, that if the Fulton road—the Mississippi & Rock River Junction was built, it would cross their route near the center, and, with its southern and eastern connections, be fatal to their enterprise; consequently a most vigorous attack was made upon the managers of this road. A meeting was called at Sterling, which was largely attended, the main object of which was to defeat the Fulton enterprise.

This meeting was more for effect or a counter movement than otherwise; for no stock could be taken, as public notice had not been given under the requirements of their charter. Flaming speeches were made, and the Mississippi road was unscrupulously attacked. During the meeting Judge McCoy dropped in (who was on his way home from a session of the Supreme Court, in Iowa), and became a silent spectator to the abuse of his great project. He could do nothing but listen until his name was used, when he arose and responded to them in an eloquent speech. This meeting was a benefit to Judge Mc-Coy, in that it gave him an insight into their plans and enable him to defeat them. He at once started out, and when the necessary time had elapsed for the opening of the stock books for their road, he had secured almost all the inhabitants along the line of their projected road, to become stockholders in his enterprise. He continued to work, making sometimes speeches every day, until the capital stock was fully subscribed. On the first day of May a meeting of stockholders convened at Union Grove, for the purpose of electing a president and directors. James McCoy was chosen President; J. T. Atkinson, Royal Jacobs, Charles Dement, Benj. Lake, Elijah Buell,

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John Phelps and A. W. Benton, Directors. The contest between these two projects continued nearly a year, which only resulted in placing the Fulton road on a firmer basis. The citizens of Rock Island took but little interest in the Rock River Valley project, as their attention was mainly given to the construction of a road from their town to Chicago.

In January, 1853, the directors of the Mississippi road let the contract for building the track, and the 8th of February following the first ground was broken. In April following the Galena & Chicago Union, and the Michigan Central Railroads came forward and took \$405,000 stock in the road, which insured its success. At the annual election of officers for the company, held in May, 1853, the following directors were elected: John B. Turner, J. H. Burch, E. Peck, J. Van Hartwick, James F. Joy, James McCoy, Bayard Fowler, Charles Dement and Lewis D. Crandall. Charles Dement was chosen President. About this time all that was available of the St. Charles Air Line Railroad passed into the hands of the Galena & Chicago Company, and was used in the construction of the road to Fulton. The Galena & Chicago Company had now become so far identified with the Mississippi Junction Road that the construction was carried on under their direction, under the name of the Galena & Chicago Union Company. The first bonds of the Mississippi Junction Company were sold in Boston for ninety-six and five-eights cents on the dollar.

The first train of cars of this road stcamed into Sterling July 17, 1855, when a grand celebration was had in honor of the event. It partook of the nature of an old-fashioned barbecue. Simeon M. Coe, the first settler of Jordan Township, donated a fat ox, which was roasted whole. About 3,000 people were assembled, among whom were many invited guests, John Wentworth, Stephen A. Douglas, I. N. Arnold and B. F. Taylor being present.

An eloquent address was delivered by Mr. Taylor, after which the "Little Giant" made one of his characteristic speeches. The festivities concluded with a ball in the evening.

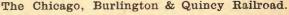
The road was completed to Fulton about the middle of December, 1855.

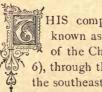
A union was formed with the Wisconsin road and then the line was called the Chicago & Northwestern. This was in 1856. The Chicago & Northwestern Company about this period took a lease of the Chicago, Iowa & Cedar Rapids Railroad, running from Clinton to Cedar Rapids, until 1862, agreeing to pay ten per cent. of the gross earnings. By the time the lease was out, the Northwestern Company had control of the stock, which gave them the control of the road to Cedar Rapids. During this time the company built a track (a plug) from Fulton to Clinton bridge. From Cedar Rapids they extended their line to Council Bluffs, under the name of the Mississippi Railroad Company. Subsequently an iron bridge was built across the Mississippi, which cost \$1,700,000. Before this bridge was built, the trains ran across on boats. The bridge is under control of a separate corporation, which charges toll for all freight passing over.

The Northwestern moved their depot from the city of Fulton to the junction, its present location. Subsequently, however, they laid a track along the banks of the Mississippi in front of the city, where they erected a large elevator with a capacity of 75,-000 bushels of grain.

This road enters about the middle of the county in Sterling Township, and passes through Hopkins, Mount Pleasant, the northwestern corner of Union Grove, southwestern corner of Ustick, and Fulton.

This company is now one of the heaviest railroad corporations in the country, operating some 6,000 miles of railway.





HIS company completed its branch road, known as the Clinton & Mendota Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (No. 6), through the county in 1872. It enters in the southeastern corner of the county and runs

through the townships of Hahnaman, Tampico, Prophetstown, Lyndon, Fenton, Union Grove and Garden Plain to the Mississippi, opposite to Clinton. After many years of struggling, this company secured their right of way into Fulton. They obtained their right of way across the Northwestern track Dec. 25, 1882. In the month of January, 1883, they completed their track and ran their first train into Fulton.

This company also owns the road from Rock Isl-

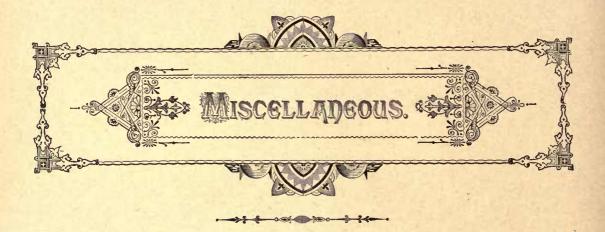
WHITESIDE COUNTY.

and to Sterling, known as the Rock Island & St. Louis Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. This road was completed through the county in January, 1869. It leaves the line of the Northwestern a few miles west of Sterling and runs southwest along Rock River, passing out through the lower part of Erie Township.

This company controls, under a lease, the road from Rock Falls to Aurora, by way of Amboy, crossing the Illinois Central at the latter place. In order to make this line available, the company constructed a bridge across the river to Sterling. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

HIS was formerly the Racine & Mississippi Railroad. It came into Fulton as the Warsaw, Rock Island & Galena Company, commonly known as the Western Union. Their right of way was obtained into Fulton during the latter part of December, 1864. Soon after the right of way was secured and the land con-

demned, work was commenced and continued through the winter. In the early part of the year 1865, the track was completed and the train came into Fulton.



Whiteside County Agricultural Society.

T the village of Union Grove, Feb. 26, 1856, the Whiteside County Agricultural Society was organized, with the following named gentlemen as its first officers: Robert L. Wilson, President; A. R. Hamilton, Vice President; L. S. Pennington, Secretary; Luther Dodge, Treasurer. Annual fairs were held at Morrison until 1863, when the society suffered the loss of part of its property, and was considerably in debt. Notwithstanding its ill luck, all premiums were paid in full. New grounds were obtained at Sterling and fitted up for the annual exhibitions, since which time all fairs have been held here. The receipts in 1863 were \$2,859.90.

In 1864, Charles D. Sanford was elected President; Charles B. Holmes, Secretary; Lucius E. Rice, Treasurer. A fine exhibition was held this year, though the weather was very unfavorable. Mr. Sanford was re-elected President for the years 1866 and 1867, and the fairs continued to be more profitable year by year. The receipts for 1867 were 3,626. In 1868 they were increased to 4,000, and in 1878 to 6,000.

The affairs of the society have, in general, been well managed. The grounds, which are owned by one of the citizens of Sterling, and for which an annual rental of \$900 is paid, are well fitted up for the purpose of the annual exhibitions, which have been held without interruption since its organization. In 1884 the Teachers' Association of the county offered premiums for the best specimens of penmanship and map-drawing. Many specimens, were entered, and much interest was taken in the display by pupils, teachers and parents, so much so that the society for 1885 increased the amount offered for the pur-

pose by the Teachers' Association. Another interesting feature was that of dressed dolls, premiums being offered for the best dressed doll and for dolls dressed to represent certain historical and fictitious characters. This, too, was well represented. Premiums were also offered for the best collection of insects and birds. Altogether, the Whiteside County Agricultural Society is indeed creditable to the citizens of the county, and to its many patrons from adjoining counties. For 1885 Moses Dillon is the President, and Alfred Bayliss, Secretary.

County Officers.

HITESIDE County has been exceptionally fortunate in securing efficient and honest men to conduct its public affairs from the organization of the county. The business of the county has usually been conducted with satisfaction to all parties. The following is a list of the officers of the county from its organization to the present time:

CLERK COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

CLERK COUNTY COM	MISSIONERS' COURT.
Guy Ray	John Roy1841-49
COUNTY	CLERK.
Norton J. Nichols	Winfield S. Wilkinson 1857-69 Edwin W. Payne 1869-85
CLERK CIRC	UIT COURT.
Erastus G. Nichols 1839-40	Robert L. Wilson 1840-48
RECOL	RDER.
Augustine W. Newhall1839	W. W. Gilbert 1839-48
CIRCUIT CLERK	
Robert L. Wilson1848-60 Addison Farrington1860-68	William P. Squire
	Lauren E. Tuttle
PROBATE	
	Conception of the local division of the loca
	1 Robert L. Wilson1842-49
COUNTY	-
N. G. Reynolds	Christopher C. Teats1861-65
James McCoy	Ed. G. Allen 1265-69 William Lane 1869-82
W. Anderson	Wm. J. McCoy
	RIFF.
James C. Woodburn 1839-40	R. G. Clendenin 1856-58
J. W. McLemore1840-44	John Dippell 1858-60
James A. Sweet	R. G. Clendenin
J. W. McLemore1846-48	Robert E. Logan 1862-64
L. D. Crandall1848-50	John Dippell 1864-66
Perry L. Jeffers	L. A. Lincoln
Charles Wright1852-54 Wm. Manahan	Edwin A. Worrell
	NER.
Ivory Colcord 1839-44 Gilbert Buckingham 1844-46	Wm. L. Coe
Clinton G. Taylor 1846-48	John Riley
Ivory Colcord1848-54	Meril Meade 1873-74
D. F. Millikan 1854-56	David E. Dodge 1874-76
Daniel Reed	Moses Lathe 1876-78
Wm. L. Coe	James A. Nowlen 1878-80
John Eddy	H. C. Donaldson 1880-85
Samuel Taylor1862-68	

TREASURER.

David Mitchell	David Hazard
SURVEYOR.	
Charles R. Rood	Miles T. Woolley

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

Daniel B. Young 1840-42 | Charles S. Deming. 1845-55 William Nevitt 1842-45

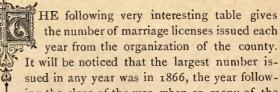
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

Charles S. Deming1855-57 M. R. Kelly	Orrin M. Crary
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Patrons of Husbandry.

HE Order of Patrons of Husbandry, on its organization, secured a strong following in this county. In a very short time granges were established in every township, and in some there were two or three organizations. In 1873 a County Grange was organized. Nearly all the best and most influential farmers became members of the order and took a lively interest in its welfare. That great good was accomplished by means of the order can not be denied. On the organization of the State Grange, in 1872, Alonzo Golder, of Montmorency Township, was elected Master, and served two terms. As a token of their appreciation of his services, the members of the State Grange presented him with a fine gold watch, which he wears with becoming modesty. Mr. Golder represented the State Grange in the National Grange several years, and was a member of the National Executive Committee.

Matrimonial.



ing the close of the war, when so many of the boys in blue returned home to fulfill the vows long made:

1839 13	1862 152
1840 26	1863 145
	1864 203
1841 25	
1842 22	1865
1843 15	1866 297
1844 26	1867
1845	1868 254
1846 24	1869 273
	1870
1848 48	1871250
1849 44	1872239
1850 57	1873259
1851	1874 270
1852	1875274
1853	1876
1854113	1877
1855	1878269
1856	1879
1857	1880 247
1858	1881 272
1859	1882256
1860161	1883278
1861175	1884

How Whiteside Missed Forming a Part of the State of Wisconsin.

EW of the present generation know that it was the desire of probably the greater Ben number of the early settlers that White-² side County should form a part of Wisconsin Territory, and that at an election held in 1841 the question of a separation was voted upon. According to an ordinance of Congress in relation to the government of the Northwestern Territory, the northern boundary of Illinois should be a direct line west from the southern bend of Lake Michigan. This would have brought nearly the whole of Whiteside County in Wisconsin Territory. By the ordinance the line could not be changed without the consent of the original States and the people of the Northwest Territory. Notwithstanding this section of the ordinance, the line was changed by an act of Congress, without the consent of the people, the object being to enable the State of Illinois to have the benefit of the lake. Meetings were held throughout Northern Illinois of those favoring the original line. The desire to form a part of Wisconsin was intensified by the fact that Illinois had become, as it was supposed, almost hopelessly in debt. State paper was worth but about 15 cents on the dollar. Wheat at this time was worth but 25 cents per bushel and pork \$1 per hundred, and no

market nearer than Chicago. The prospect was indeed gloomy, and it is but little wonder the citizens of Northern Illinois were willing to do anything honorable to change their condition. Notwithstanding the desire of the people for annexation and the hearty co-operation of the people and authorities of Wisconsin, the effort failed. The State debt was provided for, an era of prosperity set in, and it is doubtful if there could many be found to advocate annexation at this time. Whiteside County is one of the banner counties of the State of Illinois.

Old Settlers' Association.

HE pioneers of Whiteside were among the very first in Northern Illinois to meet for the purpose of forming an association whereby old friendships may be renewed, oldtime incidents talked over and a historical record kept. In pioneer life there are always incidents of peculiar interest, not only to the pioneers themselves, but, if properly preserved, would be of interest to posterity.

Fifty years have come and gone since white men began to exercise dominion in this region of country, erst the home of the red men. These years have been full of changes, and the visitor of to-day, ignorant of the past of the county, could scarcely be made to realize that within these years there has grown up a population of 30,000 people, who in all the accomplishments of life are as far advanced as are the people in the counties of older States. Schools, churches, colleges, palatial dwellings, beautiful grounds, large, well-cultivated and productive farms, as well as cities, towns and busy manufactories, have grown up and now occupy the hunting grounds and camping places of the Indians, and in every direction there are evidences of wealth, comfort and luxury. There is but little left of the old landmarks. Advanced civilization and the progressive demands of revolving years have obliterated all traces of Indian occupancy, until they are only remembered in name.

Of the inhabitants in 1840, representing a population of a few thousand, many removed from the county to find homes in other States, while the spirits of others were called to join the immortal throng gathered around the great white throne in the far-

away realms of eternal life and light. Others preferred to remain in the homes they commenced in Whiteside County, and by the goodness and mercy of God have grown in wealth, wisdom and usefulness, until in their declining years they are respected and honored patriarchs in the community that owes much of its character and great advancement to the influences they established in pioneer times.

It is not strange that among the pioneer settlers of any new country a deep-seated and sincere friendship should spring up, that should grow and strengthen with their years. The incidents peculiar to life in a new country-the trials and hardships, privations and destitutions-are well calculated to test, not only the physical powers of endurance, but the moral, kindly, generous attributes of manhood and womanhood. Then are the times that try men's souls and bring to the surface all that there may be in them of either good or bad. As a rule there is an equality of conditions that recognizes no distinctions. All occupy a common level, and as a natural consequence a brotherly and sisterly feeling grows up that is as lasting as time; for "a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind." With such a community there is a hospitality, a kindness, a benevolence and a charity unknown and unpracticed among the older, richer and more densely populated commonwealths. The very nature of the surroundings of these pioneers teaches them to feel each other's woe and share each other's joys. An injury or a wrong may be ignored, but a kindly, generous, charitable act is never forgotten. The memory of old associations and kindly deeds is always fresh. Raven locks may bleach and whiten; full, round cheeks become sunken and hollow; the fires of intelligence vanish from the organs of vision; the brow become wrinkled with care and age, and the erect form bowed with the accumulating years; but the true friends of "long ago" will be remembered as long as life and reason endure.

Speaking of the hospitality of the pioneers, Marcus L. Coe, at the first meeting of the Pioneer Association, which was held at Sterling, Feb. 22, 1858, said, "Nowhere does the stranger meet with a more hearty welcome than with the 'old pioneer.' To his 'corn dodger,' or 'roast turkey,' you are alike welcome, and will ever be greeted, with a hearty 'I reckon.' His 'latch-string is always out.' 'Old Settlers,' may their corn and bacon always equal their hospitality." Referring to the hard times of the pioneers, Col. R. L. Wilson responded to the toast on this subject at the same meeting, as follows:

" In the land of our nativity, surrounded by kind friends, schools, churches, and scenes of childhood, why are we not content? Many causes contribute to alienate our affections, and offer a compensation for the privations incident to the life of the pioneer. Some are prompted by curiosity, and a love for the romantic grandeur of nature; but the largest portion seek retirement on the frontier for the purpose of bettering themselves and families. They can there obtain a home that they can call their own; although it may be a log cabin, it is still 'sweet home.' When we have fully made up our minds to emigrate, the work is almost done. All that remains is to ' wait for the wagon,' and we 'take a ride' to our future home in the West. The wagon box serves for a housebeing at once the parlor, the kitchen, and the pantry -a place for everything. We finally arrive at our claim, and then comes the raising of log cabins, on which occasion every pioneer within 20 miles is on hand. By and by a school-house and church are wanted; and if, in the West the husband is not able to assist in building the school-house and church, and he may not yet have paid his last payment so as to relieve his home from the Shylock's trust deed, his wife calls a meeting of the ladies, when the work is done; for who ever heard of an enterprise failing when pioneer ladies untertook it? The secret of the success of the pioneer is explained by his determination to leave his loved home, to endure the privations of the journey, the discomforts of the log cabin, the want of suitable food and clothing, the absence of schools and churches, and the recollection of dear ones who 'miss them at home.' The man or woman who encounters all these privations, with the fever and ague of the early days, will succeed anywhere and under any circumstances, and their descendants may be depended upon as the guardians of civil and and religious liberty.

Upon this very interesting occasion, the first meeting of the Pioneer Society, among a large number of others besides the above named gentlemen who spoke, was Joseph Ware, in response to the toast: "Whiteside County now and as she was when her sons wore buckskin trousers and wolfskin caps." "It is useless for me to speak to this audience of Whiteside County as it was. You have all seen it in its

WHITESIDE COUNTY.

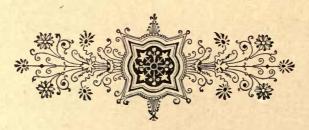
original beauty. You have looked upon these prairies before they were marred by the plow, or dotted with buildings, as they lay in green luxuriance—

> 'Gardens of the desert unshorn, Fields boundless and beautiful.'

Their fertility and beauty were sufficient to cause you to give up your comfortable homes, and induce you to brave the toils and dangers of a pioneer life; but to one whose boyhood has been spent in their midst, who has no other recollections to fall back upon, who has recognized no other spot as home, their beauty is doubly attractive. Of the earliest settlers, of the men who wore the coonskin cap and buckskin hunting shirt, I doubt not your recollections are as broad as mine. That they were good men and true, hardy, enterprising and honest, you all know. I have one in mind who would serve as an excellent example of the class. Doubtless many will recollect him,-John B. Dodge, of Mt. Pleasant. How I wish he could stand before you this evening in his pioneer dress, with buckskin moccasins and hunting shirt, surmounted by that veritable coonskin cap! He was a man of matchless proportions, had seen some active service in the Black Hawk War, and had the reputation of being the strongest man in Northern Illinois. He had been known to kill a wolf with his naked hands, and to conquer a savage and frightened horse by the mere force of strength and will. Mr. John B. Dodge was one of the members of the first Board of County Commissioners that was elected in our county, and in that capacity officiated at the first Court. The Court-House on that occasion was one room of a double log house, near Lyndon. Mr. Dodge, as one of the Commissioners, opened the Court; and, standing in the door of the cabin, arrayed in all the glories of buckskin and coonskin, he announced in a loud voice, 'O yes! O yes! O yes! the first Hon. County Court of Whiteside is now setting, and will soon hatch!' Of the future of our county it is useless to speak. Her present prosperity and past success are sufficient guarantees that she will continue to advance. All the elements of wealth, prosperity and greatness lie thick around us, and literature, science and art will assuredly follow in their train. Then honor to old Whiteside!

> 'We'll plow the prairies as of old Our fathers plowed the sea; We'll make the West, As they the East, The homestead of the free.'

Meetings of this association are annually held, and as the years go by, and one by one the old settlers pass "over the river," those that remain assemble at these annual gatherings with warm hearts, talk of the olden times, think of the time when they, too, will go to meet those who have gone before, yet rejoicing in the fact that their work on earth has been well done, and that they leave for their children a grand country in which they can live and enjoy life without the trials and hardships which they were called on to endure.





WNSHIP history is an essential and prominent part of the county history. The various parts of Whiteside County were settled by men most of whom have representatives now living in the county, or are still living here themselves. A careful reading of the incidents relating to the early settlement of the several townships will repay the reader, as each one contains the names of the first settlers, and many other items which are required to make the history complete. The township histories are given in their alphabetical order, and the sketches of

the villages are included in their respective townships. The cities of Morrison, Sterling and Fulton follow the townships.

ALBANY TOWNSHIP.

LBANY in its precinct organization embraced its present territory and that of Garden Plain, Newton and a part of the Congressional township of Cordova, now forming a part of Rock Island County. It was organized under the township system April 6, 1852. At the election for township organization held Nov. 4, 1851, Albany Precinct cast 59 votes in favor and 19 against the organization.

The first meeting for selecting township officials was held at the school-house in the village of Albany

and resulted in the election of Wm. S. Barnes for Supervisor, M. S. Denlinger, Clerk; Wm. Ewing and Ivy Buck, Justices of the Peace; Charles Boynton, Assessor; B. L. Quick, Collector; Commissioners of Highway, Alfred Slocum and J. B. Emmons; Overseer of the Poor, Henry Pease; Constables, Chester Lusk and Thomas Stagg. Albany Township is only a fraction alone, and is in Congressional townships 20 and 21 north, of range 2 east of the 4th principal meridian. It is bounded on the north by the Mississippi River, on the east by Garden Plain and Newton Townships, on the south and west by Rock Island County, and the west by the Mississippi. In the northern part of this township and along the Mississippi the land is high and very much broken. Along the Marais d'Osier, the land is low, and contains a good many sloughs. On the bluffs, or highlands, the soil is clay with a mixture of sand; in the low lands the soil is mostly a heavy loam. The township is long and narrow, and is watered by the Mississippi, the Marais d' Osier and Spring Creek.

The Marais d' Osier extends from the Mississippi to Rock River, passing through the northwestern portion of the township. The high land divides it, one part flowing into the Mississippi and the other into Rock River. Some of the scenery in this township is quite beautiful, especially the northern part, which has a commanding view of the "Father of Waters." There are many fine farms which are well cultivated and highly improved, with good dwellings and farm buildings. The people have given considerable attention to the cultivation of fruit, which does well here. The Southwestern Division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad passes through the township from north to south. This railroad, with the Mississippi, gives the people ample means of transportation.

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The first Supervisor of this township, W. S. Barnes, died at Albany village, July 20, 1872, and his remains rest in the Albany Cemetery.

The early settlers in the territory now embraced by this township were mostly identified with Albany village; and the history of the township and the village are so closely woven together that it has been thought best to continue the history of the township in that of the village.

The County Superintendent, in his annual report for the year ending June 30, 1884, furnishes the following information regarding the school of this township: School District 1, which is graded and has a brick building. Value of school property, \$4,000. Of persons under 21 years of age there were 334, of whom 229 were of scholastic age, 184 being enrolled. The highest wages paid teachers was \$70 per month; the lowest \$30. Tax levy, \$900.

From the Assessors' report of 1884 the following information is obtained: Number of acres of improved land, 3,207; valuation of improved land, \$34,701; Total value of town lots, \$37,537; total value of personal property, \$30,549; number of horses, 240; asses and mules, 3; cattle, 565; sheep, 32; hogs, 364; carriages and wagons, 135; watches and clocks, 174; sewing and knitting machines, 104; pianos, 16; organs and melodeons, 33. Total value of lands, lots and personal property, \$119,169.

Below are given the names of the Supervisors who have represented this township since its organization:

SUPERVISORS.

W. S. Barnes 1852 William Y. Wetzell 1853	E. H. Nevitt	1871-6
A. T. Hudson 1854-5	Peter Ege J. F. Hopper	1883
W. S. Barnes 1856-62 Denn S. Efner 1863-70	Peter Ege George D. Quick	1884 1885

Albany Village.

OR natural beauty of location Albany is unsurpassed by any town in the county, and also for commercial advantages. In its site it has no superior; but advantages in location do not always make towns or cities. The most trivial circumstance often shapes the destinies of nations; so, also, with towns and individuals. Albany was settled about as early as any other part of the county, and had the power of the great Mississippi to aid it in the beginning. People came here to trade at one time from all parts of the precinct. It had the Mississippi as a great auxiliary on one side, and all it wanted to insure its prosperity was a timely connection with the great lakes by rail. This the keen-sighted founders of Albany saw, but failed in the necessary activity to consummate it. Delays, they say, are dangerous. It so appeared in the case in point.

In 1851 the General Assembly of Illinois passed a bill for the construction of a railroad from Beloit, Wis., to Rock Island. The general line of this road was to run along Rock River Valley, from Beloit to Rockford, Dixon, Sterling, and to Albany, and from Albany to Rock Island. A meeting of the projectors and friends of this enterprise was held at Sterling in February, 1852, the result of which was the division of this route into four sections, and the passage of a resolution providing that from the capital stock first subscribed an amount should be at once appropriated sufficient to complete the third section of the road. The first section of the road was to extend from Beloit to Rockford ; the second from Rockford to Dixon; the third from Dixon to Albany, and the fourth from Albany to Rock Island, completing the line. In accordance with the resotion, a contract was made for the completion of the third section; but there were many delays in its execution, which were fatal to the enterprise and the aspiring hopes of the citizens of Albany. The Galena & Chicago, and the Mississippi & Rock River Junction Companies joined their interests, and directly commenced the construction of their line to Fulton. This defeated the former enterprise, and gave a direct blow to the growth of Albany.

The village of Albany is located on what is called the Great Eastern Bend of the Mississippi. The landing could not be better. The town site is highly picturesque and beautiful. From the river the ground rises at an angle of some 20 degrees, until it reaches the height of the surrounding country, where a commanding view of the Mississippi and its Iowa borders is had. The first settlers here, as far as known, were Mr. Mitchell and Edwin Corbin, squatters, who came in in 1835 and made claims, the former at the upper end, and the latter at the lower end, of Albany.

In the spring of 1836, Lewis Spurlock, Alfred

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Slocum, William Nevitt and Gilbert Buckingham came in and located in Upper Albany, as it is called, buying out Mitchell's interest, and S. M. Kilgour, R. H. Niblack, I. C. Allen, C. R. Rood, P. B. Vannest, Oliver McMahan, E. Allen, S. Mitchell, D. Mitchell, A. Bergen, C. Lusk and Samuel Searles located in Lower Albany, buying out Edwin Corbin's claim. This ground was subsequently laid off into 133 lots, and filed for record. C. R. Rood, Spurlock and Garrett made an addition in 1841. The land was re-surveyed by W. S. Wilkinson, in March, 1842. Liberal reserves were made for public buildings, schools and churches.

About one mile below Albany the Marias d'Osier puts into the Mississippi. The country in this vcinity and along Rock River is unsurpassed; and it was prophesied that, with the exception of the sloughs, it would be covered with a dense population.

In 1837 an addition was made to the settlement in the persons of Jonathan Davis and family, Ivy and Duty Buck, with their families, Jeremiah Rice, Willis C. Osborne, Gregory McMahan, Uriah Cook, Thomas Finch. The settlers continued to come in until the spring of 1839—among the last arrivals being Capt. W. S. Barnes and family, Dr. John Clark and family, and Benjamin S. Quick—when the sickly season set in, and emigration for a time was suspended.

The first Postmaster commissioned was Willis C. Osborne, in the winter of 1837. The first mail scrvice was established the same year, the route being from Galena to Rock Island. It was a pony mail service.

Ivy Buck was the first Justice of the Peace. He also opened the first store, which was in the lower end of the town. This was in 1838. He had only a small stock.

The first man to open up a general store was Capt. W. S. Barnes, who was a steamboat Captain, and who brought his goods from St. Louis. This was in the fall of 1839. Capt. Barnes died July 20, 1872, and his wife Jan. 24, 1885.

The first hotel was opened in 1837, in the lower end of the town, by Oliver and Gregory McMahan. It was a log building, but it is reported to have done good service.

Alfred Slocum opened a hotel soon after in the

upper end of the town. It was also a log building. Mr. Slocum subsequently erected a stone building for his hotel service, which is still standing on the banks of the river.

R. C. Niblack and Amy Buck, daughter of Ivy Buck, were the first to unite in the holy bonds of matrimony. This interesting event occurred Feb. 11, 1838.

The first natural increase to the population of the town was May 18, 1838, when Josephine, daughter of Jonathan and Phœbe Davis, announced her arrival.

The first death was that of Kate Allen, daughter of E. Allen, one of the platters of the village. This was in 1838.

When the settlers came there were several bands of Indians around the country. They were camped mostly about the Marais d' Osier. Prior to this period, and before the white man's foot ever rested upon this soil, there must have been extensive tribes of Indians living in the vicinity of Albany. There is every indication that there was here at some time in the past a large Indian village.

South of the town and along the banks of the Mississipppi there are numerous mounds, some of them quite large. These mounds were the cometeries of this race, so rapidly passing away, when they had a country they could call their own. As the ground is broken to meet the demands of what we are pleased to call a more advanced civilization, bones of this race, or one even preceding it, are being exhumed. While the historian was at Albany, one of the citizens, to get some soil for his garden, dug into one of these mounds. In doing so, he threw up skulls, bones, and implements peculiar to the Indian race. Thus the bodies of the older race have become the means of enriching the soil for the use of the new.

Here, too, have been found evidences of a race prior to the Indian. One of the citizens has a relic —a small bowl—which was taken from one of these mounds. It is made of finer material than the Indian ware. Around the outside of this bowl are convex, or circular, designs in relief. Upon these and all over the sides of the bowl are carved Masonic emblems, and hieroglyphics. It is probably a censor, or an incense bowl, once belonging to the Mound-Builders. Numerous kinds of relics and

fossils have been found along this shore and in these mounds.

In 1844 a regular line of stages was started running from Chicago to Albany. They were put on by those popular stage men, Frink & Walker. This gave a new impetus to the growth of the town. After the establishment of this line, Capt. W. S. Barnes converted his fine dwelling-house into a hotel, which he named the Eagle Hotel. It became a popular resort for travelers, and was extensively patronized. Other hotels soon followed, and all were well patronized, for Albany was a live town in those days. The Eagle Hotel is still standing, near the waters of the Mississippi, and is open for the traveling public.

A ferry was started between Albany and Comanche as early as 1840, by the Mitchell Brothers. Horse power was at first used: afterwards they put on a steam ferry-boat.

The first saw-mill was put up in 1838. It was a steam mill and was built by C. S. Dorsey, and was located in the lower end of town on the river bank. It cut out a good deal of lumber and was of great assistance to the building up of the town. After running several years it was destroyed by fire.

Several stores followed that of Capt. Barnes, and Albany became quite a trading point.

Another saw-mill was started in 1853, by a company. The members of this firm were E. H. Nevitt, Francis R. Walker and John D. McIlvaine. It was a large steam mill, with planing machinery attached.

This mill was destroyed by the tornado of 1860. This tornado reached Albany on Sunday. June 3, 1860, and from its fearful, destructive power, struck terror into the hearts of all the inhabitants. It came from the northwest, crossing the Mississippi and striking the upper end of the town. It passed through in a southeasterly direction, devastating almost everything in its pathway, killing several citizens and injuring others. It is reported to have been one of the most terrible tornadoes ever witnessed in the country. Heavy stone and brick buildings were leveled to the ground and seemed to have no more power of resistance than the slightest frame structure. Nearly every building was demolished, and the wrecks of many may be seen to this day. It was very peculiar in its movements. Some buildings it would tear all to pieces; others it would remove from their foundations with but little injury. Stock and

fowls were killed, some of the latter being entirely denuded of their feathers.

The tornado lasted only a few moments, but its devastating work was sickening to behold. Nearly one hundred thousand dollars' worth of property was destroyed. Those killed were Edward Efner, Duty Buck, Mr. Riley and Mr. Sweet. It was many years before Albany recovered from the effects of this tornado. In fact, it is thought it never did.

About the middle of December, 1865, the first railroad train came into Albany. This road was first called the Western Union. It is now called the Southwestern Division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Albany village was organized under the incorporation act of 1845, and the amendments thereto, in 1869. A meeting was held for this purpose at the office of E. H. Nevitt, February 15. D. S. Efner, H. M. Booth, W. D. Haslet, A. Winans and R. H. Nibluck were elected Trustees. D. S. Efner was then chosen President; E. H. Nevitt, Clerk, and H. M. Booth, Treasurer. The vote for incorporation was taken Jan. 25, 1869. There were 82 votes cast, 62 votes for, and 20 against. The corporate limits embrace all of the north half of sections 25 and 26, and all of fractional section 24, in town 21 north, range 2 east.

Albany had at one time great hopes of securing the outlet into the Mississippi of the Hennepin Canal. A bill was presented to Congress by the member from this district asking for an appropriation for a survey for a ship canal from the Illinois River to the Mississippi. The bill was passed by the Fortyseventh Congress providing for a survey and appropriating \$30,000 to defray the expenses. Three routes were surveyed, one to Albany, one to Watertown and one to Rock Island. The engineers reported in favor of the Albany route, and estimated the cost at a million less than the route to Rock Island. Political, as well as moneyed influences, however, are in favor of the latter route, and a bill is before Congress to this effect, which undoubtedly will pass.

Could this canal be brought into Albany it would insure its development, and make of it a large, thriving town. It has now the local trade of the township, with some parts of Newton, and is steadily growing. There are some fair business houses here and some

attractive dwellings. Its attractive features for residences and for business may yet be appreciated by the business world, and the tide set in in its favor.

The census report of 1880 gave the population at 810, including the village; that of the village, 623. The estimated population of the village is now 700. The present officers are, President, W. Hanna; Trustees, David Byers, Wm. Graves, Charles H. Slocum and Joseph Smith; Clerk, D. S. Efner; Treasurer, E. R. Beckwith; Constable, James Beach.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Paddock & Son, general line of merchandise, stationery and wall paper.

C. A. Olds & Co., general merchandise.

E. R. Beckwith, general grocery store.

S. E. Chamberlain carries a line of drugs and medicines.

J. A. Eddy has a grocery store, with confectionery and jewelry.

E. H. Nevitt, general lumber dealer.

George H. Colby deals in organs, and is undertaker.

Booth & Bros. are general hardware dealers, and have a tinshop.

J. W. Dinneen deals in wagons, buggies, agricultural implements, and has a blacksmith shop.

Nicholas Freek manufactures brick.

E. A. Fassett has harness and saddlery.

Graves & Son, wagon-makers, skiff-builders and blacksmithing.

Miss Frances D. Barnes has millinery and fancy goods.

C. E. Langford & Co., of Fulton, have a saw-mill, but it is not in operation.

Beach & Bros. and A. Pletcher keep meatmarkets.

O. O. Huggins has a restaurant and a confectionery store.

L. G. Perkins has a boot and shoe shop.

The legal profession is represented by D. S. Efner and C. P. Ege, and the medical profession by Drs. E. R. Robinson and M. M. Samnis.

Eagle Hotel, W. H. Barnes, proprietor. This hotel is one of the old landmarks of Albany, and has furnished accommodations for travelers for a generation past.

C. D. Paddock presides over the postoffice.

EDUCATIONAL.

The people of Albany have a good graded school, which is in charge of a thorough and energetic teacher. The building is constructed of brick and is a substantial one, large and roomy.

D. F. Shirk is the Principal; Miss Hattie Churchill, Assistant. Kittie Hawks has charge of the Intermediate, and Miss Frances Olds, the Primary Department. Average attendance, 190. The school has eight grades, with a full English course of study. It has graduating classes and issues diplomas. The first graduating exercises were held May 14, 1885, and was attended with marked success. There are five institute divisions in the county. Albany and Erie form one division. They hold their meetings once a month. It includes teachers in active service. A chairman is elected for one year. They discuss questions that may arise, and particularly those questions that relate to teaching.

PRESS.

The Albany News was established by F. C. and W. G. Redline. Its first issue was cast before the good people of Albany Dec. 12, 1884, and it has furnished them with the current news of the day and good reading matter from that date. The News is a four-column quarto, and is issued every Friday. It is Republican in politics, has a good circulation, and is ably conducted.

The Albany *Times*. This paper was started by W. G. Bleecker in the spring of 1883, and continued publication until the summer of 1884, when it was suspended. The press was moved to Clinton, Iowa, and the editor arranged with the Clinton *Weekly News* to fill out his contract with his subscribers by sending them that paper.

SOCIETIES.

Albany Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 566, was instituted May 18, 1867, under dispensation granted April 25, the same year. J. M. Eaton was the first W. M. The present W. M. is J. F. Hopper. The lodge has now a membership of 42. They rent a hall, which is commodious and well equipped. The society is in good working condition.

I. O. O. F., No. 168, was organized March 16, This lodge has a membership of 15. They meet in the G. A. R. Hall. The first N. G. was James Beach, who is also the present N. G.

The G. A. R., Captain A. F. Knight Post, was chartered June 14, 1884. C. P. Ege was the first Commander, and J. B. David is the present. Their membership numbers 31. They have a good hall, and are prosperous.

Sons of the G. A. R., Lieut. James Blaine Camp, No. 20. This society was chartered March 23, 1885. They have a membership of 20, and meet in the G. A. R. Hall.

Modern Woodmen of America was organized Feb. 20, 1884, with 20 members; Venerable Consul, C. P. Ege. This society has a good hall, which is fitted up very uniquely, and after the manner of their order. The present Venerable Consul is G. A. Cobey, and their membership is 67. The Camp is increasing in numbers.

RELIGIOUS.

Methodist Episcopal Church.-This society was organized in 1840, hy Rev. Philo Judson. Previous to this time the members of this church were visited by circuit riders, and had preaching in private houses. The first church edifice was erected in 1861, and dedicated New Year's Day, 1862. Rev. J. Frost was in charge at this time. The building cost \$1,200. In 1860, the tornado blew down their house of worship, which had been formerly used as a schoolhouse. The latter part of 1868, Rev. Barton Cartwright took charge, and assisted financially to build the parsonage. A subscription was taken up at the time of the dedication, and money enough was collected to pay off the debt of the Church and leave a balance on hand. An interesting Sabbath-school is connected with the Church. Rev. F. Lines is the present Pastor.

ALBANY CEMETERY.

The citizens of the village have secured a good site for their last resting place. It is located on the bluff just above the town, and contains about seven acres. There are some very fine monuments in this cemetery, where rest the remains of many of Albany's first citizens.



CLYDE TOWNSHIP.

LYDE Township was organized April 6, 1852. The first meeting for choosing township officials was called together and Thomas Exley was chosen Moderator, and Thomas Milnes, Clerk. When the polls were closed the ballot-box was found to contain 21 votes, and they were cast with the following result: W. P. Hiddleson for Supervisor; Thomas Milnes, Clerk; Thomas Exley, Assessor; Ed. Wick and William Alldritt, for Commissioners of Highway; John McKinley, for Constable; and Ed. Wick and William Willson for Justices of the Peace.

Clyde is in the northern tier of townships, number 22 north, range 5 east of the 4th principal meridian, and is a full Congressional township.

Carroll County bounds it on the north, Genesee Township on the east, Mount Pleasant on the south and Ustick on the West. It formerly belonged to Union Precinct.

Jesse Hill is credited with being the first settler in Clyde, in the spring of 1835. He was followed by William Wink, who made a claim adjoining. There was but very little done toward settling up or improving this territory until 1838, when substantial men began to come in. During this year Samuel Wessell, who was a native of England, Zachariah Dent, H. W. Daniels, Hugh Hollinshead and Mr. Wing came in and made settlements.

In r839 Mr. Wing and H. H. Fowler put up a saw-mill on Rock Creek, and commenced cutting out lumber. It was during this year that Wing, who it appears was a speculative genius, got up a real-estate boom, taking in some Eastern men. He staked off some lots at the mill, and founded what he would have people believe, a future great city. This he called Genesee City. Quite an addition was made to the population this year, but the "city" did not seem to grow much, though there was plenty of land for it to expand in, and Wing had it for sale. Cabins, however, were put up, farms laid out, ground broken, and farming begun in good carnest. They had a ready market for all their products at Albany, Fulton and other more distant towns.

In this, as in all the other townships, the early

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settlers, sspecially those coming directly from the East, were prone to locate about the timber, holding the erroneous belief that here were the best farming lands. Experience, however, soon taught them their mistake.

During the early times, religious services were held by the pioneers at what was called Genesee Grove, and at the houses of the settlers, which were conducted by some missionary. Some, when they wanted a religious feast, would go down to Unionville, in Union Grove Township.

Mrs. Belinda Beswick, wife of Richard Beswick, won the admiration of the settlers by presenting to them a son, the first child born in the township. This event occurred on the 10th of February, A. D. 1840. He was named George Richard.

Marriages in those days were by no means common, and when Sam. Currie and Julia Thomas were joined together in holy bonds of wedlock, it was an occasion of great interest and they the recipients of many blessings. Tradition gives this important event as occurring in September, 1840.

The first deaths were those of John and Margaret Blue, who died in the fall of 1839.

The people were without the advantages of schools for several years. In 1846 a summer school was opened at the house of Thomas Exley, and Lucy Exley was the teacher.

The first grist-mill started in the township was by Mr. Brothwell, on section 13, on Rock Creek. This was on the old saw-mill site.

In 1867, the Methodists, having organized a society and gathered up funds sufficient for their purpose, erected them a church edifice. This was located on section 7. Having an organization and a house of worship, they secured the services of Rev. L. C. Connant. This was a growing and an active society for many years, and to it was attached an interesting Sunday-school. Services are still held in this church.

The Dunkards also have an organization in this township and hold services regularly.

W. D. Hayes secured the establishment of a mail route in the township in 1876, with a postoffice at Malvern village. He was appointed Postmaster, and has held the position since that time. There is another postoffice now in the township, located on section 14, and known as the White Pigeon office. George Platt is Postmaster. This was first located on section 1, with J. S. Reed as Postmaster. Mr. Platt has in connection with his office a grocery store.

Of the first settlers, the only one living now in the township is Zachariah Dent. He still resides on section 14, and, considering his age, is a pretty hearty man.

Clyde Township is very liberally watered and well timbered, with many beautiful little groves. The land is rolling, and in some localities quite broken and picturesque. The soil is mostly clay. In the bottoms it is a heavy loam. There are many splendid farms in the township, with fine farm buildings. The nearest railroad station is at Morrison. The population is estimated at 1,100.

S. B. Geyer has a grist-mill on section 26. Hiram Barthell has also a grist-mill, which is on the old Brothwell mill site, section 13.

T. R. King has a creamery at Round Grove.

There is a good school at Geyer's mill, taught by Miss Emma Fisk, and one at White Pigeon, taught by Miss Mattie E. Young. At this school there is an average attendance of 20 pupils.

The Assessor's reports for the last year furnishes the following figures: number of acres of improved land, 22,023; value of these lands, \$252,775; total value of personal property, \$215,925; number of horses, 459; asses and mules, 14; sheep, 238; hogs, 1,306; carriages and wagons, 204; watches and clocks, 142; sewing and knitting machines, 100; pianos, 4; organs and melodeons, 24; total value of lands, lots and personal property, \$316,532.

From the annual report of the County Superintendent for 1884, the following statistics have been obtained: number of school districts 8, with 8 frame school buildings; valuation of school property, \$5,-885; of persons under 21 years of age there were 506, of whom 372 were of scholastic age, and 279 enrolled; the highest wages paid teachers was \$50 per month; the lowest, \$23; the tax levy was \$2,144.

Below is a list of the Supervisors who have represented the township since its organization :

SUPERVISORS,

J. B. Van Court..... 1856 William P. Hiddleson... 1857-8 Richard Beswick 1857-72 Joseph Milnes...... 1873-82 George Janvrin...... 1883-5

MALVERN VILLAGE.

Malvern village is located on section 35, and is quite a stirring little hamlet. S. E. Horning has a wagon-shop, where he puts up a first-class wagon. He also does repairing and general blacksmithing.

Thomas D. Kline carries a good stock of goodsdry-goods, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, etc.

This village is connected with the telephone system.



COLOMA TOWNSHIP.

LL that part of Congressional township 21 north, range 7 east, lying south of Rock River, comprises the township of Coloma. The surface of the township is somewhat broken, and the soil is generally a sandy loam. Edward Atkins and Isaac Merrill were the first settlers, locating here early in 1837. Noah Merrill and Daniel Brooks came the same year. Soon after came Samuel B., Frank and John J. Cushing, W. W. Durant, A. B. Wheeler, Ira Sillaman, Zerah M. Chapman, Herman Emmons, L. H. Woodworth, Artemus W. Worthington, Daniel F.

Batcheller and Asa F. R. Emmons. Edward Atkins was a native of Ireland, but came to this county from Canada. He was one of the proprietors of Rapids City. It is said that in Canada he went by the name of Watson, was there mar-

ried and had a family of seven children. Leaving, his family there he came here, married again and by the second wife had seven more children. While he was in California the second wife obtained a divorce. Returning, he went to Canada, was reconciled to his first wife, re-married, and lived with her till her death. In the meantime his second wife secured a divorce from the man she married, and Mr. Atkins sought her out, and they were again married. After remaining here for a time the family removed to McDonough County.

Noah Merrill was a native of Connecticut. He located near the present village of Rock Falls, opposite Eagle Island. The land had been claimed by Elijah Worthington, and Mr. Merrill was ordered off by the Anti-Claim-Jumping Association, but declined to go. He afterwards sold his claim, went to California in 1850, returned and located at Sterling.

Daniel Brooks was a native of Ohio. He was clected Justice of the Peace in Rapids Precinct at an early day. In 1849 he sold out, went to California, and died in San Francisco, of Asiatic cholera, after a few hours' illness.

L. H. Woodworth was born in Vermont. He was a well educated man, and was for a time a teacher in the military school at Perth Amboy, N. J., and afterwards Assistant Professor of Mathematics in Mississippi. In 1839 he located in this township. He held the office of County Surveyor from 1863 to to 1865, was a member of the Board of Supervisors for a time, and was also Swamp Land Commissioner.

Asa F. R. Emmons is a native of Canada. In 1839 he settled at Sterling, and in 1840 removed to this township, where he yet resides.

Ira Sillaman located in this township in 1838. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and was generally esteemed by all who knew him. He has been dead many years.

A. W. Worthington was a native of Connecticut, and located here in r840. He held several township offices, and died many years ago, from the effects of the bite of a rattlesnake. It is said that he had lost a number of cattle from the bites of the reptiles, and remarked that he would rather have been bitten himself, as he could be cured, while the cattle could not. He was bitten, but, unfortunately, not cured.

D. F. Batcheller located here in 1840. A sketch of his son may be found on page 400.

The Cushings were from Rhode Island. Samuel B. died in Providence, R. I., in 1873. John J. removed to California.

Nelson B., son of Noah and Amanda Merrill, was born Nov. 6, 1838, and is supposed to have been the first white child born in the township.

William Hawkins and Lema Brooks were united in marriage in 1839, the first in the township.

The first death was that of Mrs. W. W. Durant, in October, 1839.

The first school was taught in an old store building in Rapids City, in 1845, by Miss Anastatia Sturtevant. The next year an old granary was bought of L. H. Woodworth, for \$20, which was fitted up for school purposes. It was moved to the site of the present school building in the east district, and the first term of school held therein was

by Miss McLaughlin. The schools of the township now are first-class.

Coloma was originally a part of Portland Precinct, and subsequently part of Rapids Precinct. It was organized as a township in 1852, the first town meeting being held at the house of Richard Arey, April 6. As a township it has "gone on the even tenor of its way" to the present time, the only real difficulty which it has had being in relation to the bonds issued in aid of the Rock River Railroad. The township of Sterling had been asked to assist in securing the road, but refused, and therefore Coloma was required to burden itself with a large debt, it voting \$50,000 to the work. In 1873 it was charged that the bonds had been issued illegally, and their validity was contested. Bennett & Sackett were employed as counsel, and after expending nearly \$1,200 the suit was abandoned, and on the 11th of September, 1876, at a special town meeting, it was voted to issue \$25,000 worth of bonds to pay interest on the railroad bonds, together with costs.

From the abstract of assessments it is learned that there are 5,986 acres of improved land, valued at \$135,588. The town lots are assessed at \$139,782, and personal property at \$78,989,—a total of \$356,-435. There were subject to taxation 398 horses; 21 mules and asses; 796 cattle; 492 hogs; 6 steam engines; 189 carriages and wagons; 5 watches and clocks; 85 sewing and knitting machines; 16 pianos; 58 organs and melodeons.

SUPERVISORS.

The following named have served the township as members of the Board of Supervisors :

Rock Falls.

N 1837, a portion of that territory now occupied by the incorporated village of Rock Falls, was known as Rapids City. The first building was erected by Edward Atkins, who came from Canada, and is the same now occupied by Deacon Arey as a residence. It fronts on Bridge Street, and stands between the river and Main Street. At this time the State had made an appropriation of \$40,000 for the improvement of Rock River, an account of which is given in the history of Sterling; and it was thought a large city would eventually here be built. A town was laid out one mile square, which presented a beautiful sight on paper. The contractors for the improvement of the river opened a small store, and Rapids City had a beginning, and that is all it ever had. The hard times succeeding the panic of 1837 caused the State to withdraw all aid for internal improvements, the proprietors of the place gave up all hope of its future greatness, and in 1857 the plat was vacated.

In 1867, A. P. Smith, of Sterling, purchased an interest in the water power, including some 65 acres of land on the south side of the river, including a portion of the old site of Rapids City, and at once had surveyed and platted a town to which he gave the name of Rock Falls. Mr. Smith's intentions at first were to make the place an addition to Sterling, but he subsequently thought best to lay out a town independent of that place. In platting the town he was joined by W. A. Sanborn and the Sterling Hydraulic Company, owners of a tract of land adjoining that of Mr. Smith. The plat recorded in the office of the records at the county seat is dated Jan. 28, 1868.

Aside from the manufacturing interests, the first improvements made in Rock Falls were by A. D. Hapgood, who moved a house from Como, in which he opened up a small stock of general merchandise late in the summer of 1867. The venture was not profitable. The house now forms a part of the Brewer House, and has been used for hotel purposes a number of years. Oliver & Saxon and Charles Hoag now represent the trade.

In November, 1867, Truman Culver erected a building on the southeast corner of Main and May Streets, in which he opened a grocery store, the first in the place. His first day's sales amounted to 25 cents, his only customer purchasing a box of axle grease. At the end of three weeks the entire receipts amounted to \$27. The old adage, "A poor beginning often has a good ending," was exemplified in his case, for, on the expiration of the first year, his sales amounted to \$35,000. "The people found out," says Mr. Culver, "that it was not necessary to go over the river to buy goods: that the little store on the corner was bound to do business."

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WHITESIDE COUNTY.

In the spring of 1868 Newton & Muckeridge came from Como and opened a stock of general merchandise in a building erected for the purpose, opposite Culver's, on Main Street. The copartnership continued but a short time, Mr. Muckeridge taking the dry goods and returning to Como, J. L. Newton retaining the groceries and continuing the business. Mr. Newton still continues in business. A. C. Stanley, Enoch Long and C. K. Worrell also deal in groceries, in the spring of 1885.

The first drug house was started in the spring of 1868. Mark Bickford is the present druggist.

Andrew Goodell and Charles Ingalls, under the firm name of Goodell & Ingalls, commenced the hardware trade in the summer of 1868. Scott & Van Vleet and Joseph Pennybecker are the present representatives.

The first harness-maker was M. Hendricks, in 1869. Samuel Morse now represents that trade.

Samuel Schultz, in 1872, was the first shoemaker. John Reiter and James Kelley are now engaged in the business.

R. H. Sheldon & Son were the first agricultural implement dealers. They began business in 1874, and yet continue in the trade. Scott & Van Vleet also deal in that line of goods.

Joseph H. Bachus, in 1868, began blacksmithing in the village. George Adair, John Wood and Herman C. Rouse are now in the trade.

James Rush opened a barber shop in 1871. Ted Williams now represents that trade.

James Scott was the first attorney, in 1872. No representative at present.

The first physician was Dr. J. L. Morrill, in 1868. He still continues here, in the practice of his profession. Dr. W. M. Smith and J. W. Montgomery are also here.

The first jeweler was A. W. Erb, in 1869. J. S. May and A. N. Taylor are now in the business.

Brown & Ryan were the first liverymen. W. B. Brown and H. Schofield are now in the business.

The first milliner was Mrs. N. L. Baldwin, who still continues in the trade.

The first hotel was the Rock Falls House, opened by Mr. Doty in 1868. The Rock Falls House and the Brewer House now entertain the traveling public.

John Reiter is the present boot and shoe dealer.

The first meat market was opened by William L. Smith, in 1868. The present dealers are Pipperd & Woodford, George Hoffner and Mr. Mansfield.

Julius Smith opened a furniture store in 1872. There is no representative now here in that line.

The dry-goods and notion trade is represented by C. K. Brown and Mr. Worth.

A bank was established here in October, 1874, by Ephraim Brookfield, who came from Coleta. He continued the business until his death, in January, 1876, and was succeeded by George W. Nance, who had been with him since the opening of the bank. Mr. Nance was succeeded by J. L. Newton, who still continues the business.

The first marriage was that of Gideon Reynolds and Mary Arey, in 1867.

The first birth was that of Lenoretta, daughter of John Barker.

The first death was that of B. C. Hunt, Sept. 15, 1868.

The Rock Falls *Progress* was the first newspaper. Its career was short. The Whiteside *Times*, *Ensign* of *Liberty* and Rock Falls *News* have likewise been published here. The latter is still in existence. A history of the press is found elsewhere in this volume.

The postoffice was established here in 1868. Truman Culver was the first Postmaster. He held the position until 1872, when he was succeeded by C. K. Brown, who was in turn succeeded by Dr. J. P. Ralph and James Pettigrew. In July, 1874, a money-order department was attached to the office, which was and is a great convenience to the citizens of Rock Falls and vicinity.

In 1868 a meeting of the citizens of the township was held to consider its educational interests. It was voted to unite the whole township in one school district, with the understanding that at the village a high school was to be maintained. A school-house was erected on the corner of Elm and Bridge Streets, a two-story frame structure, with three rooms. M. R. Harris was the first principal. The school-house remained on this location until 1875, when a block of ground was purchased fronting on Florence, between Grove and Marr Streets, and it was removed to that point, reconstructed and a new one built. The schools are in a flourishing condition.

Rock Falls was incorporated as a village under

the general laws of the State in 1869. Its first election for village officers was held Feb. 4, of that year. The first ordinance passed was one prohibiting the sale of malt liquors in the place. In general the affairs of the village have been managed in a manner satisfactory to all concerned. The following named comprise the officers for 1885: Trustees— R. M. Sheldon, President; W. H. Tuttle, Joseph Wright, J. M. Bickford, W. H. Kadel, S. M. Mingle; Clerk, W. H. Cadwell; Treasurer, C. E. Doty; Attorney, C. L. Sheldon; Street Commissioner, H. N. Schaeffer; Policeman, H. L. Brown.

SOCIETIES.

The secret and benevolent societies are not as well represented in Rock Falls as they would be if not in proximity to Sterling. Probably every society in that city numbers among its members citizens of this place. The expense of maintaining separate organizations is thus avoided. The Odd Fellows, United Workmen, and Women's Christian Temperance Union are well represented here, though the latter must not be classed among the secret societies. Ancient Order of United Workmen, Industrial Lodge, No. 5, was instituted June 11, 1875, with 28 charter members. It has had a flourishing existence and now numbers 62 members. One member has been removed by death since its organization-D. L. McKenzie. Truman Culver was the first Master. Palmer Collins is the present Master Workman.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Advance Lodge, No. 590, was instituted Sept. 22, 1875, and holds its meetings regularly each week. The lodge is in a flourishing condition and numbers among its members some of the best citizens of Rock Falls and vicinity. There is no encampment here, those taking the degrees of that branch of the order uniting with the Sterling Encampment.

CHURCHES.

As in respect to benevolent societies, so it is in regard to the Churches. At present but three of the denominations are represented here, many uniting with the Church of their choice in Sterling. The Methodist Episcopal, Congregational and German Lutheran each have church edifices.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—This Church was organized in 1868, and was connected with the Fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church charge of Sterling. Several notable revivals have been held, resulting in large accessions to the Church. The erection of the church edifice was commenced in 1869, but it was not completed and dedicated until April, 1871. Rock Falls embraced part of a circuit until 1872, when it was made a station. The Church has had a prosperous career and has accomplished great good in the community since its organization.

First Congregational Church.—This Church was organized Dec. 26, 1875, with 14 members, and held its meetings for nearly a year in one of the school buildings. In August, 1870, a house of worship, 40 x 75 feet, was commenced and a portion of it completed and occupied Dec. 3 of the same year. It was soon afterwards fully completed and is a very neat and commodious house of worship. The Church now numbers 65 members, and is in a healthy condition. Richard Arey and J. E. Durstine are the Deacons; D. O. Coe, Superintendent of Sundayschool; Rev. O. W. Fay, Pastor.

German Lutheran Church.—This Church was organized in 1877, and a house of worship at once erected. The membership is small.

THE PRESS.

Rock Falls Progress.—In 1870 Cadwell & Tuttle commenced the publication of the Rock Falls Progress, a seven-column folio sheet. This was the first paper established in the village. After a few numbers were issued it was changed to a five-column quarto. The paper was continued for seven years and then suspended, principally on account of the continued illness of Mr. Cadwell. A fair patronage was received, the proprietors making no complaint on that account.

The Whiteside Times.—In 1876, A. J. Booth & Co. removed from Morrison to Rock Falls and commenced the publication of the Whiteside Times, a six-column quarto, independent in politics. The firm continued the publication of the paper till May, 1878, when they leased the material of the office to Hyde & Searle, who continued the publication of the paper for one year, Booth & Co. refusing to longer continue to lease them the material. The paper was consequently suspended.

Searle's Times.—Elmer Searle, of the firm of Hyde & Searle, not being content with his experience in the newspaper line, commenced the publication of a paper known as Searle's Times, Cadwell & Tuttle

doing his printing. The paper was short-lived, dying on the expiration of three months.

The Ensign of Liberty.—On the 25th of February, 1879, the first issue of a paper under the foregoing title made its appearance in Rock Falls, with J. M. Foley as editor and proprietor, though the paper was printed by Cadwell & Tuttle. It advocated the principles of the National Greenback party, and as there were not enough holding the peculiar views of that party in this vicinity, within three months it died a natural death.

Rock Falls News.—Rock Falls had been without a newspaper for some time, the *Whiteside Times* having suspended. The field was a good one and must be occupied: so thought Wm. Parker. Accordingly, on the 5th day of July, 1882, the first number of the Rock Falls *News* made its appearance, with Wm. Parker as editor and proprietor. In his introductory, the editor said:

"We shall publish a paper devoted to building up and advancing every manufactory, trade and industry located in our town, encourage a spirit of public improvement and advocating a high standard of education. * * Of politics we shall make a secondary consideration. While we are a working Republican and a firm believer in Republican principles, we also believe there are many of other politcal parties who are equally as sincere in their beliefs and entitled to respectful consideration; therefore our columns will always be open to give the political news of all parties, publish their announcements and report their proceedings. On the temperance question we are in harmony with the majority of the people of Rock Falls, having no use for saloons, and believing them to be a detriment to the moral and financial well-being of any community; to be prohibited wherever public sentiment will enforce prohibition, as it seems to do in Rock Falls. Our business we shall conduct on business principles. We shall pay for all we get and expect pay for all work we do for others. We want every one to understand that he will be expected to pay his subscription or printing bill with the same promptness as he does his grocer or his butcher."

The News was commenced as a seven-column folio and continued as such until Dec. 14, 1882, when it was changed to an eight-column folio. In April, 1884, it was changed to a five-column quarto,

which form it yet retains. On the 1st day of January, 1885, Miss Anna F. Parker was admitted as a partner in the publication of the paper. Miss Parker is the daughter of the original proprietor, and had been an assistant in the office for some time. She is a young lady of fine ability and wields a ready and fluent pen. The *News* has a fine advertising patronage, an increasing circulation, and the office has a good run of job work.

MANUFACTORIES.

Rock Falls is noted for its manufactories, there being several very extensive ones in the place. If the account which follows is not as complete as would be desired by some, it can be said that neither the publishers nor editor of this volume is to blame. There are some men who possess such an infinitesimal amount of public enterprise that they will do absolutely nothing toward advertising the business interests of their town, or placing them in the best light before the public. Not only this, but should they be lucky enough to make a little money they become arrogant, selfish, and lordly in their bearing.

The Keystone Manufacturing Co. is the outgrowth of two distinct lines of business, in Sterling, one commenced in 1857 by Geo. S. Tracy, and the other in 1863 by Thomas A.|Galt. Mr. Tracy had a planingmill and engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, while Mr. Galt engaged in the manufacture of farm implements. Shortly after Mr. Galt commenced, the two firms united under the firm name of Galt & Tracy, and subsequently the name of "Keystone Works" was adopted. The firm was very successful from the start, but in 1867 met with a serious loss in the burning of their manufactory. Another building was erected and the works put in operation and soon moved to the south side of the river. Later on, a joint-stock company was incorporated under the name of the Keystone Manufacturing Company; with a capital of \$150,000, which was subsequently increased to \$350,000.

The Sterling Manufacturing Company dates its commencement from the time George S. Tracy manufactured doors, sash and blinds before the war. It was organized in 1870, with a capital of \$30,000, a joint-stock company, having its works in Sterling. In 1883 they moved to Rock Falls, and their works there are among the finest on the water power, the capacity being treble that of their old works in

Sterling. The plant comprises five acres of land, with ample water power and the best of railroad facilities. The company manufacture various agricultural implements. About 30 men are employed.

The Enterprise Works .- In 1859 H. F. Batcheller commenced the manufacture, on his farm, about one mile south of Sterling, of a hand corn-planter of his own invention, and during the year made 12 machines, of which he sold seven. Making some improvements in the implement, he exchanged those sold for the improved ones. Until 1873 he continued to make machines on his farm. In that year he erected buildings in Rock Falls, since which time he has continued their manufacture here, while at the same time he has added other implements to his manufactory. Among other articles manufactured have been churns, butter-workers, dog-powers and a general line of dairy and creamery supplies. For some time A. M. Batcheller has been a partner, the business being transacted under the firm name of H. F. Batcheller & Son. The average sales of the corn-planters are 1,500 per year. In 1884 the company had the misfortune to be partially burned out, but immediately rebuilt. In 1883 a foundry was added to the other departments of the business. The Enterprise Works is the name by which the institution is more generally known.

The Northwestern Barb-Wire Company, of which W. M. Dillon is President and Treasurer, L. H. Dillon, Secretary, and James Burke, Superintendent, made during 1884, 400 car-loads, of 20,000 pounds each, of the famous Kittleson Barb Wire-enough to encircle the "wide, wide world." To do this the company employed, on an average, 65 men. There are 35 machines, which were kept running continuously night and day for six months. The works were not closed during the year except for repairs. Among the additions to the plant made in the past year, are a new fire-proof warehouse, 75 x 25 feet, and a new brick building 72 x 100 feet, with a twenty-inch wall, to be used for a warehouse, but built heavy enough for any kind of manufacturing. The company is a responsible one.

The Rock Falls Roller Mills of Dillon, Bowers & Strock, is one of the institutions of Rock Falls. The capacity of the mill is 100 barrels per day, and it is run up to its full capacity, making brands of flour equal to any made. L. H. Dillon, M. C. Bow-

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ers and M. C. Strock are the members of the firm. They employ on an average six men.

The Eureka Manufacturing Company was organized in 1871, and is engaged in manufacturing various agricultural implements. About 50 men are employed. John M. Galt is President; M. A. Bunn, Vice-President; J. G. Crawford, Secretary; Alexander McCloy, Treasurer.

Church, Utley & Company.—B. C. Church, H. B. Utley and Samuel Patterson are the proprietors of the Rock Falls Mills, established in November, 1862. John E. West is the Superintendent. The capacity of the mills is six and a half tons per day. They make a superior article of straw wrappingpaper for grocers and butchers, at the average rate of three car-loads a week. They run day and night. The product is shipped in car-loads only, over a wide scope of country. The company enjoy the reputation of making an excellent quality of straw wrapping-paper, and furnishes employment to about 40 men.

The Creamery Package Company, as its name implies, are manufacturers of butter tubs, creamery supplies, etc., and occupy rooms in the east end of the Industrial Building. In 1884 they manufactured 400,000 butter tubs, in addition to other supplies. Employment is given to about 75 men. C. M. Gates is the President and general manager. The company was organized in 1882.

George W. Packer has for some years been engaged in the manufacture of patterns and models, affording employment to from three to eight men. In the spring of 1885 he purchased the establishment of E. F. Brock & Co., manufacturers of the Yankee hand-sled, butter-tub machinery and blacksmith punches. Some 15 men are now employed.

Smith & Goodell are manufacturers of bee-hives and apiary supplies, in the Industrial Building. They are successors to Dur & Harris, and have been in business but a few months.

A. S. Todd manufactures pruning shears, hedge trimmers, barrel carts and barn-door hangers, in one of the busy basements of that hive of industry, the Industrial Building.

Dyer & Keeney are manufacturers of hand cornplanters, barb-wire spools, step-ladders, center-tables and flower-stands. The business was started in the Industrial Building in 1872, by Mr. Dyer. The

company furnish employment to about 20 men. Farwell, Huling & Company began the manufacture of farmers', miners' and mechanics' garments, Dec. 1, 1884. They are at present giving employnient to about 200 women.



ERIE TOWNSHIP.

N the 1st day of March, 1852, notice was given by order of the County Commissioners that an election would be held at the house of Samuel D. Carr in the town of Erie, on the first Tuesday in April, for the purpose of choosing township officers and perfecting the township organization under act of Feb. 17, 1851. At this meeting James Early was chosen Moderator and Addison Farrington Clerk. There were 29 votes cast, resulting in the election of Charles R. Coborn for Supervisor, Addison Farrington for Clerk, M. G. Wonsor for Assessor, James McMillin for Collector, and John Freek for Overseer of the Poor. James Early was elected Commissioner of Highways, and N. K. Chapman, L. F. Crandall and James McMillin Constables. Esquire Wonsor swore the Moderator and Clerk in for the faithful discharge of their duties.

This township was formed from Erie Precinct, which was established Dec. 1, 1844, by order of the Commissioner's Court. It formerly composed a part of the territory of Albany and Lyndon Precincts. Its present territory embraces all that part of the Congressional township 19 north, of range 3 east, and so much of township 19 north, of range 4 east, as lies north of Rock River, which winds around the southeastern portion, containing in all 14,392 acres. On the north it is bordered by Newton and Fenton Townships.

In some portions of this township, the land is rolling, with occasional ridges of sand. But the great body of it is is low and flat. When drained and brought under cultivation it is rich and very productive. The land is better adapted for dairying and stock-raising, and in this department are the farmers mostly engaged. It is very well watered, having the Rock River, which skirts its southeastern border, and several small streams. The township is very well timbered, particularly that part bordering on Rock River.

In the northwestern part of the township, and extending into Fenton Township, lies in quiet repose a very pretty little lake. Beneath its clear waters, sporting about, are fish of different species, while its borders are fringed with beautiful trees. This lake is over a mile in length, and from a quarter to an eighth of a mile in width.

Rock River runs along the eastern and southern line, and Rock Island County lies on the west. The people of this precinct voted against township organization in November, 1851. Of the 29 voters for the organization of the township in 1852, nine are still living, five of whom voted at the spring election, April 7, 1885—W. W. Hubbart, N. K. Chapman, A. J. Osborne, Harvey Steele and L. F. Crandall. Thos. Freek still resides in Erie, and the other three in different parts of the country. [Since the above was written, Mr. Freek has deceased, dying July 4, 1885, at Erie.]

The first settlers to occupy this territory were Lewis D., John and Lafayette F. Crandall, John Freek and Joseph Fenton, David Hunt and Peter Giles in the fall of 1835. The Crandalls came from Erie County, N. Y., which is bordered by Lake Erie; and, desiring to have same associations of their former home around them, they gave the name of Erie to the new settlement. John C. located on section 19, Lewis D. and Lafayette on section 18, and David Hunt on section 25. George Steele located on section 7. The Crandall boys came with their parents, who located at Grand de Tour, on Rock River. They all came by wagon from New York. They started from their old home April 3, 1835, and arrived at their new home the latter part of May. The roads were not the best in those days, and sometimes. if they diminished their journey by a mile they thought they were making a good day's work.

Following the pioneers mentioned above were George, Henry and Harvey Steele, from Connecticut; Samuel Carr, Orville and Alvin Brooks, James Hamilton, Charles R. Coborn and William Teats, from New York, and Arthur Putney. Ernest Warner, from Massachusetts. The pioneers upon their arrival commenced the construction of rude cabins for their habitations, Mr. Hunt's cabin being the first put up and Peter Giles' the next.

A very sad incident occurred about this time. Peter Giles, after getting his cabin ready, started back to Dixon after his family and goods by way of Rock River. He had, in which to embark his precious freight, two canoes which were lashed together, and was accompanied by Lewis D. Crandall. Having embarked their worldly possessions, they started down the river in their frail canoes. The party consisted of Mr. Giles and wife, a son of six and a daughter of three years, and Mr. Crandall. The two children were put into a dry-goods box. The current of the river was very strong and they glided along very swiftly and smoothly toward their future home. Night had come on, and they were approaching Rock Creek when they ran into a tree-top which had fallen over from the banks of the river and lay out in the stream. The suction here tipped the canoes over and drew them under. The dry-goods box was thrown out and, turning around the tree, floated down the river. The remainder of these voyagers, Mr. Giles and wife and Mr. Crandall, clung to the branches of the tree. Crandall was the only one that could swim, and he struck out for the shore and to get a boat to rescue the party. The children had been given up as lost.

Mr. Crandall had to go some distance for a boat. Upon returning up the river to the tree he met the dry-goods box floating down. The boy was on top, and called out to the man in the boat to take him on board, as his boat was full of water. Mr. Crandall rowed up to the box and took the boy in, and, turning the box over, found the little baby girl inside, drowned. Going on to the tree, the father and mother were rescued and taken ashore in a very chilled and exhausted condition. Some of the goods were afterwards recovered. Mrs. Giles, from her exposure and sufferings, was thrown into a fever from which she died in a few days, having been cared for and nursed by her husband, her only physician, nurse and friend. She was buried with her little drowned child, which were the first interments in Erie Township. The boy was afterwards drowned in Rock River, three miles below the town of Erie, by the capsizing of a skiff in which he was being carried.

There were a few Indians here when the first settlers came in, but they soon went off, passing beyond the Mississippi. They were peaceful, and annoyed the settlers only by small thefts. The first matrimonial alliance was between Lewis D. Crandall and Phœbe Hunt, in 1838. The first child born in the township was a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Putney, in the summer of 1838. She was named Louisa, and was a fair but delicate flower, and died in her fifth summer. The first school taught was in the summer of 1842, by Mary Ann Sprague, in a log school-house erected where Lyndon Street now is in the village of Erie. Horace Cole taught here the following winter, and is spoken of now by the old citizens as a good teacher.

Of the early settlers, Lewis D. Crandall died in Colorado, in 1860. John Crandall died in Edgar County, Ill. Peter Giles moved to Oregon, and is still living. Daniel Hunt died in Erie, and is buried by the side of his father (who came to Erie Township after him) in the Erie Cemetery. John Freek, who was an active man, and aided very much in the establishment of school and religious societies in the new country, emigrated to Kansas, where he died. He came from England, in 1830, locating for a while in New Jersey, where he was married to Miss Fenton. George Steele died in 1872, at his old farm house on section 7. His widow, whose maiden name was Mary Ann Pingree, is living on the homestead.

The first mail service in the township was from Dixon to Rock Island. A. L. Porter was the mail carrier. The first postoffice established in the township was at Crandall's Ferry, two miles below the village of Erie.

The first religious services were held at the house of John Freek near the sand ridge, in 1838, by Rev. Mr. McMurtry.

June 5, 1844, a fearful tornado swept over the country, and struck Erie Township on its devastating course. It passed through the middle part of the township, coming from the west across the Mississippi. It laid Lewis Crandall's house flat and scattered the household goods. No lives were lost in this township, but stock and fowls were killed. One of the finest groves in the county, near Crandall's house, was torn up, and large trees were broken down. It plowed its way through the river, carrying fish and shells to some distance. Many persons were injured, but none dangerously, which was regarded at the time as miraculous.

The St. Louis Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which runs diagonally through

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the township, affords means of transportation. The trading point for the people is Erie village.

The census of 1880 gave a population of 778, and it is estimated that the increase from that time will not exceed 100 souls.

Regarding schools, the County Superintendent, in his report for the year ending June '30, 1884, furnished the following information: Number of districts, eight, in all of which there were frame buildings; valuation of school property, \$2,100. Of persons under 21 years of age there were 339, of whom 269 were of scholastic age, 184 being enrolled. The highest wages paid teachers was \$55, and the lowest wages was \$20 per month. The tax levy was \$5,215.

From the Assessor's report of 1884 the following information is obtained: Number of acres of improved land, 4,759; valuation of improved land, \$45,996; total value of town lots, \$24,365; total value of personal property, \$33,588; number of horses, 397; asses and mules, 11; cattle, 974; sheep, 172; hogs, 596; steam engines, 2; carriages and wagons, 115; watches and clocks, 125; sewing and knitting machines, 79; pianos, 10; organs and melodeons, 22. Total number of lands, lots and personal property, \$141,046.

This township has honored the following-named citizens since its organization by electing them to the office of Supervisor:

SUPERVISORS.

Charles R. Coborn	Samuel Orcutt Thomas Freek Wm. H. Allen A. M. Early C. C. Teats Milton H. Seger Wm. H. Allen R. L. Burchell	1867 1868-9 1870-1 1872-3 1874 1875-8 1879-84
W. H. Allen	R. L. Burchell Milton H. Segei	1879-84

Erie Village.

HIS village was incorporated under an act of the Legislature, approved April 10, 1872. An election was held under the same act, Sept. 21, 1872, at which the following named officers were elected: Joseph Grover, Andrew J. Osborne, Q. Johnstone, James Collins, William L. Mitchell, and John D. Trenton, as Trustees. This Board, on as sembling at Mitchell & Worrell's building, elected Joseph Grover for President, John D. Fenton, Clerk, and William L. Mitchell, Treasurer. Its location and corporate limits, are described as follows: The south half and the northeast quarter of section 6, and the north half of section 7, in township 19 north, of range 4 east of the 4th principal meridian.

This village is prettily located, and surrounded by a rich farming country. The first hotel opened here was by Samuel D. Carr, in 1838. It was located near the present site of the St. Nicholas House. It was a log building, simple and plain in appearance, yet it was noted far and wide for the good cheer within; and for its well-filled larder and comfortable beds. The landlord of this pioneer died in June, 1861, and was buried in Erie Cemetery, where a pretty little monument is erected for his memory.

M. G. Wonser opened the first store in the village, which was the first in the township. He opened his store with two wagon-loads of goods, which included what was of considerable importance in those days—a barrel of whisky. Before this store was opened the people used to go across the river to Shannon, in Portland Township, to do their trading. Mr. Wonser died in 1883. His widow is still living in Erie. Dr. Plimpton, a Methodist preacher, held the first religious services here in a public building. This was during the summer of 1842.

There is but little manufacturing carried on here. For the maintenance and growth of the town the citizens depend on the agricultural industries surrounding it. Its population is estimated to be about 600. The people are industrious and temperate in their habits, and there prevails among them a neighborly feeling, which is commendable.

The beginning of the town may be dated from the opening of Mr. Wonser's store, which was in 1850. Samuel Carr's tavern was already here. A blacksmith shop for horse-shoeing and repairing was started by Henry Bolton. This same year (1850) Dr. Fetters came in to attend to the physical and C. C. Teats to the legal wants. The postoffice had been moved up from Crandall's Ferry in the spring; so their mail facilities were satisfactory. The religious wants of the villagers were also looked after, there being preaching by the representatives of the different Churches from time to time in the schoolhouse and in private houses. But the first church

building was put up in 1854 by the United Brethren.

Mr. A. J. Osborne materially assisted the growth of the town by furnishing the people with lumber from his saw-mill, which he started in 1855, and which was the first in the town. As the town grew a desire to have railroad communications became uppermost in the minds of its citizens. They were doomed to disappointment, however, for many years. The Sterling & Rock Island Railroad was perfected in 1855, and farmers and real-estate owners mortgaged their property heavily to assist the enterprise; but it all ended in disaster. After several years the project was again taken up, and in 1869 a road was constructed through this county called the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad. The first train of cars came into Erie Jan. 20. The year before, anticipating the advent of the railroad, Messrs. Simonson & Ritchie put up a steam flouringmill. From this time on the town had a substantial, healthy growth.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

R. L. Burchell has a large general supply store, consisting of dry goods, groceries, clothing, carpets, boots and shoes, crockery, agricultural implements, etc. Handles annually about \$70,000 in goods. Established in 1862.

Dickinson & Jones carry a large assortment of general hardware and agricultural implements.

Smith & Guthrie have a general hardware store and tin shop, and also keep farming implements.

Erie Flouring Mills, C. T. Pierce, proprietor, with four run of stone; capacity, 85 barrels of flour per day; corn and feed, 200 bushels. Established in 1874. Attached to the mill is an elevator and corn sheller.

Another important industry of Erie is the creannery owned by R. L. Burchell. This creamery manufactured last season 75,000 pounds of butter, and this season it is expected to make 100,000 pounds. Five teams are employed in gathering in the cream, from a tertitory embracing an area of about ten miles.

S. Seger has a windmill manufactory, to which he applies his patent section wheel.

M. J. Williams increases the industries of the town in the manufacture of good hand-made wagons.

Arthur McLane has an elevator, and is also a dealer in grain.

A. A. Mathews has a furniture store, and is also undertaker.

Harness and saddlery carried on by C. W, Early. W. J. Gladhill, jeweler and gunsmith.

George Echelberger, general repair shop and coopering.

F. E. Burridge keeps a general line of drugs and stationery.

J. M. Cunningham has a general line of drugs and stationery. Is also the manufacturer of Cunningham's "Elixir" and the "Good Samaritan" bitters.

The good ladies of Erie have a happy place of resort in the millinery stores of Mesdames E. L. Barker and Hattie L. Blaisdell.

M. C. Cole, groceries, confectioneries, etc.

Wm. Smith does blacksmithing. Joseph Cocking, M. Kroninberg, boot and shoe makers. D. Schriver has a livery and feed stable. Mathews & Bros, supply the people with a market. The medical profession is represented by O. J. Bowers and H. R. Wells, who are skilled physicians. Legal matters of Erie rest entirely upon the broad shoulders of W. H. Allen. St. Nicholas Hotel, one of the old landmarks of Erie, is managed now by W. V. Timmerman and his estimable wife. The traveler always rejoices when he is placed under the care of the landlord and landlady of this hostelry.

Erie is not behind in the popular craze of rollerskating rinks, having a very good one.

The postoffice is presided over by R. L. Burchell, who has held the place since 1870. He succeeded W. R. Davis.

EDUCATIONAL.

The citizens of Erie have taken special pains in providing a good school for the education of their children. They have a fair school building, with a graded school, embracing nine grades. T. B. Stanley is Principal, Miss Salome Fenton, Intermediate, and Miss Lucy A. Passmore, Primary. A full English course is taught. There are on the rolls 162 pupils.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The establishment of this religious organization in Erie may date back to the autumn of 1838, when a few of its members gathered together at the house of John Freek, near the sand ridge, and, with Rev. Mr. McMurtry pre-

siding, held divine service. Mr. McMurtry belonged to the missionary service, and traveled about, holding meetings and establishing societies. A Methodist class was formed at this time, consisting of John Freek and wife, Alvin Brooks, Mrs. Hunt and James Early and wife. John Freek was Class-leader. Later on, these pioneers were joined by Thomas Freek, John F. Adams, Orem Rook, Adam Hoffman and others. Services were held in the school-house, which were presided over by Rev. Philo Judson. In the latter part of 1841, Rev. Mr. Buck came and took charge of the Church.

After several unsuccessful efforts, a church building was finally erected, and dedicated under the administration of Rev. C. E. Smith. The dedication took place Sept. 10, 1871, Dr. J. H. Balys preaching the sermon. The edifice was a very substantial one, costing about \$3,000. Prior to the construction of this building, application was made to the Church Extension Society for aid, but not a dollar was received, and the building was put up and paid for by the Erie people. This society is now in a fair condition, and with a membership of 60. They have in connection a good Sabbath-school. Rev. Dick Hull is presiding.

Christian Church.—This congregation was organized by Rev. J. N. Smith, April 20, 1870. The meeting for this purpose was held at the schoolhouse, and A. A. Mathews was chosen Elder; T. J. Henwood and James Cronk, Deacons; and L. E. Mathews, Clerk. In the winter of 1877, the congregation bought the building belonging to the United Brethren Church, which society had been disbanded. This building was refitted and dedicated to their use March 20, 1877. This Church is in a healthy condition, with a membership of 55. They have also an interesting Sunday-school. The present pastor is Rev. T. B. Stanley.

Erie Baptist Church.—This society was organized March 26, 1854. Elder W. Rutledge was chosen Moderator at the meeting, and J. VanVleek, Clerk. Ten members were received into the Church at its organization. Rev. L. L. Lansing was their first pastor, who served for five years. Services were held in a school-house until 1870, when a building was erected and dedicated as a place of worship. A committee was selected by the members, consisting of John F. Dickinson, Frederick Rhodes and James C. Hubbart, to superintend the construction of the edifice; and it was through their efforts and those of Rev. T. J. Mason that the building was finally completed. The Church had several pastors, serving short terms, until 1880, when Rev. D. S. Donegan's services were secured. Mr. Donegan remained four years and then severed his connection with this society, accepting a call at Port Byron, Rock Island County. At present the Church is without a pastor, but it has a large and interesting Sunday-school, which is presided over by John F. Dickinson, one of its most zealous members.

THE PRESS."

Erie has not buried as many newspaper enterprises as some other towns, there being only one death recorded. The first paper established here was called the Erie *Plaindealer*, which was in the spring of 1879. The editor, though evidently intending to deal plainly with the people, became satisfied that they would not support his enterprise, and after a brief existence closed his publication.

The Erie Independent came soon after the close of the Plaindealer. G. W. Gurnsey, believing that the people of Erie ought to have a good paper, and that he could satisfy them on this point, came forward, bought up the office of the late Plaindealer, gathered up his news matter, put it in type and issued forth his first sheet. This was done July 9, 1879. It is a fivecolumn quarto, well gotten up and newsy, with a circulation of about 1,000. It is independent in politics. The publisher has also a job office and is prepared to do job work in a satisfactory manner.

SOCIETIES.

Masonic Lodge, No. 667.—This lodge was instituted Aug. 3, 1871. First W. M. was Abbott M. Crary. There were 25 charter members.

They have a good large hall, 60 by 24 feet, and well equipped. The lodge is in good working order and prosperous, with a membership of 45. Arthur McLane is the present W. M.; David Schriver, Sr. W.; W. J. Gladhill, Jr. W.; P. H. Wilt, Treasurer; Joseph Cocking, Secretary; Wm. Smith, Sr. D.; W. E. Carr, Jr. D.; S. Toby, Tyler; Joseph Cunningham, Sr. Steward; Wm. Guthrie, Jr. Steward. They own their hall, which was built at a cost of \$1,500.

In connection with this lodge is the Order of the Eastern Star, Evangeline Lodge, No. 52. This lodge

was chartered Oct. 7, 1880. Esmath A. Orcutt was the first Matron under the charter.

M. W. A., Rock River Camp, No. 14, was instituted Aug. 14, 1883, with 15 charter members. They have added to this number 13 new members. They have a hall and meet regularly.

ERIE CEMETERY.

This cemetery is located at the edge of the village on section 6, and contains about ten acres. It is on a beautiful site, well laid out, and adorned with shade trees and evergreens. It was platted by W. S. Wilkinson. It was started first by private parties, but it is now in the control of the village. It has a webwire fence in front, with barbed wire on the other sides. This cemetery has many pretty monuments, the avenues are shaded with trees, and the lots and grounds are well taken care of, which speaks well for the good people of this village.



FENTON TOWNSHIP.

ENTON Township was organized April 6, 1852. The meeting for perfecting the organization and electing township officials was held at the residence of James M. Pratt, , on section 26. Joseph Fenton was chosen temporary Chairman, when the citizens proceeded to ballot for moderator and clerk, which resulted in the election of Zena M. Emery as Moderator, and J. D. Odell as Clerk. In the ballot-box at the close of the election for township officers there were 26 votes, and upon counting them James M. Pratt was found to be elected Supervisor; J. D. Odell, Clerk; Joseph Fenton, Overseer of the Poor; Thomas W. Havens was chosen for Assessor; R. M. Thompson, Collector; John A. King, D. C. Smith and George H. Peters, Commissioners of the Highway; Hiram Harmon and Martin M. Potter, Justices of the Peace; and R. M. Thompson, Constable.

Fenton embraces all of Congressional township 20 north, range 4 east, except a part of sections 35 and 36, which are attached to Portland Township; and a fractional portion of section τ in Portland, and section 6 in Prophetstown Township. Union Grove Township bounds it on the north, Lyndon on the east, Portland on the south, and Newton on the west. This territory was originally included in the Lyndon Precinct. The Commissioners of 1849, who were appointed to define the territory and name the townships, gave this territory the name of Eden, which name it retained until the Commissioners of 1852 changed the name to Fenton, in honor of Joseph Fenton, who was the first settler in the township.

Joseph Fenton located in this township, with his wife and four children, Oct. 10, 1835, taking up a claim on section 33. He came from New Jersey, where he was born Sept. 12, 1794. He married Elizabeth Durell, of the same State, in April, 1826. He died at his home in Fenton, where he first located, Sept. 28, 1874. Four children were added to his family after he located in Fenton. They had eight children, born as follows: Ellwood W., born Jan. 23, 1827; Joseph R., March 27, 1829; Elizabeth H., July 9, 1831; John D., Nov. 10, 1832; Robert S., Oct. 6, 1834. These were born in New Jersey Alfred W., May 13, 1837; Mary E., Dec. 18, 1839 Sylvester H., Aug. 27, 1841, and Henry C., July 3, 1845. All of the latter born in Fenton. They are all still living except Elizabeth, who died in New Jersey. Mrs. Fenton died Jan. 15, 1879. The Fenton farm, which increased in acreage until it embraced 215 acres, is owned by the four sons. Part of it is on section 4, Erie Township, the balance on section 33, in Fenton. The old house was in Fenton.' It has been torn down, and on the site is a corn-field. Mr. Fenton came from Chicago with an ox team. They lived in tents until a house could be built, which was the first house put up in the township. Mr. Fenton, with John Freek, who came with him, and who married Mrs. Fenton's sister, put in the first crop in the township. During their first winter they had for neighbors a party of Winnebago Indians, who located there to hunt. There was plenty of wild game about in those days, which attracted there these Indians.

Lyman Bennett came in in 1836, and the following year John R., William L. and Charles Clarke, Earnest Warner; and Joseph James, Robert G. Clendenin and Theron Crook came in 1838. From this on the population steadily increased.

The first birth in the township was that of Alfred, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Fenton, born May 13, 1837. He is now living in Erie village. The first couple to enter into wedlock were Daniel C. Smith

and Eliza James, daughter of Thomas James. This happy event occurred in 1838. They are still living, but not in this State. Thomas James and wife are dead.

Miss Arminta Lathe opened the first school, in 1848. She occupied a log cabin owned by James M. Pratt, near his residence on section 26. This pioneer teacher left this world years ago.

The first sermon preached in the township was in a log house, in 1846, by Rev. Hiram Harmon, a Methodist clergyman. At one period they had religious services quite regularly. Mr. James M. Pratt was a regular attendant, but was wont to ask the preachers questions during the delivery of their sermons, and have disputations with them. This considerably lessened the quantity of preaching. Yet, after the heated, religious debate was over, Mr. Pratt would invite the ministers over to his house, which was near by, and give them a good dinner. The members of the Church did not at all like this interruption, and said if it was not for Pratt they might have more preaching. Finally Mr. Pratt abstained from attending Church for a few Sundays, which seemed to detract from the usual interest of the services, and which finally resulted in the breaking up of the preaching altogether.

The people of Fenton went to Crandall's Ferry in early days for their meat. It was not until the advent of the railroad, in 1869, that a postoffice was established in the township. This was at Pratt Station, and Mr. Pratt was appointed Postmaster. He has been continued since.

A road was made through the township in an early day. It lead from Dixon to Rock Island, and was traveled by the Frink & Walker stages, which were a joy in those days to the traveler. It is claimed by old settlers that this road was one of the best in the State.

N. O. Hurless opened the first store in the township, which was located at what is now known as Fenton Center.

The Rock Island & St. Louis Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, completed its track through the township during the first days of January, 1869. It enters the township on section 25 and passes out on section 33.

Pratt Station, on the line of this road, was platted and lots were laid out, and great expectations were had regarding it. The growth or the destiny of a railroad station, or town, is as uncertain as the action or course of a tornado. The company long since withdrew its agent from the place, and only one building stands to mark the village site. The Clinton branch of the C., B. & Q. Railroad laid its track through the township in 1872. It crosses the St. Louis branch, and enters the township on section 24, running northwest and going out on section 4.

The soil in Fenton is mostly a black sandy loam. A good deal of the land is low, and, until it was ditched, was swampy and unfit for cultivation. It is rolling in parts, and in the northwestern portion there are high, sandy ridges. Sloughs are quite frequent in the township. 'Rock River winds along the southeast corner, and Rock Creek meanders through from north to south. There are several other little streams, and a pretty little lake, which the people have been pleased to call Lake Erie, quietly reposes on the southern border. About the water-courses there is a liberal growth of timber, and, take the township altogether, it is a very attractive one. Fruit does well in this township, and it is cultivated to some extent.

The population of the township is estimated at 800. The census of 1880 showed 752 inhabitants.

FENTON CENTER.

Fenton Center is a little hamlet located on section 10, on the line of the Clinton branch of the C. B. & Q. Railroad. This town was platted in 1872, by James Enson, who gave ten acres of land here to the . railroad company, to induce them to locate a station at this point. The road was built through the place in 1872. The company erected a depot and also put up an elevator.

Fenton Center has a good school building, and a fine school. Miss Anna Mathews is the teacher, and the school has an average attendance of 25 pupils.

United Brethren Church.—This society was organized in 1866, at Coborn, on section 21, by Rev. Samuel Midler. Joseph Pinkly and wife, J. P. Miller and wife, and E. J. Ewers and daughters were the original members. In 1871 the society erected a church building in the northeast corner of section 17, near Fenton Center, at a cost of \$1,200. The society have had regular services since its organization. They were aided in the erection of their church by donation work. It has a membership of about 30, with a Sabbath-school. Rev. Conrad Bender is the present pastor.

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Postoffice.—Was established here in 1872. L. S. Burritt was appointed the first Postmaster. He was succeeded by Wm. Miller, and Miller by M. O. Hurless. R. M. Carr succeeded M. O. Hurless, and is the present Postmaster. Fenton Center has also a telephone, which is located in the postoffice.

Business.—There are two creameries in the town, one owned by G. L. Whipple, and the other by Wright & Allen. R. M. Carr has a general store, and is also a dealer in grain. M. D. Allen also has a general store. R. M. Thompson operates an elevator. Blacksmithing is carried on by C. A. Gilroy. M. D. Allen is the physician and surgeon of the place.

From the Assessor's rolls the following information is obtained: Number of acres of improved land, 10,736; value of the same, \$101,730; total value of personal property, \$51,069; number of horses, 488; asses and mules, 16; cattle, 1,348; sheep, 211; hogs, 1,331; steam engines, 2; carriages and wagons, 174; watches and clocks, 148; sewing and knitting machines, 84; organs and melodeons, 32; pianos, 3. Total value of lands, lots and personal property, \$212,071.

The County Superintendent in his annual report ending June 30, 1884, gives the following information regarding schools: There were ten school districts, all with frame buildings. No graded schools. Two of the schools had libraries. The school property was valued at \$2,800. Of persons under 21 years of age there were 340, of whom 235 were of school age, and 155 enrolled. The highest wages paid teachers was \$50 per month, the lowest \$20.

The tax levy was \$1,038. The township has honored the following named citizens as Supervisors.

SUPERVISORS.

James M. Pratt	James N. Bull	1866
Alfred Freeman	James M. Pratt	1867-8
James M. Pratt 1856	Arthur McLane	
Alfred Freeman	James M. Pratt	
Hiram Harmon	Arthur McLane	1871-2
Alfred Freeman 1860	R. M. Thompson	1873
Joseph R. Paul	James M. Pratt	1874-6
R. M. Thompson 1863-4	M. O. Hurless	1877-81
Arthur McLane 1865	Henry G. Moss	
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FULTON TOWNSHIP.

ULTON Township was organized from Fulton Precinct. A meeting was held for the election of officers, under the township organization laws, April 6, 1852. Charles Johnson was chosen Moderator, and James F. Booth, Clerk, *pro tem.* There were 41 votes cast, according to the poll-book, James McCoy casting the first. This election resulted in the selection of the following named officers: Willson S. Wright, Supervisor; James F. Booth, Clerk; Ephraim Summers, Assessor; R. M. Rockwell, Collector; P. L. Wright, Constable; Samuel Garrish, Orlando Sprague and Wm. H. Knight, Commissioners of the Highway; P. D. Wright, Overseer of the Poor; and Isaac Butcher, Pound Master. Of those who voted at this election four still live in Fulton,—James McCoy, Richard Green, W. C. Green and G. H. Rice.

Fulton is not a full Congressional township, there being only about 18 sections in it.

The nature of the land of this township is generally rolling. Along the Mississippi it is broken, and containing many high points. A clay soil rests on the high lands, while in the bottom lands the soil is a rich loam. The township is watered by the Cattail, Otter Creek and the Great River.

The first settler in this township was John Baker, in 1835, who took up a claim upon which the town of Fulton was afterwards built. He was a native of Maryland. He came up the Mississippi from New Orleans in 1833, settling first at the Marais d'Osier, where he remained a short time and then pursued his way northward and located on the banks of the Mississippi, above Albany. Here he built him a cabin and remained about a year, when he located in Fulton and put up another cabin, which was much larger than the one he built below. For some time he lived alone, having only Indians for his neighbors and guests, they being quite numerous about here at this time.

In the fall of 1836, his nephew, John W. Baker, wife and three sisters, came out from the East. Mr. Baker was married the same year, seeking his bride in Rock Island County. His log cabin was of necessity converted into an inn, and became in time quite a famous hostelry. His wife did not survive the hardships of frontier life very long. In 1840 he married Mrs. Humphreys. In 1850 he went to California for his health, but returned in a few years to Albany, where he died, in December, 1863.

Most of the early settlers located in and about where Fulton City now is, and the incidents connected with the early settlement will be found in the history of that city.

Fulton Township contains many fine and well improved farms. The farmers are doing well, and

most of them are in independent circumstances. Good roads have been constructed throughout the township, and the traveler as he rides over them is presented with attractive homes and cultivated fields.

Three great railway lines enter the township and have depots in Fulton city; one from the north, the Milwaukee & St. Paul; one from the east, the Chicago & Northwestern; and one from the south, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

The population of the township in 1880, according to the census reports, was 1,994, including the city of Fulton.

The County Superintendent, in his report for the year ending June 30, 1884, gives the following information regarding the schools of this township: Number of districts, three, with one graded and two ungraded schools; buildings, two frame and one brick; number of libraries, three. The school property was valued at \$17,450. Of persons under 21 years of age, there were 1,103, of whom 720 were of scholastic age, 490 being enrolled. The highest wages paid teachers was \$125 per month, and the lowest \$23. The tax levy was \$3,950.

The Assessor's report for 1884 contains the following information: Number of acres of improved land, 6,206; valuation of improved land, \$50,696. Total value of town lots, \$118,413. Total value of personal property, \$67,665. Number of horses, 237; asses and mules, 5: cattle, 477; sheep, 24; hogs, 490; steam engines, 1; carriages and wagons, 142; watches and clocks, 109; sewing and knitting machines, 106; pianos 16; organs and melodeons, 42. Total value of lands, lots and personal property, \$258,312.

The following named citizens have represented this township since its organization, as

SUPERVISORS:

Willson S Wright	1852-2 1
A. W. Benton	1854-5
Wm. C. Snyder	18=6
Henry C. Fellows	18=7
C. N. Wheeler	18-8-60
lrving G. Gates	1861-2
Henry C. Fellows	1863-4
John Phelps	186.
Irving G. Gates	1866
John Dyer	1867
Bradstreet Robinson	1868-0
Henry C. Fellows	1000-9
Anomy On a Chowseesee	10/0

The history of the city of Fulton follows the township and village, under a separate head.

GARDEN PLAIN TOWNSHIP.

ARDEN PLAIN Township never had any identity as a precinct, but the territory of which it is now composed was embraced in Van Buren Precinct, and later in that of Albany. The County Commissioners' Court, in 1852, defined its boundaries, and gave it its name. As at present organized, it is township 21 north, of range 3 east of the 4th principal meridian. It is not a full Congressional township, unless those sections extending into the Mississippi River are counted. Its organization was completed at a meeting held April 6, 1852, in the school-house at Garden Plain Corners.

Samuel M. Kilgour was called to the chair, and James A. Sweet acted as Clerk. Upon taking a ballot Samuel M. Kilgour was elected Moderator, and James A. Sweet, Clerk. The result of this meeting was the election of Samuel M. Kilgour for Supervisor; Daniel Kilgour, Clerk; David Miller, Assessor; J. W. Baker, Collector; Edward White, Overseer of the Poor; and E. Kilgour, R. Blean and Francis Parker, Commissioners of the Highway.

Garden Plain has the Mississippi River and Fulton Township on the north, Union Grove on the east, Newton on the South, and Albany and the Mississippi on the west. The topography of this township is varied. Commencing near the southwestern portion, ranging along near the banks of the Mississippi for some distance, and then coursing to the eastward, are a line of bluffs, or perhaps, more appropriately speaking, a succession of hills.

The Cattail's western outlet is through this township, and it is watered by several other small streams. In some parts the land is rolling, in others slightly undulating, with extensive level fields. The soil is mostly a rich vegetable mold mixed with sand; the higher ground partakes more of a clay soil. Corn is regarded as the best crop in the township, though all cereals and vegetables do well.

David Parker, with his large family, began the settlement of Garden Plain, in the spring of 1836, making a claim in what was afterwards known as Parker's Grove. Here he built a cabin, which was

the first in the township. A more particular history of this pioneer, and his large family, will be found in the biographical part of this work.

Joseph Bacon, who came in about the same time that Parker did, put up the next cabin. Stephen Sweet came in 1836, and made a claim on section 8, called the Holland Farm, section 4. He was in the War of 1812. Mr. Sweet married the widow of Thomas Sey, in 1840. By this marriage they had one son, who enlisted in the War of the Rebellion, and was killed. Among the early settlers coming in and making claims from this period to 1840, were John Redfern, Alpheus Mathews, Charles R. Rood, James A. Sweet, Isaac Crosby, David Mitchell, William Minta, Ira Burch, Henry M. Grinnold, Samuel Robbins, Thomas Sey, John Grant, and Samuel M. Kilgour. Most of these pioneers had families.

This territory was, as before stated, in the Albany Precinct, but when the townships were surveyed and organized, and the sections laid out, the locations of the settlers became better known. Mathews and Sweet came around the lakes to Chicago, and footed it from there to their new home. Samuel Robbins and John Redfern located on what is now known as the Ham Farm. When the township lines were drawn they divided the farm, placing Mr. Redfern in Fulton and Mr. Robbins in Garden Plain Township. Alpheus Mathews settled on section 13, where he made a claim, and for some time lived in David Parker's cabin. Joseph Bacon located on section 13, and Charles K. Rood on section 22. Ira Burch located on section 12. Abel Parker and James A. Sweet planted the first crop-a sod crop-in the township, in 1837, at the Grove farm. Mr. Parker did not improve the Garden Plain Corners farm until 1839, when, after his house was finished, he moved in. This afterward became the property of David Parker, the oldest son of Abel Parker. It is now owned by Charles D. Parker, grandson of Abel, and son of David Parker.

In the early days this house was opened for the accommodation of the traveler, and was known far and wide as "Parker's," from the name which was painted on a post near by. It is a two-story house, the first part built of walnut, with additions made since. It is still in good repair, especially the old

part, and until recently was the residence of Charles D. Parker. This celebrated country hostelry was loved by the old pioneer travelers, for its good entertainment; for the kind, sympathetic treatment and warm greeting extended to them by its host; and for the social, convivial hours spent there. The old road from Union Grove, and extending on to Dixon and to Chicago, passed by this house, and thence on The Fink & Walker stages ran on this to Albany. road for many years. The old track, or wagon road, can be seen now beneath the grass leading up to the front of the house. The grounds in front are shaded by large trees, which were planted by the Parkers. Though the doors of this famous tavern has long been closed to the public, yet no man have ever been turned away from its hospitable roof hungry or without shelter.

The first child born in the township was Mary, daughter of Alpheus and Abylene (Bethea) Mathews. The date of her birth was August 20, 1840. She was married to Samuel Montgomery in 1861, and died at her home in 1872. The first marriage celebrated was between Samuel Robbins and Clarissa Parker, eldest daughter of Abel Parker. This very interesting event, not only to those parties directly concerned, but to all the Garden Plain settlement, occurred in the winter of 1839. They were married by Esquire Buckingham, of Albany. Alpheus Mathews and Abylene (Bethea) were the next couple to enter into wedlock. Miss Bethea was from Tennessee.

The first school taught in Garden Plain was by Harriet Boyington, in 1838, at Parker's cabin, on the northwest corner of section 15.

The first postoffice established was in April, 1846, with Charles R. Rood as Postmaster.

The first death in the township was that of Elijah Knowlton, in March, 1838.

The first preaching extended to the good people of Garden Plain was by Rev. Mr. McKean, a Methodist (mission) preacher. Services were held in the school-house.

Early attention was given by the people to their wagon roads, and throughout the township now the public thoroughfares are first-class. The Clinton branch of the C., B. & Q. Railroad completed its line through the township in 1872, making a station at Garden Plain, which affords the people ample

WHITESIDE COUNTY.

Their nearest and ready means of transportation. trading towns are Albany and Fulton. There is a small store at Cedar Creek, kept by John Burns, and one at Garden Plain Corners, by E. W. Sayre. R. R. Murphy has a creamery on section 27, where he makes during the season about 6,000 pounds of butter per week. C. D. Parker is giving a good deal of attention to breeding Short-horns and the red J. B. Krames, on section 11, is also Jersey pig. breeding Short-horns. Fruit has been cultivated by the pecple here, and there are many valuable orchards throughout the township. The greater portion of the roads are bordered with hedges, which are generally well trimmed. About the farms and roads shade trees have been set out, which adds much to the adornment of the country.

To one with a cultivated eye, and fond of pastoral scenes, no more pleasing country could be visited than Garden Plain Township. The farms are magnificent, the dwellings good, and constructed with taste. It was an old saying by the people of New York, when they wanted to express a measure of value for anything, that they would not take an "interest in Goshen for it; or it was "worth an interest in Goshen;" referring to a township in that State noted for its richness and beauty. The same expression, with only the change of the name, could, with all modesty, be applied to this township.

The old Grant school-house at the "Corners" has been carefully preserved and kept in good repair. By its side has been erected, to meet the demands of an increased population, a larger one—a two-storybuilding, with a hall above. They have a good school here, with an average attendance in the winter of 55 pupils, while in the summer about 37 pupils attend. W. S. Ellison is the present teacher. The old school-house is used for town purposes.

The postoffice, as has been previously stated, was first established in 1846, with C. R. Rood as Postmaster. Mr. Rood resigned in 1851, and James A. Sweet was appointed, who held the place until the office was discontinued on account of the withdrawal of the Fink and Walker stage line, which was caused by the completion of what was then called the Dixon branch of the Chicago & Galena Railroad. It was re-established in 1862, with D. H. Knowlton as Postmaster.

It was again discontinued in 1864, and so re-

mained until 1876, when it was re-established, and L. P. Hill was appointed to the office. Mr. Hill was succeeded by A. J. Stowell, who is the present postmaster.

A. O. U. W. Lodge No. 220, was organized June 7, 1882; with 26 charter members. C. D. Parker was chosen M. W. and J. B. Kearnes P. M. W. They have a hall in the school building, section 22, which is appropriately furnished. The lodge is prosperous. Has had but one death since its organization. Present M. W., J. B. Kearnes; P. M. W., J. Simpson.

CHURCHES.

The Presbyterian Church.—This society was organized March 16, 1850, in the old Grant Schoolhouse, by Rev. J. J. Hill. Francis Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kilgour, and Mrs. E. Zorn, composed the first membership.

Rev. W. T. Wheeler commenced his labors in the Church in the fall of the same year, services being held in the school-house. Mr. Wheeler died in the fall of 1851. Rev. J. Walker was a supply preacher until the fall of 1855, when Rev. Nathaniel Pinne was called to take charge, remaining about two years.

In Feb., 1858, Rev. Josiah Leonard assumed the pastoral duties. He remained until September, 1871. In Oct. of the same year, the society called Rev. E. E. Bayless, who remained but a short time, and was succeeded by Rev. M. D. Graves, who remained until March, 1884, after which Rev. E. H. Sayre, the present pastor, assumed charge. They have a neat little edifice, and also a parsonage—all costing about \$7,000. They have at present about 60 members, and a flourishing Sabbath-school; services every Sunday. This church is located on section 23.

Methodist Episcopal Church has an organization in this township, with a church building located three miles southeast of the "Corners." Rev. F. Lines, from Albany, holds services here every Sunday afternoon, and preaches to about 40 members.

CEMETERV.

The inhabitants of Garden Plain have provided a place for their departed friends. They have a beautiful little cemetery, situated upon a rising piece of ground near the Corners, and shaded by fine old trees. It contains some fine monuments. Abel Parker and his son David are buried here. The first interment was the body of A. M. George.

The following-named citizens have been honored by election to the office of Supervisor, from the first organization of the township to the present time: SUPERVISORS.

GENESEE TOWNSHIP.

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I. I. of Congressional township No. 22 north, range 6 east of the 4th principal meridian, comprises the township of Genesee. The township was organized in 1852, previous to which time it had formed a part of Crow Creek, Elkhorn and Genesee Grove Precincts, in the order named. Genesee Grove lies in the northwest corner of the township, and is a fine body of timber land. Among the varieties of timber are white, black and burr oak, hickory and walnut. With the exception of this grove, the remainder of the township is a beautiful, rolling prairie, and at this writing dotted over with fine farm houses and barns, proving that it has an enterprising and thrifty population. There are no large streams in the township. Spring Creek, which rises on section 10, is the largest. Branches of Otter Creek and Rock Creek also water the township. Genesee is bounded on the north by Ogle and Carroll Counties, on the South by Hopkins Township, on the east by Jordan, and on the west by Clyde.

The first settlement made in Genesee was in the spring of 1834, by Jesse Hill, Nathaniel Moxley, Adam and John James. In 1836 and 1837 came William and John Wick, Eli Redman, Samuel Landis, Joseph Mush and Mark Harrison; Ivory Colcord, Isaac Brookfield, James McMullen, Pleasant Stanley and Jacob Huffman in 1838; in 1838 and 1839, Edward Richard, Levi Marble, Harvey Summers, John T. Crum, Martin D. McCrea, William Crum, Mr. Carr, Henry H. Holbrook, James Scoville, R. T. Hughes, R. Baker, Israel Reed, E. R. Huett, Watson Parish and Marvin Chappell.

Jesse IIill was from North Carolina. He located on the north side of the grove, on section 6. The family consisted of the old gentleman, his wife, and nine children, five boys and four girls. Jesse Hill died many years ago.

Nathaniel Moxley was also from North Carolina. He moved to Oregon about 1857, where he was still living when last heard from, in the spring of 1885.

Adam and John James were brothers, natives of North Carolina. They settled on the south side of the grove, and, it is said, made an alliance with the Hill family, in which they were to divide the grove and defend each other's claims. Adam James returned to Morgan Co., Ill., from which place he came to Genesee. John James moved to Mt. Pleasant Township.

Samuel Landis came from Virginia, and located on section 7, in the spring of 1836. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, and worked at it occasionally in connection with his farming. In having a tumor removed from his body, chloroform was administered, and it was successfully removed, but he never recovered, and died soon after.

William and John Wick were brothers, natives of Kentucky, but reared in Ohio. They came to Genessee in 1836, William in June and John in October. Both were soldiers in the War of 1812. William was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his house was the home of all the pioneer preachers. He died in 1858. John died some two years ago.

Eli Redman was also a Virginian by birth, but reared in Ohio, and, like the Wick brothers, served in the War of 1812. In 1827 he moved to Tazewell Co., Ill., and from thence to Genesee Township in 1836. He was familiarly known to all early settlers as "Uncle Eli Redman." Mr. Redman died in 1862, and was buried in the Genesee Grove Cemetery.

Mark Harrison was of English birth, a sailor by profession. He came to this county in 1836. When he married, it is said, he had but 50 cents, while his wife had \$15. When they began housekeeping they had no table, bed or chairs; but they managed to get along, and in the end were rewarded for their sacrifices.

Isaac Brookfield was from New York. He came to Genesee in 1837, remaining six years, and then moved to Indiana. In 1858 he came back to Whiteside County, and settled in Sterling, where he died, Jan. 23, 1877.

James McMullen was born in Ireland. He settled in Genesee in 1837. On the death of his wife he sold out and went to Canada, but returned, and, after living a while in Carroll County, settled at Fulton.

Jacob Huffinan was from Canada, and located on the north side of the grove. He died many years ago.

Ivory Colcord came from New Hampshire in 1837. A sketch of him appears elsewhere.

For several years after the first settlement of this township, the Indians remained near to hunt and fish. Many humorous stories are told of how the pioneers were frightened by ill reports of their depredations—humorous to those now living, but quite serious to the early settlers. They were generally quite peaceful, but would now and then steal a horse and some provisions. On one occasion, after stealing some horses, they were followed and overtaken on an island of the Mississippi, near Fulton, the horse recovered, and the guilty ones horsewhipped.

Some trouble was occasioned by claim-jumpers, but nothing serious occurred. Some public whippings were administered to those who violated the claim law, but no blood was shed by claimants or those who had jumped claims.

The early settlers of Genesee were composed of families from various parts of the country, New England, the South and the Middle States contributing their quota. While some might be termed ignorant of knowledge obtained from books, many were well educated, and all were good citizens, kind and hospitable. The "latch string" was always out at the cabins of these worthy pioneers. No cabin was too small, or over-crowded so much but the weary traveler would receive a genuine welcome, and given "the best the house afforded."

Louisa, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wick, was born in 1836, the first birth in the township.

Mrs. James, the mother of Adam and John James, died in 1838. Her death was doubtless the first in the township.

Among the early marriages was that of Harvey Preston and Jane Hall in 1839.

Within two months after his arrival in October, 1837, Ivory Colcord commenced teaching an evening school at the house of Wm. Wick. This was the first in the township. The second school was taught by Dinsmoor Barnett in the winter of 1839-40, in a log house erected for the purpose on section 8. This house was used for some years, but has since been replaced by a better one, the section on which it was situated comprising a portion of District No. 4.

The Superintendent of Public Schools, in his annual report for the year ending June 30, 1884, gave for the township ten school districts, with nine frame school-houses, valued at \$11,150. There were 710 persons under 21, of which number 508 were above the age of six years, and 429 of these were enrolled in the public schools. The highest wages paid teachers were \$75 and the lowest \$25 per month. The tax levy for school purposes for the year was \$3,390.

Rev. Barton H. Cartwright was doubtless the first to proclaim the gospel in Genesee, services being held at the house of Wm. Wick in 1837. A class was soon afterwards organized, of which Ivory Colcord was class-leader. The Methodists now have two societies in the township, one at Coleta, the ontgrowth of the first class, and the other in the south part of the township. The Christians were the next to organize, effecting one in 1839. The first church edifice was erected by the United Brethren, in 1858.

SUPERVISORS.

Ivory Colcord 1852-3	[Wm. 11. Co
Andrew S. Ferguson 1854-5	Cephas Hu
Chas. Lineroad	Ira Scoville
C. W. Sherwood 1858-9	Cephas Ha
Andrew S. Ferguson 1860-3	Ephraim C
Ephraim Brookfield1864-6	Cephas II u
David Anthony	Wm. H. Co
Andrew S. Ferguson 1868-70	

Village of Coleta.

N the fall of 1854 John T. Crum and Henry Mason commenced the sale of merchandise in an old log house which was then standing on the southwest corner of section 10. Mr. Mason continued but a short time. After occupying the store some years, Mr. Crum erected a frame building across the road from his first location, bringing it on the southeast corner of section 9. Around this store, in time, grew up the present village of Coleta.

When the village was laid out it was proposed to give it the name of Clayton, but on making applica-

tion to have the name of the postoffice changed, it was found there was a Clayton in Adams County. Having experienced some difficulty in regard to mails, there being a Geneseo postoffice in the State, when the change was made from Genesee, it was determined that a name should be adopted that would not be similar to some other in Illinois. Accordingly a meeting was called of those receiving mail at the office, and at the suggestion of Miss Nora Porter, it was called Co-le-ta.

For some years Crum's store was the only place of business at this point. A blacksmith shop being regarded as a necessity, Mr. Crum erected a shop, placed in it the necessary tools, and engaged Levi Porter as smith. Mr. Porter in due time became proprietor, did an excellent business, and was soon numbered among the well-to-do people of the neighborhood.

Mr. Crum, after a number of years' active business life, sold out his mercantile interests to Ephraim Brookfield, who had been a clerk in his store. Mr. Brookfield was unusually successful in the business, accumulated considerable money, sold out and commenced the banking business at Rock Falls in 1874. Failing health caused him to try the genial climate of Florida, but it was without avail. He died June 10, 1876.

In 1865 Cephas and Martin Hurless started in the general mercantile business and soon built up a heavy trade.

Other business enterprises were begun from time to time, but as each of the lines of railroad running into the county passed the village by, it has never flourished as it otherwise would have done. Beautifully located, surrounded by a rich agricultural country, but for the absence of a railroad, it doubtless would have made one of the best towns in the county.

Genesee Grove postoffice was started about two miles west of the present village of Coleta in 1839, with Edward Richardson as Postmaster. M. C. Wood succeeded Richardson and the office was changed to his residence. Wm. Crum and John Yager each held the office. When the village was platted it was removed there, with John Thompson Crum as Postmaster, and the name of the office changed to that of the village, W, H. Colcord is the present Postmaster. Coleta forms a part of School District No. 2. The first school-house was built in 1850, about one-fourth mile south of the village. It was used until a better building was erected in the village. It was a frame building, one story in height, size 20×28 . It was occupied until 1875, when the present building, without the wing, was erected. The wing was added in 1883. The estimated value of the school property is \$4,000. The schools of Coleta are a credit to the place. For several years, W. H. Colcord has been Principal. Miss Mary Hogan is his assistant. During the past winter there was an enrollment of 110.

CHURCHES.

At present there are three church edifices in the place, occupied by the Methodist, Christian and United Brethren demominations.

The Methodist Episcopal Church building was erected in 1867. It is a neat frame, capable of seating 300. A parsonage is also owned by the society. This Church is the outgrowth of the first class organized in the township by Rev. B. H. Cartwright, and of which Ivory Colcord was the Classleader It has had its seasons of prosperity, and has experienced trials peculiar to all who walk in the Way. Rev. Mr. Schoonmaker is the present pastor, and the Church has a membership of 64. There is preaching every Sabbath. A Sunday-school is connected, with an average attendance of 40, with S. H. Kingery as Superintendent.

The Christian Church dates back to 1842, though there had been occasional preaching by Dr. Nance since 1830. In the former year six persons who had become obedient to the gospel, resolved to meet regularly each Lord's Day to commemorate the Savior's death. In 1844, Henry Howe came to the neighborhood, and, in a log house one mile west of the present village of Coleta, held a meeting of some days, going from thence to the residence of Mr. Moxley, where he continued. Thirteen were immersed as the result of the meeting and an organization effected of 19 members. Services were held at the Center School-house until 1868, when a neat house of worship was crected, at a cost of over \$2,000, John Yager donating the greater part. This house was subsequently sold, and the present house of worship erected, at a cost of \$2,500, including ground. The present membership is 83. Elder

Hamilton is pastor, with Thomas Stanley, Charles Pugh and Wm. J. Stanley, Elders. A Sundayschool is maintained by the Church.

United Brethren Church was organized in 1854, at the Hazel Green School-house on section 4. In 1858 a church building was erected near that point, which was occupied until 1868, when the present church edifice was erected in Coleta. The Church has at present a membership of 125, and is in a flourishing condition. Rev. John W. Baumgardner was sent to the charge in the fall of 1883, and has done good work for the Church. A Sabbath-school, with an average attendance of 75, is maintained. David Overholser is the present Superintendent.

SOCIETIES.

The Order of Modern Woodmen of America is represented in this place by LaFayette Camp, No. 16, which was instituted in December, 1884, with 11 charter members. Hiram McCrea was President and Fred Fehrenson, Clerk.

During the war, the Union League was represented here by a flourishing lodge.

The Masons had a flourishing lodge here for a time.

BUSINESS, ETC.

The business and professional interests of the place were represented in May, 1885, as follows:

Crouch & Ackerman and Brown Bros. carry good stocks of general merchandise. The hardware, tinware and farm implement business is carried on by Meister & Neis and H. C. Ulmer; the latter is also handling windmills, pumps and farm implements. The drug trade, school books and wall-paper supplies are handled by Colcord & Fehrenson. William Reecher has a restaurant and hotel, while I. T. Meakins conducts a hotel. The millinery and dressmaking business is represented by Miss Winland and Mrs. Royer, likewise by Mrs. W. E. Kennedy. W. I. Howe and J. H. Becker are engaged in the blacksmith and wagon-making business. W. H. Waters does the painting and carpenter work, and Fraser Bros. are painters and paper-hangers. H. Conaway is the contractor and builder. Peter Ihmels represents the shoemakers' trade. W. P. Fraser, Remage & Beeman are the physicians and surgeons. John Hannis deals in live stock and also conducts an insurance agency. W. E. Kennedy is a carpenter. Royer & Terpeny do the well-digging. Daniel Zollers is a plasterer and calciminer. Hugh Shannon deals in imported horses. The banking business is represented by Crouch & Ackerman. G. W. Howe is Justice of the Peace and does a general collecting business. W. H. Colcord is a Notary Public and also engaged in general collecting.

HAHNAMAN TOWNSHIP.

AHNAMAN Township is in the extreme southeastern part of the county. Its boundaries were defined by the County Court in 1852, but the township was not fully organized until 1860. Hahnaman comprises all of township 19, range 7 east of the fourth principal meridian. It is largely made up of what is known as swamp lands, but they are being drained to a considerable extent. The remainder of the township is rolling prairie, excepting a few sand ridges. The county ditch commences about two miles west of the east line of the township, and from the west line enters Tampico.

The first settlement was made at Deer Grove, in 1841, by Wm. Renner and family, from Pennsylvania. Mr. Renner died in 1859, leaving a widow and eight children. Among the first settlers not mentioned in the biographical portion of the work are the following:

Lemuel Scott, from Vermont, was the next to make here his home, arriving in 1845. He died at the house of Mr. Renner, in 1849.

In 1854, Mrs. Ryder, a widow lady, and her family arrived in the township. During the following three or four years a number of families came in. Among the arrivals were James Chambers, W. M. Halsted, Benj. Ackley, Martin Clark, Wm. Humphrey, Wm. Johnson, John J. Van Valkenburg, Wm. Brakey, Geo. Brakey, Wm. McNickel, Thomas Langan, Peter Ford, Amos Reeves and Dr. Reuben Davis.

James Chambers was from Indiana. He located on section 4, where he remained a number of years, and then moved to Kansas.

Benj. Ackley was also from Indiana. He located on section 4, and likewise moved to Kansas, some years ago.

Martin Clark came from the same State. Cham-

bers, Ackley and Clark were brothers-in-law. Mr. Clark located on section 2. He also moved to Kansas, where he has since died.

William Johnson, from Rutland, Vermont, came in 1855, and located on section 2. He now resides in Rock Falls.

William Humphrey, was from Ohio. He located on section 18, where he died, some years ago.

John J. Van Valkenburg was a native of New York. He located on section 18, spending his time either in working his farm or at his trade of carpenter. A few years ago he moved to Valley Center, Kansas, where he now resides.

William and George Brakey were from Pennsylvania. They came to this township in 1856. Some years ago they moved West. where William has since died.

John McNickel was also from Pennsylvania. He located here and died, on his homestead, some years ago.

Peter Ford came from Ireland in 1856, and located on section 12, where he is still living.

Thomas Langan was also from Ireland. He located in 1856 on section 24, where he is still living.

Isaiah, son of DeWitt and Catherine Ryder, was the first white child born in the township.

The first death was that of Mrs. Ryder, in 1855.

H. V. Hinman and Jane L. Brakey were united in marriage in 1859,—the first event of the kind in the township.

The first school-house was built on section 4, in 1856, and subsequently moved to section 3. This is District No. 1. The house, though a small one, was used for some years, when a larger and more convenient one was erected on section 3, a part of Dr. Reuben Davis' farm. It has since been moved to the original site on section 4. A house was built in District No. 2, in 1856.

For the year ending June 30, 1884, the County Superintendent of Public Schools gave the following items pertaining to educational matters in the township. There were six school districts and frame school-houses, with 369 persons under 23 years of age, of which number 274 were of school age and 233 enrolled in the public schools. The highest wages paid teachers was \$50 and the lowest \$25 per month. The tax levy for school purposes was \$2,232.

The first religious services in the township were

probably at the school-houses in Districts No. 1 and No. 2. In 1876 regular services were established by the Methodists at Deer Grove. No church edifices have been built.

In the war for the Union Hahnaman Township did her part nobly, considering its limited resources. Every call was responded to but one, when a draft was ordered for three men, the only one in the county. The township had but few men able to go that could be spared, but every effort was put forth to meet the demands of the General Government. At one time \$500 was raised and placed in the hands of a committee to provide men in answer to a call. The committee expended the amount, but with little benefit to the township. The last call made by the President was in December, 1864. Thirteen men were apportioned to this township. Of the number six had been secured, when a meeting was called to devise means for securing the number. The county had offered a bounty of \$500, and it was proposed to supplement this amount by \$100 more to each volunteer. Nearly every voter in the township was present at the meeting, when Dr. Davis and some others agreed to advance the amount, provided those present would agree to vote the amount back to them from the township funds. On the 6th of February, 1865, this was done.

On the 30th day of September, 1869, a special election was held for the purpose of voting on the question of the township subscribing \$10,000 to the capital stock of the Illinois Grand Trunk Railway, now the Clinton & Mendota Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The terms on which the township agreed to subscribe for the stock were that one-fifth should be paid in five years and onefifth annually thereafter until the whole amount was paid, the interest to be at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The company refused to accept the proposition, demanding that five per cent. should be paid down, and the balance when sufficient stock was subscribed to grade, bridge and tie that part of the road between Prophetstown and Mendota. Another special election was held June 25, 1870, to see if the township would accept the terms of the railroad company. The proposition was defeated, when the railroad company acceded to the proposition of the township. Accordingly, in 1871, the bonds were issued. The entire amount has since been paid.

The township of Hahnaman was named in

honor of the founder of the homœopathic school of medicine, the renowned Dr. Hahnemann. A mistake was made by the commissioners in the spelling, but as the name has been made a matter of record as spelled it was permitted to stand. The first election for township officers was held April 3, 1860, at the school-house in District No. 2. The following men were chosen : Wm. M. Halsted, Supervisor; Amos Reeves, Clerk ; George S. Brakey, Assessor; Reuben Davis, Collector; George S. Brakey and Reuben Davis, Justices of the Peace.

SUPERVISORS.

The supervisors from 1860 to the present time have been as follows:

Wm. M. Halsted	Edward Perkinson 1869-72
O. H. McNickel*1861	John Conlou
Wm. Johnson1862	John McCabe 1874-75
M. A. Meyers 1863	Amos Reeves
Reuben Davis 1864-65	Munson Robbins1879
Amos Reeves	Edward Devine 1880-85
Reuben Davis 1867-68	

*Mr. McNickel resigned in September and Wm. Johnson was appointed to till the vacaucy.

DEER GROVE.

In 1873, W. H. Wheeler opened a store on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Deer Grove, and soon after secured the appointment of Postmaster for a new office to be established at this point, to be known as Deer Grove. Mr. Wheeler continued the store about two years, when he sold out to Charles L. Dewey. Several families soon after located here, and a village of about a dozen houses was built up. In 1875 an elevator was erected. For some cause the town has never thrived, and to-day has no more inhabitants than it had ten years ago. There is one store, owned by Martin Coleman, a blacksmith shop, school-house, postoffice, and some 12 or 15 houses.

HOPKINS TOWNSHIP.

LL of township 21, range 6 cast of the 4th principal meridian, together with a small fraction of section 2, township 20, range 6, lying north of Rock River, comprises the township of Hopkins. It is well watered by the Elkhorn Creek, which enters the township on section 13 and empties into Rock River from section 35; and Spring Creek, which rises in Genesee and enters Hopkins on section 3, flowing southward and uniting with the Elkhorn on section 14. Round Grove lies wholly within this township, and there is much timber along the banks of the streams. The remainder of the township is a beautiful rolling prairie, which is highly productive.

Jason Hopkins, for whom the township is named and Isaac H. Brittle, have the honor of being the pioneers of the township, effecting a settlement in 1835, where the village of Como was subsequently located. Mr. Hopkins passed through this section in 1832, during the Black Hawk War, and was charmed with the country. At that time he made a "jack-knife claim," by cutting his name in the bark of the trees. He said the location was as "beautiful as the Garden of Eden." When he returned with his family in 1835, he surveyed the claim and marked its boundaries in the customary manner of running furrows through the prairies and marking the trees in the timber.

In 1836 settlements were made by Joseph Jones, William Pilgrim, Clement C. Nance, Frank Adams, James Cleveland, James Brady, Jacob Benjamin, and Anthony Sells. Between 1836 and 1840 many others came in, among whom were James D. Bingham, Mrs. Martha Adams and family, William Beebe, Thomas Matthews, Joel Harvey, W. F. Hopkins, Simon Sampson, H. H. Perkins, Horatio Wells, Frederick Simonson, Thompson Brothers, Elijah Wallace, H. B. Sampson, W. S. Wilkinson, Jesse Scott, G. H. Kirby, N. A. Sturtevant, Geo. Sturtevant, A. C. Merrill, E. C. Whitmore, J. M. Dow, S. P. Breed, Wm. Sampson and J. M. Burr.

Jason Hopkins was a native of Tennessee, born Dec. 26, 1786. On coming to this State he first located at Belleville, from which place he went to Peoria, and was there on the breaking out of the Black Hawk War. Enlisting in a cavalry regiment, he was appointed Quartermaster, and as such served during the war. He was a cabinet-maker and worked at his trade until he came to this county. An intimate friend of Gen. Jackson, he was a great admirer of the old hero. Mr. Hopkins was a true pioneer, a man esteemed by all who knew him. He died at his home in Como, Aug. 19, 1853.

Henry B. Sampson was born in Duxbury, Mass., July 15, 1787, and emigrated to Illinois in 1836, lo-

cating at Tremont. In 1839 he came to Hopkins and located at Como. He died here in 1865.

Wm. Sampson was also born in Duxbury, Mass., and came to this township in 1839. He died in Chicago, in 1851.

Jesse Scott came from Ohio, though born in Luzerne Co., Pa. He made the trip by way of the Ohio, Mississippi and Rock Rivers, in a keel-boat propelled by horse-power, landing at Como, June 1, 1839. With this boat he made trading trips for several years after coming to Como.

Joel Harvey was a pioneer of 1837, a native of New York and a wagon-maker by trade. He located at Round Grove, purchasing the claim of Caleb Plummer, and was the first Postmaster at that point. It is said that he did more in opening up farms, laying out roads, building mills, stores and factories than any man in Whiteside County. The artesian well in Sterling was his work. Mr. Harvey died in Sterling, Sept 3, 1875.

Elijah Wallace came in 1838 from Cumberland Co., Pa., locating near Empire. He improved a farm, on which he died many years ago.

Wm. Pollock was from Erie Co., Pa., and was numbered among the early settlers of Como. He was County Surveyor several terms and also held other offices of public trust.

James D. Bingham came from Connecticut, and is numbered among the pioneers of 1837. He moved to Sterling.

Frank Adams came to Como in company with Jason Hopkins, and located on the bank of the river near the ferry landing. His wife was the first white woman in the place, and for a time the only one.

Frederick Simonson came in 1838 from New York, and died on the homestead in 1869.

Horatio Wells was a native of Massachusetts, and came to Hopkins in 1838, in a wagon, from his native State. He died many years ago.

Capt. Simeon Sampson was a native of Massachusetts, and followed the sea for some years, or until he came West. He returned to Massachusetts some years ago and now resides at Boston.

William Pilgrim, Joseph Jones and Clement C. Nance were from Indiana, and located at Round Grove. They all married sisters. Pilgrim and Jones returned to Indiana after a time, but Nance remained, studied and practiced medicine, and also preached the gospel as the opportunity was afforded him.

Ira Silliman located here at an early day, residing in Como, where he remained until his death, in the winter of 1872-3.

Anthony Sells located his claim west of the Elkhorn Creek, but subsequently sold it to Elijah Wallace, went West and died many years ago.

Benjamin Sells sold his claim to John Galt, moved to Rock Island County and there died.

Jacob Sells sold his claim to Edward Vernon and Frank Adams, moved to Bureau County, laid out the village of Tailholt, and ran a hotel there some years.

In all settlements marriages, births and deaths occur, and Hopkins Township was no exception to the rule.

The first marriage occurred in 1840, Isaac H. Brittle and Jane Scott being the contracting parties. On the 10th day of November, 1841, a double wedding occurred—Winfield S. Wilkinson and Frances E. Sampson, and Frank Cushing and Mary D. Breed.

William Tell, son of Jason Hopkins, who was born Feb. 22, 1837, was the first born in the township, and is said to have been the first male child born in the county.

By whom the first religious services were held is unknown, but it is quite probable that Rev. B. H. Cartwright was among the first. Clement C. Nance also preached at an early day. The first house of worship was erected at Como by the Congregationalists in 1854.

Miss Higby has the honor of teaching the first school in 1840 at Round Grove. The first schoolhouse was erected at Como, in 1842. The educational interests of the township have kept pace with its improvement in other respects.

From the report of the County Superintendent of Public Schools for the year ending June 30, 1884, it is learned that there were six school districts in the township, each having a good frame school house. The total value of which were \$8,500. There were 544 persons under the age of 21, of which number there were 390 of school age, 320 of whom were enrolled in the public schools. The highest wages paid teachers were \$60 and the lowest \$30 per month. The levy for school purposes was \$2,816.

Brink & Cushman commenced the erection of a saw-mill near Empire in 1837 and completed it the

following year. Elijah Wallace, in the summer of 1838, erected another on Spring Creek, and in 1839 Joel Harvey built one on Deer Creek.

Hopkins Township was organized in 1852, its first election being held in April of that year. The following officers were chosen: Simeon Sampson, Supervisor; Henry B. Sampson, Town Clerk; Simeon Sampson, Assessor; Nelson R. Douglass, Collector; Grant Conklin, Overseer of the Poor; Henry B. Sampson and Walter Harmon, Justices of the Peace; Ira Silliman, Wm. Manahan and Fred. Simonson, Commissioners of Highways; Nelson R. Douglass and Porter J. Harmon, Constables; Poor Masters, Chas. Holmes, O. C. Stolp, Fred Simonson. Jesse Scott, Joel Harvey, P. J. Harmon and Josiah S. Scott were appointed Overseers of Highways. There were 71 votes cast at this election.

SUPERVISORS.

Simon Sampson,	5	UPERV.	150K5.	
Tames Dinsmoor 1855-71 Roland C. Wharfield 1884 8. R. Watson 1872-73 Roland C. Wharfield 1884 Henry Keefer 1874 75 Omer E Fanning	Simon Sampson,	52-54 55-56 57 58-63 864 865-71 872-73	James Buyars S. J. Baird Benj. J. Watson Fred Simonson James Dinsmoor Roland C. Wharfield	1877-78 1879-80 1881-82 1883 1884

Village of Como.

S this history is being compiled, in the spring of 1885, the village of Como presents another grand illustration of "what might have been." Located upon the north side of Rock River, with a beauty of location second to none, and surrounded by an agricultural country of great fertility, it would seem that nothing more could have been desired to make of it one of the best inland towns in the State.

The site of the village of Como was a part of the original claim of Jason Hopkins, and about 1837 passed into the hands of Peter Menard and Judge Bigelow, of Peoria. Dr. Harding, a son-in-law of the latter, came about that time and settled upon the claim. Soon afterwards the claim was purchased of Bigelow and Menard by a colony formed in Tazewell County, and in July, 1838, a village was platted to which was given the name of Como, from the fact that the expanse of the river just above the town was said to resemble Lake Como, in Italy.

No village in the West started out with brighter

prospects. Settled by an intelligent, enterprising people, with a determination to build up a thriving city, no one would have dared to predict failure. It is said that among the original proprietors of the town were six civil engineers and surveyors, three ship captains, one clergyman, one editor, one printer, one physician, one miller, one merchant, three shoe and leather dealers and two farmers. The greater number of them were from Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and were well educated, hospitable and moral people.

In the spring of 1840 a ferry was built across the river at this point, bridges were built and roads opened, so that trade would flow in this direction. A tavern had been opened the year previous by Henry Sampson, the first in the place and which was extensively patronized by the traveling public, especially after Frink & Walker began running their stage coaches through the place, making Capt. Sampson's house a point where the passengers could be provided with good, wholesome meals.

The first store was opened in 1840, by Alfred and James Dow. About the same time a postoffice was established here, with Dr. Harding as Postmaster. In 1841 William Pollock opened the second store, and was followed soon after by Wm. Nurritt. In 1845 Aaron W.Pitts began the manufacture of plows, and did a thriving business for several years.

Among other business interests, Lorenzo Hapgood and Charles Holmes opened a store, in 1844, and in 1845 Smith & Weber opened a store, and commenced the erection of a grist-mill. The mill was built at a cost of \$42,000, and was the first of its kind in the county. For many years it did an extensive business, supplying the people with flour for miles around. Como at this time was the best business point in the eastern part of the county, even Sterling being tributary to it.

While the business interests were being developed, the educational was not neglected In 1842 a schoolhouse was erected, the first in the township. Among the early teachers were Maria Sampson, now Mrs. A. E. Merrill, and Mary D. Breed, who subsequently married Frank Cushing. Good schools have always been mrintained at this point.

When the railroad agitation commenced, it was thought that beyond any possibility of doubt Como would be made a station on the road, but " the best

laid schemes of mice and men gang aft agley," and the town was left a mile and a half one side, and its glory immediately began to wane. One by one the merchants of the place closed their doors, removed the remnants of their stock to more fortunate places, and in some instances removed their store buildings also. The old mill has ceased to run, the fires have gone out of the forges, and, as stated in the beginning of this article, another illustration is given of "what might have been." Only the postoffice remains, in which a small stock of goods is carried by the postmaster.

Village of Galt.

N the southwest quarter of section 24, in January, 1855, John Galt and others had platted a village to which was given the name of Galt. It is the first station west of Sterling, and is surrounded by a fine farming country. For a time the village seemed to flourish, but its proximity to Sterling and Morrison has tended to retard its growth.

Village of Empire.

HIS village was laid out in 1855, by Elijah Wallace, G. S. Fraser, O. C. Stolp and Wm. M. Sutton, on the southwest quarter of section 13. Hezekiah Brink had here erected a saw-mill, and Joel Harvey soon afterwards erected a large grist-mill, a woolen factory and a store. He also built several dwellinghouses. The mill burned down some years ago, and has not been re-built. This place, like Como, was virtually killed by the railroad running within a short distance of it, but too far away for the citizens to reap the benefits of its construction. The Lutherans have a good church edifice in the place, and there is also a fine school building.

HUME TOWNSHIP.

UME Township comprises all of township 20 north, of range 6 east of the fourth principal meridian, lying south of Rock River. When the township organization law was adopted, in 1852, the territory was set off, but not fully organized as a township until 1857, the east half being attached to Hopkins and the west half to Prophetstown. This is a prairie township, there being no atural groves in it. The soil is rich and highly productive, and every acre is susceptible of cultivation. Rock River forms the greater part of the northern boundary, but there are no streams in the township. Water is easily obtained from wells sunk to not a very great depth.

Leonard Morse has the honor of being the first to reside within the township. He came from Lee County, in 1836, erected a log cabin on section 16, and for several years resided there, his house being used to entertain travelers, it being on the old State Road from Rock Island to Beloit, and which virtually followed the Indian trail. On account of his being on the school section, no title could be secured for the land claimed. As was customary, the Government gave him a certificate, called by the early settlers a "float," entitling to enter any unoccupied Government land. The certificate he sold to Fred Dutcher, and then moved to McHenry County.

Uriah Wood came next, in 1839. He erected a sod honse but a short distance from Morse, on the same section. In this house he lived with a family of seven children, until the fall of 1840, when he removed to Lee County.

William Ramsay was the next to locate in the township, and it may be said was the first permanent settler in the township. He came to the county in 1839, and on the 24th day of March, 1840, took up his residence in Hume, pre-empting a tract of 160 acres, and for which he secured a title, signed by John Tyler. A sketch of Mr. Ramsay may be found on page 283.

Charles Wright came in June, 1840, and located on the west line of the township on the Prophetstown Road. Mr. Wright was a native of Vermont, but came here from Canada, where he had resided for some years. He was a man universally esteemed, a loving father and husband, and a kind neighbor. He died Jan. 24, 1875, on the old homestead.

David Ramsay and Lyman Baker came in 1840, as also did L. B. Ramsay.

David Ramsay was the father of William and L. B. Ramsay. He was born in Londonderry, N. H., in 1787; married in Vermont, in 1812, after which he removed to Oneida Co., N. Y., from which place he came to Whiteside County. Locating on section 10, he built a frame house, which, though not in-

WHITESIDE COUNTY.

tended for a tavern, was used for that purpose for some years. Men going to and from the land office often availed themselves of the privilege of stopping at Ramsay's. A good many anecdotes of hotel life at this place are related. On one occasion a traveler called at the house after all had retired and asked permission to stop, Mr. Ramsay replied: "Friend, my house is but 16 x 22, and we now have 21 lodged here." "Well, I'll make the number 22," said the traveler, as he dismounted from his horse. He was cared for.

Upon another occasion a party was returning from the land sales, where they had secured titles for their land, and, in consequence, was in good spirits. They brought along with them a jug of whisky, which they had purchased as a preventive of chills, fever and snake-bites. One of the number was a bald-headed man, and as in those days bald-headed men were rare, he was made the butt of a good many jokes. Not knowing but snakes and other "varmints" might abound about the premises, the contents of the jug were sampled, and enough partaken of to make them feel happy. The bald head of their friend shone forth, and as whisky was good for so many "ills that flesh is heir to," it was thought it might make a good hair restorative. Despite the struggles of the man, his head was deluged with the run, and vigorously shampooed, amid the laughter of all but the victim. David Ramsay lived upon the homestead which he located till his death, which occurred in 1852.

Lyman Baker came from Washington Co., N. Y. He located on section 11.

L. B. Ramsay is a son of David Ramsay. He now resides in Prophetstown.

Hume Township did not rapidly settle up, in consequence of their being no timber. Among those who came in at an early period, or before the adoption of the township organization law, in addition to those already named, were J. S. Scott, David Cleaveland, R. F. Stewart, J. G. Peckham, J. D. Bean, Mr. Chas. S. D. Perry, Austin Morse and G. W. Curtis.

David Cleaveland was from Oneida Co., N. Y. He located on sections 19 and 30.

J. S. Scott is a native of Ohio. He came to this county with his parents, resided in Hopkins till his marriage, in 1846, when he removed to Hume. He is now living a retired life at Rock Falls. The first resident of Hume Township to be united in marriage was William Ramsay. He went to Lee County for his wife, and was there married, Feb. 3, 1845.

Ann Maria Ramsay died in the fall of 1842. Her v death was the first in the township.

The first birth was that of a child of Leonard Morse, in 1838.

James Griffith is said to have taught the first school in the township, in 1857. A school-house had just been completed in the Cleaveland neighborhood, and in this house was held the first school. According to the report of the Superintendent of Public Schools, the township is divided into six school districts, with one brick and five frame school-houses, valued at \$6,400. There were, in June, 1884, under the age of 21 years, 356 persons, of whom 257 were over six, with an enrollment of 196. The wages paid ranged from \$25 to \$50 per month. The tax levy for school purposes was \$1,315.

There is no village in the township. A postoffice was established in 1874, under the name of South Hume, with J. D. Perry as Postmaster. It was continued but about two years.

SUPERVISORS.

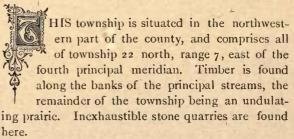
The following-named have served the township as members of the Board of Supervisors :

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...1880

Charles Wright 1857-65	R. C. Crook
S. M. Elliott 1866	John H. Plumley
John C. Paddock 1867	S. F. Wheelock
Austin Morse	W. A. Cleaveland
John H. Plumley1871	Samnel Wetzel
John C. Paddock	W. A. Cleaveland
m. C. mcKell2le	

JORDAN TOWNSHIP.



Jordan was one of the earliest settled townships in the county. On the 10th day of April, 1835, S.

Miles Coe^{*} located a claim upon sections 33 and 34, and immediately commenced the erection of a log cabin, into which he moved a few days after his arrival. He broke about 20 acres of prairie, sowed oats and planted corn and vegetables.

James Talbott was the next to locate here, arriving some weeks later than Mr. Coe, but in time to do a little breaking and plant some sod corn and vegetables.

Joseph M. Wilson arrived in the township and located on Buffalo Creek, on section 4. He was a man of fine ability, a member of the society of Friends. He died here some years ago.

The foregoing were all the settlers of 1835. In the following five years many others came in, among whom were Vernon Sanford, James, Garrett, Jacob and Howard Deyo, Becker Miller, James Wood, Harry Burlingame, Capt. Manoah Hubbard, Simeon M. Coe, the father of the first settler, John Brookie, Henry Bolton, Mr. Bush, Mr. Goodchild, John, Thomas and Caleb Plummer, Jabez Gilbert, Geo. Stull, Benj. Davis, Charles H. Miles, Horace R. Mack and Chas. S. Lunt.

James Talbott was a native of Pennsylvania, and was by trade a carpenter and joiner. In 1834 he removed West to Peoria, Ill., and in 1835, as stated, to Whiteside County. In this county he was a successful farmer.

Garrett Deyo came with his family to Whiteside County in 1836. He raised a family of 13 children, and died Aug. 18, 1859.

Vernon Sanford was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., and located in Whiteside County in 1836, his selection being a portion of section 7, Jordan Township. In 1841 he built the first frame house in the township. The village of Sanfordville, which lies mostly in Ogle County, derives its name from him.

Becker Miller came in 1837, and yet resides in the township. A sketch of him will be found elsewhere in this volume.

Simeon M. Coe, Sr., was born in Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 29, 1784, but in early life removed with his parents to New York. He married Mary Miles in that State. In 1838 he came to this county and

*Better known as Simeon M. Coe, the former manner of writing it having been adopted by Mr. Coe because his father was of the same name. On the death of the latter Miles began writing it as now—Simeon M. Coe, See page 419. township, and settled upon section 33, at a grove to which was given the name of Coe's Grove. Here he erected a saw-mill and for some years did a good business. Mr. Coe died in 1848, and Mrs. Coe in 1857.

Jabez Gilbert was from Connecticut and settled here in 1839. He died on his homestead in 1844.

Horace Mack was a native of Connecticut, but was reared in Pennsylvania. He came to this township in 1839, where he remained till 1847, when he moved to Sterling. He died there, many years ago.

The pioneers of Jordan, in common with all others, experienced the hardships incidental to the settlement of a new country. Wild animals were abundant in an early day, and Indians were frequent visitors to the cabins of the settlers. All this has now been changed, and to-day Jordan is one of the best townships in the county, settled with a thrifty people, with fine dwelling-houses, large barns and every convenience that could be desired. The township is now largely represented by Germans and Irish.

Joseph M. Wilson, as stated, located in this township in 1835, making a claim on section 4. On Buffalo Creek, which runs through a part of his farm, he erected a grist-mill in the fall of 1836, and had it in running order early in the spring of 1837. It was the first and only mill in the county, and drew custom for miles around. The structure was of logs and Wilson's old log-mill was a popular place for the pioneer. At this place Col. S. M. Bowman laid out a town about the time the mill was being constructed. Several houses were built and a store opened by Mr. Wilson and also one by Mr. Brookie. A postoffice was also established here, known as Berwick postoffice, which continued in existence several years. The town plat of Berwick was never recorded, and the place has long since ceased to have a habitation and a name.

Simeon M. Coe, Sr., built his saw-mill in 1840, continuing it until his death in 1848. The mill was subsequently owned by several persons, and finally passed into the hands of Benj. Bressler, and was long known as Bressler's Mill.

Manoah Hubbard erected a saw-mill on Elkhorn Creek in 1841, which was operated for many years, doing a large business.

In addition to the Berwick postoffice, two others

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have had an existence in the township. Jordan postoffice was established during the administration of James Buchanan, and continued about four years. Mr. Alexander was Postmaster An office was established at Jordan Center in 1881, under the name of Penrose.

Among the early births in the township was John, a son of Jabez 'Gilbert, in 1839. About the same time Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Davis and Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert had each a child born to them.

Simon Fellows and Elizabeth Deyo were united in marriage July 10, 1836, the first in the township.

The first religious services were held in private houses. Rev. Barton H. Cartwright was doubtless the first to conduct the exercises. There are now three church edifices in the township,—Lutheran, in the southern part; the Friends, at Jordan Center, and a union church in the northeastern part.

The first school was held in a house erected for the purpose about one mile north of Simeon M. Coe's, some time during the first decade of the settlement of the township. The house was built by the citizens before the days of public-school funds, under the school law.

In relation to educational affairs in the township at the present time, the Superintendent of Public Schools, in his annual report for the year ending June 30, 1884, says there are seven school districts in the township, with six frame and one stone schoolhouse, the total value of which is \$7,550. There are 536 persons under 21 years of age, of whom 392 are of school age, and 271 enrolled in the public schools. The highest wages received by any teacher was \$60 per month, the lowest, \$27. The tax levy for school purposes was \$2,693 for the year.

The first blacksmith was Samuel Detweiler, who erected a shop in 1847.

Thomas Plummer, in 1839, commenced carding wool at his cabin on Sugar Creek. The house in which he did business was too small to accommodate his patrons with lodgings, and many camped out on the prairie while waiting for their wool to be carded.

In the War of the Rebellion, Jordan did its part nobly, filling each quota, and thus avoiding a draft.

Jordan Township was organized in 1852. The name was suggested from the fact that a certain citizen of the township would frequently go to Sterling and other places, and, after imbibing freely of the "flowing bowl," would sing the song of "Jordan am a hard road to travel," and in answer to the question where he lived, would invariably reply, "On the other side of Jordan."

The first town meeting was held at the house of Isaiah C. Worrell. At the election then held, the following officers were elected: James Talbott, Supervisor; James Woods, Clerk; Lemuel Sweeney, Assessor; M. H. Snavely, Collector; Charles Diller, S. M. Coe, Justices of the Peace. The Supervisors from that time to this are as follows:

SUPERVISORS.

James Talbott	1852 1
S. M. Coe	1853-4
J. F. Coe James Talbott	1855-6
J. F. Coe	1858
S. M. Coe	1859-60
D. N. Foster James Talbott	1861

J. F. Coe	.1863
Becker Miller	1864-5
James Talbott	1866
Lot S. Pennington	1867-76
Chalkley John	
Osborne Williams	
Chalkley John	1882-5

H. L. John opened a general store at what was called John's Corners, near the center of the township, June 23, 1874. He still continues the business and has enjoyed a good trade. On the 24th of March, 1881, a postoffice was established at the Corners, with H. L. John as Postmaster. The office is called Penrose, in honor of one of the pioneers of the county. A wagon and blacksmith shop was started here about 1860, by John G. Detweiler, who subsequently sold it to Elida John, who rented it till Oct. 12, 1882, when it was sold to John Groff, who still carries on the business. The place is now known as Penrose.

A weekly indulged meeting of Friends for worship was held at the residence of Joseph M. Wilson, for a number of years prior to the regular establishment of a Friends' meeting in Whiteside County. The first regularly established or organized meeting of Friends in the county, was held on the 15th day of the 6th month, 1872, at what is now Penrose, and was known as East Jordan Preparative Meeting of Friends. The first established First-Day meeting for worship was held on the following day. The first Monthly Meeting of Friends held in the county was on the 19th day of the 4th month, 1873. The first Clerks of the Monthly Meeting were Edwin John and Sarah E. Huff. The first Elders were Elida John, Mark Penrose, Sarah H. John, Frances P. Wilson and Lydia K. Penrose. The ministers, whose names are on record as such, in the Monthly Meeting, are Jonathan W. Plummer and Reuben,

John. The present Clerks of the Meeting are Edwin John and Mary S. Wilson. The present Elders are Sarah H. John, Edwin John, Nathan P. Wilson, Martha A. John, Lydia K. Penrose and Elmira K. Worrell. A First-Day school is held, with N. P. Wilson, Superintendent; Geo. D. John, Assistant Superintendent; Maggie M. John, Secretary; Maurice D. John, Librarian.

LYNDON TOWNSHIP.

MEETING was held for the organization of this township April 2, 1852, at the school-house. Augustus Smith was chosen Moderator and W. Anderson, Clerk. There were 94 votes cast, resulting in the election of R. G. Clendennin for Supervisor; W. Anderson. Clerk; Justus Rew, Assessor; Amos Cady, Collector; James Coborn, Overseer of the Poor; Henry Dudley, W. S. Boardman and Eli Upton, Commissioners of the Highway; D. P. Moore, A. Smith, Justices of the Peace, and Amos Cady, Constable.

Lyndon Township embraces all that part of Congessional township 20 north, range 5 east, and township 20 north, range 6 east, lying north of Rock River, and contains 16,799 acres of land. The territory of which it is composed originally belonged to Crow Creek Precinct. Later on it was connected with Little Rock Precinct, and afterward it formed, with a part of the territory now belonging to Fenton Township, the Lyndon Precinct. The land is rolling, with a good deal of prairie. Some parts of the township, it is quite broken. Along Rock River, and extending back some distance, there is a good deal of bottom land which is very fertile and unexcelled for production. With the exception of a few groves, and on the borders of the river, there is but little original timber in the township. The early settlers in this country were rather above the average pioneer.

Adam R. Hamilton and family, William D. Dudley and family, and Chauncy G. Woodruff and family, were the first settlers in what is now known as Lyndon Township, which was early in the summer of 1835, locating on section 19. They came together from New York, traveling by land, and were a month on their journey.

Mr. Hamilton was born in Massachusetts, Oct. 12, 1791. He married Nancy Miller, of the same State, April 13, 1813. Mrs. Hamilton died, and Mr. Hamilton married Miss Annie Woodward. By his first wife he had eight children, and by his second wife three, all of whom came with him except Mary, who died in 1823. Mr. Woodruff, who was born in New York, in 1797, had three children, who came with him. Mr. Dudley was born in Massachusetts, Nov. 23, 1786. He married Miss Tryphena Fitch, Feb. 11, 1817. By this marriage there were five children, three of whom died before they came West, the other two, William C. and Louisa, came with them. Mr. Hamilton died Aug. 28, 1865 His wife died several years previous. Mr. Woodruff died April 25, 1875, living many years after the death of his wife. W. D. Dudley died at his old home in Lyndon, Jan. 25, 1857. His wife is still living, at the advanced age of 72, and for her age is quite active. Many of their children and grandchildren live in Lyndon; the rest are scattered all about the western country.

In 1836, quite an addition was made to the settlement from the East. During this year came Rev. Elisha Hazard, William O. Dudley, Dr. Augustus Smith, John Ray, Theron Crook, William Farrington, E. Fitch, Augustus Rice, Perry Jeffers and W. W. Gilbert.

Dr. Smith practiced his profession in Lyndon until 1851. He was the first physician in the town, and a great comfort he was, too, to those early settlers, who had come from an older civilization into a new and strange country.

Mr. Gilbert farmed for several years. In 1839, he was elected Recorder of the county.

John Ray opened the first store in the township, which was in 1837. He brought his goods from Ohio. Mr. Ray also opened the first tavern in Lyndon. The building was put up by Phylarman Daggett. It was a frame building, and is still standing. Elisha Hazard located on a farm near the "bluff." Among those coming in in 1837, were David Hazard, John C. Pratt, Harry Smirh, Phylarman Daggett, Solomon and Alexis Hubbard, Ambrose I. Maxwell, Wesley Anderson, Alpheus Clark, Brainard Orton, Benjamin Coburn, D. F. Millikan and

Thomas C. Gould. Miss Artimesia Hulce, who afterwards married Mr. Maxwell, also came this year with the Coburn family. In 1838-9 and '40, large additions were made to this settlement, and it began to look more neighborly. Most of these early settlers were men of marked character, and became prominent in the affairs of the country, and did much towards its advancement.

The first wedding in the township was between Theron Crook and Nancy A. Hamilton, daughter of Adam R. Hamilton. This marriage occurred March 3, 1836, and, according to the report of the early settlers, it was made quite a lively affair.

The first child born is now the wife of Dr. Augustus Smith. The second was Elisha H., son of Mr. and Mrs David Hazard, born Dec. 8, 1837. He was drowned in a slough on his way to a sugar camp at Rock Creek, March 27, 1847. Mr. Hazard died in in November, 1881. Mrs. Hazard is still living in Lyndon. The first death in the township was that of Liberty Walker, April 29, 1837. He was buried on a mound near the residence of P. A. Brooks. Mary A., wife of Dr. Augustus Smith, was the first female to die. Her death occurred July 16, 1837. Mrs. Lydia Coburn, who died July 31, 1837, was the first person interred in the Lyndon Cemetery.

William O. Dudley taught the first singing-school, which was in the winter of 1836-7. His class met around at the neighbors' houses. The first school taught was by Miss Lucia B. Hamilton, in her father's cabin, in the spring of 1836. The first school taught by a male teacher was in one of the rooms of Mr. Hamilton's house, in the winter of 1837-8. Mr. Knowlton was the teacher. The first school building put up was a log one, near A. R. Hamilton's residence, at the Corners.

The first blacksmith-shop set up was at the "bluff," by Hamilton & Dudley. They had purchased in Chicago, on their way out, an outfit for this purpose. Mr. Hubbard did the work.

These early settlers had a good many privations to endure. They had then to go to Chicago for their supplies. For their mail they went to Dixon; and then if they were fortunate enough to find a letter there for them, they were unfortunate enough to have to pay 25 cents before they could take it out of the postoffice.

John C. Pratt was an active and leading man in

Lyndon up to the time of his death, which was in December, 1843.

When the Hazards (David and Elisha, with their families), came to Lyndon, there was but one house finished, and none other nearer than Union Grove. David Hazard located on what is now known as the old town of Lyndon, in October, 1837. Elisha Hazard, who had come the year previous, joined them here with his family. They fitted up their cabin, which contained one room, 14×14 feet, and the two families—14 in number—lived there through the winter, and also, as Mrs. Hazard says, took in a boarder, a man who clerked for Mr. Ray and slept in the store. In the spring the main part of their house was finished, which gave them more room.

The first religious services were held in a cabin 12 feet square, covered with bark, and owned by W. D. Dudley. It was built by him for a dwelling. A. R. Hamilton officiated at this meeting, by reading a sermon. The first sermon really preached was also in this cabin, in June, 1836, by 'Rev. Elisha Hazard.

C. G. Woodruff was the first Justice of the Peace, and W. D. Dudley was the first United States officer in the township, holding the position of Postmaster and mail-carrier.

The first County Court was held in the spring of 1839, at the Dudley cabin. Elijah Worthington, John Dodge and N. G. Reynolds were the Commissioners, and Guy Ray was Clerk.

James M. Goodhue was the first attorney to settle in Lyndon Township. He was an able lawyer and a man of fine ability. He emigrated to Minnesota at an early day, and become quite prominent in the political affairs of that State. He has been dead some years.

The first Fourth-of-July celebration was at Lyndon, and it was celebrated by a dance at Samuel Willson's tavern. The dances were held in those good old days in the day-time. Liquor was included in the bill of fare, and it was "set up" at the conclusion of every sett. Mr. Willson had supplied himself quite liberally, as he thought, with liquors and wines, having purchased one barrel of whisky, five gallons of brandy, and two gallons of rum, and the wine, which was intended more for the ladies. He had some doubts, however, as to his ability to manage the affair successfully, and accordingly sent for J. D. Odell, and asked him to help him

through. On looking over the stock of drinkables, and having a good knowledge of the guests, Mr. Odell at once saw that the brandy would not hold out. He therefore asked the landlord, who reluctantly gave his consent to allow him to increase the quantity of brandy at the expense of the whisky. Mr. Odell then drew out two gallons of the brandy, and put in its place the same quantity of whisky. They thought the brandy was splendid. The dance went on, and the mirth increased. A heavy drain was made on the favorite brandy cask, and Mr. Odell was becoming alarmed lest it should give out. He had the daring to again draw on the whisky barrel, and took from it two more gallons, and put it into the brandy cask. The celebraters then thought it was the best brandy they had ever drank in the West. This enhanced the popularity of that particular cask, and increased the draft on it as the dance went on, and made Mr. Odell very nervous. As a last resort he put in two more gallons of whisky. When they came again to drink, they all declared it was the best brandy they had ever drank, East or West.

This township is pretty well under cultivation, and it is dotted all over with fine farms and good dwellings. At one time it bid fair to become the most populous township in the county. It had the agricultural advantages, the water facilities, and the location. The scenery is very picturesque, particularly that portion which lies adjacent to Rock River, which meanders along its southwestern border. Another stream waters this township, which rises in section 2 and, coursing southward, empties into the river. The people do their trading mostly at the village of Lyndon, which is also their nearest railroad station and postoffice.

This township is rather remarkable for the production of snakes. Mr. G. R. Hamilton has an old well which was dug at the "bluffs," in 1835. For many years it has been dry, and has been taken possession of by snakes. Early in the spring of 1882 a neighbor asked Mr. Hamilton if he knew his old well had become a den for snakes; but he thought it was a joke his friend was playing upon him. Upon examination, however, he says he did find a few. He procured a hook and took out 131 snakes, from 2 to 7 1/2 feet long; in 1883 he took out 160, from 2 to 7 feet long; in 1884 he took out 111, from 2 to 61/2

feet long; and in 1885 he took out 89, from 2 to 51/2 feet in length, making in all 491 snakes, mostly the homed adder, some blue racers, a few water-snakes and one small rattlesnake.

The Rock Island Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad completed its track through the township in January, 1869. It enters on section 1, and, passing diagonally through the township, goes out on section 30. The Clinton Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad passes through the southwest part of the township on section 30, in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction. This track was completed in 1872.

The census reports of 1880 gave the population of Lyndon Township at 1,157, including the village. It is not thought to have increased in population since that time.

The County Superintendent's report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, furnishes the following school statistics: There are nine school districts, each one having frame school-houses, and one graded school, which is at Lyndon village. The value of school property was \$8,300. Of persons under 21 years of age there were 513, of whom 350 were of scholastic age, 278 being enrolled. The highest wages paid teachers was \$70 per month, and the lowest \$20. The tax levy was \$2,073.57. There has been a school library.

SUPERVISORS.

Robert G. Clendennin 1852-55	John Whallon 1874-7
Justus Rew 1856-62	John Lathe
Lucius E. Rice 1863	John Whallon
John Whallon 1864	F. M. Brewer
Henry Dudley 1865-69	Samuel A. Langdon 1882-8
John Whallon 1870-72	John W. Hazard 1885
Justus Rew1873	the shade have a second state

Lyndon Village.

HIS village is situated on the western banks of Rock River. Its site is one of exceeding beauty, with superior natural advantages; and had the business affairs of this town gone on as they had been planned, it would now be the foremost town in the county. But men may, with commendable judgment, map out the future of a town, yet, after all, there is a higher power that determines its destinies. The first house put up in the old town of Lyndon was by Dr. Augustus Smith, in 1836. It was occupied afterwards for a store and dwelling.

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In the winter of 1837-8 John Roy opened the store, bringing his goods all the way from Ohio. It was not a very large stock, as might be expected, yet the people felt happy and jubilant over the event.

John Roy must have been an enterprising man, for we find him in 1838 opening a "tavern," speaking after the manner of those days. This was in a frame building, which is still standing.

The old part of Lyndon was platted in 1836, on the fractional 40 acres of the northeast quarter of section 21. It was laid out by Mr. Rood, a surveyor. William D. Dudley, A. R. Hamilton, C. G. Woodruff, Dr. Augustus Smith and Mr. Lusk were the projectors. An addition, called Sperry's, was laid out on section 16, southeast quarter, in 1848. The next was the railroad addition, laid out when the railroad came through, in 1869. The "mill" addition, which was platted in 1872, was the next. This was followed by Fitch & Wilkins' Addition.

In 1839, the question came up for selecting the county seat of Whiteside County. Chauncy G. Woodruff and Adam R. Hamilton were appointed under the act of the General Assembly, passed in 1839, to superintend an election to determine this question. There were several aspiring towns which desired to be selected. The election was held the first Monday in May, 1839, and Lyndon, Albany, Fulton, Prophetstown, Union Grove and Sterling were voted for, but no choice was made. The act provided that a majority of the votes cast should determine the place for the seat, and that an election should be held every month until such a majority was given. Three other elections were held, with no better result, the minority towns, however, dropping out. By the time the September election came the vote had narrowed down between Lyndon and Sterling. The election was held, and the important issue was decided in favor of Lyndon, and the county seat was accordingly located at this place. The town agreed to give, for county purposes, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 16, on condition that the county seat be located here; which was done.

The first term of the Circuit Court held in Lyndon and the first in the county was in April, 1840, in a partially finished house, which was owned by T. C. Gould. Hon. Daniel Stone presided. R. L. Willson was Clerk, and J. W. McLemore Acting Sheriff. Three terms of Court were held here, when the county seat, by order of the County Commissioners, was removed to Sterling, and the Circuit Court and Commissioners' Court was ordered to be holden there. A recount of the vote taken for the removal of the county seat, upon application, was granted by the County Commissioners' Court. Upon an examination of the poll-books it was found that the vote of Sterling Precinct had been rejected, and with this vote the election would place the county seat at Sterling; and this was the reason given by the County Commissioners for their action. Further history of this Court and county-seat affairs is given in the general history of the county.

The Indians were quite numerous around and about Lyndon during the first years of its settlement. Having large camps across the river toward Prophetstown, they would come over in squads, begging and picking up what they could get. They were not troublesome, however.

In 1869, the track of the Rock Island Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was completed and a depot made near the town. This gave new hope to the people, and they looked for a rapid development of the place. The line ran along outside of the limits; and in order that their corporation might be within a railroad, or the railroad be within their corporation, they laid out a new addition, taking in the station.

In April, 1872, the citizens met to organize into a village corporation, under the organization act. The election for selecting village officials was held that month, at the Town Hall, and the foliowing citizens were chosen Trustees: John W. Hazard, A. M. McKery, C. C. Sweeney, Leander Church and J. L. Bates. The village Board, composed of these gentlemen, met May 2 following, at the residence of Dr. A. P. Holt, to complete their village organization. J. W. Hazard was chosen President, E. W. Hazard, Clerk, and Wm. M. Burkitt, Treasurer.

During this year the Lyndon Hydraulic Manufacturing Company was organized, with a capital stock of \$60,000. Its object was to furnish water power for manufacturing purposes. They constructed a dam across Rock River, a short distance above the town, with a head of about eight feet, and giving a large water-power. A large flouring-mill was also erected by this company, called the Lyndon

Mills. The following year a paper-mill was completed near the dam. It was an extensive establishment, and should have been a success. It had a capacity of munufacturing 2,000 tons of paper per year. Following this, and located near, was another flouring-mill, which was erected by Putman & Willson.

In 1875, the Farmers' Co-operative Manufacturing Company was organized. Their establishment was completed in 1876. They erected a large brick building, and had in it a full set of machinery for manufacturing agricultural implements.

It is sad to write of wrecks, and we pass over these grand prospects of man's brain. They were like the house that was built on the sand. They differ only in this: they still stand as monuments of failure. Failure of plans badly executed, however well they have been conceived, rise up before you. They stand like ghosts of departed hopes. The dam in the first place was poorly constructed, and inadequate to resist for any length of time the power behind it. In an evil hour a break was made; it was not mended; the dam went down the river, and with it the hopes of Lyndon.

The estimated population of Lyndon now is about 300.

Good fortune does not always fall to the worthy, yet sometimes it visits thrm, which it did in the case of a very worthy young lady of this town, the daughter of Mr. W. M. Patrick, publisher of the *Advocate*. A humorous paper in New York, known as the *Tid-Bits*, offered a reward of a thousand-dollar upright piano for the best story, selected or original, to be decided by a committee appointed especially for the purpose. Miss Mary L. Patrick selected a story and sent it on, merely writing her name on the piece. She thought no more about it after a few days had passed, until she received a notice from the paper, stating that she had won the prize, and asking how and where to send it.

She received the piano in due time, and it proved to be a very beautiful one, with an excellent tone. The design of the case is very artistic, and is made of bur-walnut and butternut wood. There were 2,241 pieces sent in. Miss Mary justly feels proud of her success.

BUSINESS.

C. L. Parkhurst has a general store, deals in hard-

ware and agricultural implements, and runs a tinshop. Parmenter & Bros. are general dealers in merchandise, grain and coal. M.A. McKerg manufactures and deals in harness and saddlery. Mrs. M. J. Steward deals in millinery, fancy goods, and has a dressmaking establishment. Blacksmithing is done by A. S. Hazard and James Roach. W. H. Robinson has a restaurant and confectionery store. Ira Sherwood supplies the boots and shoes for the people and does repairing. The meat market is run by Griswold & Hamilton. G. R. Cady conducts the livery and feed stable. John Whallon represents the Bar. The physicians and surgeons of the place are O. H. Bartlett and F. W. Cannon. The Lyndon Hotel is conducted by S. Zimmers. He and his lady are always ready to give the weary, or the unweary traveler, good entertainment. For good beds and table, and careful attention to the wants of its guests, the Lyndon House ranks among the best hotels in the county. Lyndon is supplied with two mails each way daily. C. W. Parmenter is the genial Postmaster.

PRESS.

The people of Lyndon have a good organ to represent their interests in the Lyndon Advocate, which is published by W. M. Patrick. The first issue of this paper appeared July 7, 1883. Mr. Patrick moved his paper from Mendota, where it was published and known as the Mendota Index. He is an old newspaper man and knows how to conduct a paper in a manner quite satisfactory to his patrons. The Advocate is independent in politics, is published every Saturday, and has a good circulation.

EDUCATIONAL.

Lyndon has a good graded school, of which W. W. Noyes is the Principal, and Miss Dolly Scott teacher in the intermediate department, and Miss Agnes McNeil, of the primary department. This school has enrolled 140 pupils. A full English course is taught, and also vocal music. The Principal's system is to use text-books as little as possible. The school buildings of the place are fair.

RELIGIOUS.

The Congregational Church.—This society was organized June 27, 1836, at the residence of Wm. D. Dudley, by Rev. Elisha Hazard. Adam R. Hamilton and wife, John M. Hamilton, Adam R., Jr., Nancy A., Lovica H. and Mary E. Hamilton, W. D.

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WHITESIDE COUNTY.

Dudley and wife, Louisa, his daughter, Liberty Walker, C. G. Woodruff and wife and daughter Julia Ann, Ephraim A. Hubbard and Orem L. Turner formed the first organization. They held their services in private houses and in the school-house. In 1848 the church building was commenced and the following year finished and dedicated, the Rev. Mr. Wilcox preaching the dedicatory sermon. This was a grout building, and was burned April 8, 1883. Soon after a subscription was started to raise means for a new edifice. The town hall was in the meantime used for holding meetings. The new church structure was completed, and dedicated Dec. 27, 1883, Rev. S. S. Mitchell, of Iowa, preaching the dedicatory sermon. The first Sunday 'service was held on Dec. 30 following, and in the evening a Sunday-school concert was given. It is a very neat and attractive edifice, and was erected at a cost of \$2,600. They have a fine Sunday-school. The Church has about 60 members.

Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1841, by Revs. W. Buck and G. L. S. Stuff, in an old store building. Leanora Hazard and Chauncy G. Woodruff were the first members. Mr. Stuff is still living and preaching. This society was attached to the Union Grove Circuit. Services were held at first in private residences. When the town hall was completed, they held their meetings in it. Their first building was a grout structure. It was burned in 1882. Their present church building was completed in 1884, in the spring. Services were held in the town hall until their building was finished. Their new building is a large, substantial frame structure, 40 x 60, and cost 2,500. The congregation has a membership of 50. The present pastor is Rev. Edward Brien. A Sabbath-school is connected with the society.

The Baptist Church.—This society was organized in September, 1839. Meetings were held in private residences until the Town Hall was built, when it met there. They had quite a following for some years, but never erected a church building. The society disbanded about 20 years ago, there being so few members, nearly all those active in its organization having moved away or died.

SOCIETIES.

Masonic Lodge No. 750 .- This lodge was insti-

tuted July 18, 1876, with 12 charter members. John J. Hurlbert was Master. It was prosperous after its organization, largely increasing its original number. They have a good large hall for holding their sessions, which is well furnished and equipped.

The Modern Woodmen of America have a branch camp in Lyndon, which was organized recently. They have already a large membership. They hold their meetings regularly, in their hall, and are in a flourishing condition.

The young people at one time had a literary society here, and held meetings every two weeks, when original literary articles would be read by its members. J. D. Odell, now of Morrison, was a prominent member of this society. Time has wrought its changes with this society as well as with many others, and it may be recorded now as among the things of the past.



MONTMORENCY TOWNSHIP.

ONTMORENCY was set off as a township by the committee appointed for that purpose on the adoption of the township organization law in 1852, but its organization was not completed until 1859. It is composed exclusively of prairie land, nearly all of which is susceptible of cultivation and the greater part being well improved.

The first settlement made in the township was in 1847, when Asa Scott, a native of Ohio, but who had been living for some years in Hopkins Township, entered a portion of section 7. For nearly five years he was the only settler in the township. In 1852 S. Russell located on the same section, and in 1853 Edwin Scott located on section 12. Between 1853 and 1856 a number of families came into the township, among whom were those of Tyler Mc-Whorter, J. G. Barnes, Geo. Murray, Herman Sturtz, Robert Adams, Robert Clay, Joel Wood, Dr. Davis, Alonzo and Joseph Golder, and William Hall.

Asa Scott was born in Morgan County, Ohio, and came to Whiteside County, locating at Como, in 1839. There he remained until 1847, when he moved to this township, and, as stated, became its

first settler. Mr. Scott was united in marriage with Elizabeth Taylor, Feb. 22, 1838, and 16 children were born to them. He was a great hunter, and went every year to Deer Grove to shoot deer.

Tyler McWhorter is a native of Indiana. He came here in 1854, since which time he has been a prominent figure in political and township affairs. A full sketch of him will be found on page 526.

Alonzo Golder is from Dutchess Co., N. Y. In 1844 he moved to McHenry Co., Ill., from which place he came to Whiteside in 1855, locating on section 10, Montmorency Township. He has been a representative man among the farmers for years and was the first Master of the State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. (See page 485.)

Addie B., daughter of Asa and Elizabeth Scott, was born Aug. 6, 1848. She was the first born in the township. Growing to womanhood, she married Nathaniel Wood and subsequently moved to Iowa.

John, son of Asa and Elizabeth Scott, died Feb. 26, 1856. This was the first death in the township. The first marriage was that of Geo. C. Calkins

and Mary T. Scott, the ceremony taking place at the house of the bride's parents. The couple subsequently removed to Iowa.

The first school-house was on the northeast corner of section 9, almost opposite the residence of Alonzo Golder. It was erected in 1856, at a time when the settlement was small, indeed. In the following winter, Alfred Snell taught a term of school therein. This was the first in the township. The school-house was but a temporary structure, the design being to remove it in due time and erect on its site a larger and better building. The great tornado of June 3, 1860, which passed over this county, saved the citizens the trouble of removing it. By that tornado it was quickly removed and completely destroyed. The next year the district erected another building, which yet stands. Other schoolhouses were built from time to time.

The Superintendent of Public Schools of the county, in his annual report for the year ending June 30, 1884, reported six school districts, with six frame school-houses, in the township, valued at at \$4,400. There were 318 persons under 21 years of age, 217 of whom were of school age, and 128 enrolled in the public schools. The highest wages paid teachers per month was \$60, and the lowest \$25. The tax levy for the year was \$560. The first religious service held in the township is said to have been in the McWhorter School-house, in 1860, Rev. Zadoe Paddock, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, conducting the exercises. The first Sunday-school was organized in the same house, in the summer of 1860, by Miss Sarah Robinson. Its proximity to various towns that are well supplied with good churches, has prevented any house of worship being erected in the township.

In the War of the Rebellion, Montmorency performed her part, every call of the President being responded to in sufficient numbers to avoid a draft. Wm. Macomber, of this township, was promoted to a staff officer under Gen. McClellan. Alonzo Golder, a son of Joseph Golder, died in the service.

There was an old Indian trail which entered the township near the northeast corner, and running in a southwesterly direction, passed out a little west of the center of the south line. This was the first traveled road through the township. The old stage route from Dixon to Rock Island was another early traveled road. It ran through the northwest part of the township. The "lone tree" was a prominent object on this line. It stood on section 7, near the house of Asa Scott. It is related that at the root of the tree a jug or bottle of liquor used to be kept by the stage-drivers to "wet their whistles" as they passed, going to or returning from Rock Island. It was understood that whoever emptied the bottle must take it with him, have it filled and put it in the accustomed place on his return. The tree was also known as the "grocery tree" from this fact.

Montmorency Township, notwithstanding its late settlement, is now regarded as one of the best townships in the county, and has an enterprising and thrifty class of people within its borders. The farm houses and barns are generally of a superior character. Of late years much attention has been given to the raising of fine stock, and several farmers have turned their attention almost entirely to this branch of industry. The dairy interests are also represented, C. C. Buell devoting much of his time to this industry.

The Rock River branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad passes through the northeast corner of the township, but has no station within its borders. In building this road, the township was asked for aid to the amount of \$50,000. At a special town meeting, held Aug. 28, 1869, at the school-

house in District No. 2, the question of subscribing that amount of stock was submitted to a vote of the people. There were 43 votes cast for and 34 against subscription. Bonds were to be issued for the payment of the stock. Soon after the election the railroad company applied to Tyler McWhorter, who was then Supervisor, to subscribe in behalf of the township. Mr. McWhorter declined doing so. An application was made to Judge Heaton for a writ of mandamus compelling him to do so, but the Judge refused to grant the writ. On the completion of the road, the company again requested Mr. McWhorter to subscribe, and, on his refusal to do so, sued out a writ of mandamus before Judge Pleasants. The township appealed to the Supreme Court on the ground that at the election held Aug. 29, 1869, a majority of all the legal voters of the town had not voted to subscribe for the stock. The appeal was sustained and the writ was dismissed. No stock was ever subscribed by the township.

As already stated, the township was not fully organized until 1859. The first election was held April 5, of that year, and resulted in the election of the following named officers : Joseph Golder, Supervisor; A. L. Burdett, Clerk; Asa Scott, Assessor; Wm. C. Payson, Collector; Alonzo Golder, Benjamin Cushing, Justices of the Peace. Only 20 votes were cast at this election. It was voted at this first town meeting that the name of the township be changed from Montmorency to Arcade, but on reflection the vote was rescinded at the next annual town meeting. The following named have served the township on the Board of Supervisors : Joseph Golder, 1859-64; George M. Sawyer, 1865-7; Tyler McWhorter, 1868-74; C. C. Buell, 1875-7; Tyler McWhorter, 1878-9; C. C. Buell, 1880-2; A. A. Church, 1883-4; Herman Sturtz, 1885.

MOUNT PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

OUNT PLEASANT Township, during the days of the County Commissioners' rule, formed a part of Union Grove Precinct, which was among the first of the precints to be settled. The territory of which it is now composed is bounded on the north by Ustick, and on the cast by Hopkins, on the south by Lyndon, and on the west by Union Grove Township. It is numbered 21 north, range 5 east, and is a full Congressional township.

The credit of the first settlement is given to Felix French, James J. Thomas, J. D. Pashcal, Wm. H. Pashcal and George O. James, who came in the spring of 1835. Felix French located on section 19; W. H. Pashcal on section 17; J. D. Pashcal on section 16; James J. Thomas on section 16, and George O. James on section 7. George W. Thomas came in a little later, and made a claim on section 9, and one for his brother, W. C., on section 8. John W. Stakes, with Joshua T. Atkinson, made the first claims in Union Grove Precinct, on both sides of Rock Creek, in 1835. They made a division of their property in 1836, Mr. Atkinson taking the west side of the creek and Stakes the east side, which is now embraced by Mt. Pleasant Township. He should be regarded as a settler in this township. During the summer of 1836 he broke up the ground and planted a crop where Morrison now stands.

These pioneers, with their families, and the Indians, made up the settlement of this territory for 1835.

The Pashcals were born in North Carolina-W. H. in 1804, and J. D. in 1805. James J. Thomas was born in St. Clair Co., Ill., in 1801, and George W. in 1820; George O. James was born in South Carolina in 1806. The Pashcals served in the Indian War of 1831-2; so also did James J. Thomas. The Pashcals came from Morgan Co., Ill. They built a log cabin, which was used as common property by all the settlers that season and the following winter. In the spring a corn crop was planted, which was the first in the township. Other cabins were soon built, and the settlers began to feel more comfortably "fixed." Jonathan Haines, Horace Heaton, Samuel Lane and John B. Dodge came in this year. Heaton and Lane located on section 4, and Dodge on section 6.

Jonathan Haines put up a saw-mill on Rock Creek, about a mile and a half above Unionville. He had only cut a few feet of lumber when a freshet came and took his mill down stream. It was hauled back and set up again, but not in time to cut any lumber that season. In the spring of 1837 it was again started, and with better success. During this season two stones were put in for grinding corn and wheat. This mill site was in what was afterward called

Jacobstown. Mr. Haines became quite a prominent and useful citizen, doing much toward advancing the township. He afterward moved to Pekin, Ill, where he died, Feb. 22, 1868. William H. Pashcal accumulated considerable property, and was a much respected citizen. He died on his farm home, March 12, 1875. He was a son-in-law of Anthony M. Thomas. J. D. Pashcal died during the winter of 1885. J. B. Dodge died at his farm in January, 1843.

In 1837 the settlement was increased by the arrival of Pardon Dodge, Anthony M. Thomas and family, William Heaton, Sr., and family, Aaron C. Jackson and family, and James Knox, Sr., and family. These were soon followed by many of their friends, and others who had heard and read of the glowing accounts of this fair country.

From this time on the township increased in population rapidly. Mr. Jackson made his purchase on section 17, where a part of the city of Morrison is now located. He reared a large and respectable family of children, most of whom are still living. He died June 10, 1879. The first wedding in the territory now embraced by Mt. Pleasant Township, was, according to Mr. D. B. Young's recollections, between Horace Heaton and Sally Chamberlain, in 1838. Miss Chamberlain came out with Mr. Young's family. Mr. Heaton died Sept. 16, 1867. Mary Ann, daughter of John W. Stakes, was the first child boin here, which event occurred Oct. 15, 1855. The first death occurred in 1837, and was that of James Heaton, son of William Heaton, Sr. Oliver Hall was the first teacher to instruct the youths of this primitive settlement in book-learning. His school was opened in 1838, in a rudely constructed log house, on William H. Pashcal's claim. He was a native of Massachusetts. For his services he received \$10 per month, which was raised by subscription, and he was also boarded by the settlers. The first School Board elected was on Jan. 1, 1846. A. M. Thomas, William Knox, A. C. Jackson and Jonathan Haines, were the Trustees chosen. A. P. Young was the first teacher appointed by a board of school trustees. He taught in District No. 1.

In 1836, a Methodist class was formed, consisting of James J. Thomas and wife, and George O. James and wife. Meetings were held in Mr. Thomas' cabin. This was the nucleus from which the present Methodist Church of Morrison was formed. This class was formed by Rev. James McKean. He was a circuit "rider," belonging to the Rock River Conference.

The pioneers in those early days had a pretty hard time to secure supplies for their winter wants. About this locality, the Indians had killed or driven off nearly all the wild game. They had to depend on Chicago, Galena and the Mississippi landings for supplies, and as markets for their products. The distance to Chicago was long, and the roads bad. They could not afford to put up at the taverns, so they took food along for themselves and feed for their teams. They would leave feed along the road on their way, in order to lighten their load, for use on their return trip. It would often take them ten and twelve days to make a trip. If they got back home with a few supplies in exchange for their hardearned products, they thought themselves lucky, and were satisfied. The lands' were not then surveyed; and it was not until January, 1843, that they came into market. They were held then at \$1.25 per acre. While the pioneers had awaited with no little expectancy this order of the Government, yet it was received by most of them with trepidation, and by som with consternation. The question was, as to how they were going to meet the first payments, as they were all poor. They had some grain and a few head of stock, but no money. They must make their payments or lose their claims. Many sold everything they had at a great sacrifice to do this. It was during this period that claims were jumped. But this proceeding was very hazardous to the jumper, as the farmers generally would stand by each other.

Mt. Pleasant was organized under the township system, April 6, 1856. The meeting for this purpose was held at Mt. Pleasant school-house. Ward P. Lewis was chosen Moderator, and John W. Stakes, Clerk, *pro tem.* After these officers were sworn in by a Justice of the Peace, who was acting, the polls were declared to be open. The meeting resulted in the election of Aaron C. Jackson for Supervisor; Ward P. Lewis, Clerk; Alfred Haines, Assessor; Cyrus P. Emery, Collector; John James, Overseer of the Poor; William H. Paschal, R. K. Hiddleson and Horace Hinton, Commissioners of the Highway; G. H. Demick, R. K. Hiddleson, Justices of the Peace, and Cyrus P. Emery and A. C. Pratt, Constables.

The surface of the land in this township is quite varied, some parts of it prairie, some undulating, some rolling, and some, particularly the western part, bluffy, or broken. Its topography is, indeed, very attractive. It is watered by Rock Creek, and smaller streams, on the borders of which are fine groves of timber. The soil is mostly a clay loam, which is very fertile. Considerable attention is being paid to the raising of stock, and in this department the township ranks third. The farms are well cultivated, and many of them are adorned with beautiful dwellings. The farm buildings throughout the township are above the average, and the roads good.

In 1855, the Chicago & Northwestern completed its track through the township, which gives to the people ample means of transportation. It enters the township on section 28, and, running west by north, passes out on section 18.

The principal trading place for the people is Morrison, which has grown up since the completion of the railroad.

Before this town started the trading was done at Unionville, which was the principal town, not only for this, but Union Grove Township. There was also another hamlet where the people were wont to trade and get their smithing done, called Jacobstown. There were a mill, a supply store, and some shops there. This only exists now in the memory of the old settler. There is, also, a station on the Chicago & Northwestern, called Round Grove. At this place there is a postoffice. The farmers, mostl, have adopted the creamery system, and send their cream to those places where it is converted into butter.

According to the census report of 1880, the population of Mt. Pleasant, including the city of Morrison, was 3,048. It is estimated that the population has increased 500 since that time. The County Superintendent in his annual report ending June 30, 1884, makes the following report regarding school statistics: Value of school property, \$39,900. In the nine school districts there are eight frame and one brick building. Of persons under 21 years of age, there were 1,227, of whom 880 were of scholastic age, and 758 enrolled. The highest wages paid teachers was \$130 per month, and the lowest, \$25.

Below are the names of the citizens who have

represented the township as Supervisors since its organization:

Aaron C. Jackson 1852-56
Ward S. Lewis 1857
H. P. Roberts
S. 11. McCrea 1859-63
Henry R. Sampson 1864-69
Cyrus Reynolds 1870

NEWTON TOWNSHIP.

EWTON Township in its first precinct government belonged to Crow Creek Pre-Reinct. It was afterwards attached to the Albany Precinct. With many other precincts, the people of this township voted, in 1849, in favor of township organization. It was during this year that the Commissioners fixed the present boundary lines, and gave to the township the name of Greenfield. The election in 1849 was invalid, and in 1851 the citizens again expressed themselves at the polls as favorable to the township system. Accordingly, on the 6th of April, 1852, the citizens met to consummate their organization. The meeting was held at Greenfield, but no record is made of the preliminary officers. Joseph Miller was elected Supervisor; S. B. Slocumb, Clerk; John Thompson, Assessor; John Mitchell, Collector; Luke Abbey, Overseer of the Poor; George Rowe, William G. Nevitt and Oliver Root, Commissioners of the Highway; Wm. W. Slocumb and Arthur Hoffman, Constables; and Wm. Payne and S. B. Bliss, Justices of the Peace.

Newton is nearly a full Congressional township, sections 31 and 32 being fractional.

Jeremiah Pearson, a Georgian, has the honor of making the first settlement in Newton. He made a claim on section 21, in 1835, and put up a log cabin, which was the first in the township. Adam Stallnaker, from Virginia, came in next, and located on section 16. These two pioneers did not seem to like Newton very well, for they soon sold out their interest, the former going beyond the Marais d'Osier, and the latter to Albany Township, where he afterwards died. John and William Piercy, who came in in 1836, hought Pearson's claim, and the following year sold out to Joseph and John Miller. Stallnaker sold his claim to Alexander Thompson and Samuel Miller. In 1837, W. G. Nevitt, S. B. Slocumb and

Luke Abbey made claims here. Mr. Nevitt located on section 6. Luke Abbey located on section 24, and Slocumb on section 6. There were no roads in the township at this time, and Mr. Nevitt did not like the idea of living in a country without roads, or even a cow-path, so he went into the timber, cut down a tree and then, hitching a couple of yokes of oxen to it, he started out for Albany. When he returned home with his tree he thought he had a pretty fair road; at least, he could find his way out to a settlement then. Settlers came in rather slowly during the early years, the land in this township not coming into market until 1845, and after this the population increased more rapidly.

There were Indians about here, as there were in most of the townships, in the pioneer times, but they were peaceable, doing nothing beyond stealing whenever they had a good opportunity.

Henry Rexroad and Eliza, daughter of Luke Abbey, were the first to enter into matrimonial alliance. The first child born in the township was William, son of Luke Abbey. At the breaking out of the late war he enlisted, and was mustered into the 34th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf., but died before going into any active service. The first death was that of John Winchell's child, who died near Mineral Springs.

The first school was taught in a log house, put up by W. G. Nevitt, on section 6. Miss Witt was the teacher.

The few Methodists who were here in the early days went to Albany for worship. Afterwards they held services around in the houses of the settlers. John Freek, a religious devotee who lived by the sand ridge, in Erie, used to come on foot to preside at these meetings. This gentleman organized a Sunday-school here, and would be punctually on hand every Sunday to preside over his flock. Later on, Mr. Nevitt put up a building near his home, in which the people worshiped. When the schoolhouse was completed, meetings were held there. Other school-houses, as soon as built, were appropriated on Sunday for divine services. Through the efforts of W. G. Nevitt and S. B. Slocumb, a church building was finally erected. It was afterwards used for a school-house.

Between the years 1855 and 1860, the people of Newton Township were greatly exhilarated over the prospect of having a railroad, which was to run from Mendota through their township to Albany, thence across the Mississippi to Comanche. They embarked in this project eagerly, mortgaging their farms to help on the enterprise. Nothing was done further than partially grade the line, and the farmers lost heavily by this swindle. If all the men who have been directly instrumental in robbing the farmers under the plea of constructing a railroad were to get their just deserts, it would require a larger factory than that now used for manufacturing the bicycle to make the gallows.

Newton Township did nobly during the late Rebellion, sending into the field nearly 150 volunteers. They also contributed liberally in aid of the war.

The topography of this township is exceedingly beautiful. The land is mostly rolling, and sufficiently timbered. While it has no large rivers or streams of water, there are several pretty little creeks that meander through. There are some splendid farms within its borders, and many fine dwellings; and most of the farmers are in independent circumstances.

The first and the only murder committed in this township was that of William Andrews, by his son, May 5, 1884. The father and son did not agree very well, and finally the father ordered the son to leave the premises, which order he obeyed. Subsequently the father went away on some business, and when he returned home he found his son there. He said nothing, but allowed him to remain. One day the father was correcting a younger son, when the elder son, whose name was John, interfered, telling his brother not to mind what the old man was saying. This angered the father, and he reprimanded the John, whereupon he drew a revolver and fired at his father, who ran out and around the house. John followed him, firing all the time, until he fell, as was supposed, dead. John immediately left the farm and the country, and has never been heard of since. A reward was offered for his capture, but it was of no avail. Mr. Andrews died one month after he was shot, and was buried in Erie Cemetery.

A postoffice is established in the township, called Kingsbury. It has no special locality, or fixed place, but is transferred wherever the Postmaster happens to live. Paul Burke is the present incumbent of this office.

There are good school buildings and good schools

in all the districts of the township, and careful attention is given to the education of the children.

CIIURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church—Have a very substantial church building in the northeast part of the township. This is called Zion's M. E. Church. The building is 24 by 40 feet and cost \$1,000. They have about forty members. Rev. F. Lines, of Albany, holds service here every two weeks.

Presbyterian Church.—This is known as the Kingsbury Chnrch. They have a prosperous society, with sixty-four members, and a large and interesting Sabbath-school. A very neat little church structure, which was erected some fifteen years ago, at a cost of about a thousand dollars, affords this society a pleasant place of worship. A good organ is provided, which is used in connection with congregational singing. Rev. J. Lafferty is the present pastor in charge.

The Dunkards and the River Brethren have quite a following in Newton. In their religious simplicity, however, they do not go sô far as to construct church buildings, but confine their places of worship chiefly to barns and groves.

SUPERVISORS.

Joseph Miller	-4
Joseph Miller	
James Blean 1854	
S. B. Bliss	
William Prothrow	
E. L. Cane	
William Prothrow	

PORTLAND TOWNSHIP.

ORTLAND Township was organized under the township organization laws of April 6, 1852. The meeting for this purpose was held at the residence of Horace Burke. D. F. Cole was chosen as Moderator, and S. M. Seely Clerk, The following named officers were elected to represent the new township: George Paddock for Supervisor; D. D. Dickinson, Clerk; J. S. Logan, Assessor; Levi Fuller, Collector; A. T. Brackin, Overseer of the Poor; D. Underhill, Richard Brown, H. Burke, Levi Fuller, R. M. Besse, Constables; and J. T. Welding, Justice of the Peace. Paddock and Dickinson served but a short time and then resigned. A special election was called to fill their places, July 8, 1852. Bacchus Besse was elected Supervisor, and Alphonzo Brook, Clerk.

When Whiteside County was attached to Ogle County, this territory formed a part of the Crow Creek Precinct. In 1837, the Commissioners' Court of Ogle County formed it into the Precinct of Prophetstown, which embraced all the territory in the county lying south of Rock River. The following year the name was changed to Portland. In 1840 it was subdivided into three Precincts, a part taking the old name of Prophetstown, a part that of Rapids, and the remainder Portland. As now organized the township of Portland embraces all that part of Congressional township 19 north, range 4 east, lying south of Rock River, and also that portion of Congressional township 19 north, range 3 east, lying south of Rock River, containing in all 22,243 acres of ground. Its surface is generally level, though in the northeastern part there are some high lands. The soil is a sandy loam in the main. There are many sloughs, and what is called the Big Slough extends up into the township. It is well timbered and quite liberally watered. It is better adapted for stock-raising than for agricultural purposes. In Indian times it was a favorite hunting ground. Norman B. and Alexander J. Seely, brothers, were the first settlers in the township, coming about the 1st of June, 1834. They came from Genesee County, N. Y., and located on section 1. Ebenezer, an elder brother, who had been living with his parents in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., joined them in September. He first went to Michigan, expecting to find his brothers there, but they had pushed on Westward. Leaving their location, he hurried on to the Prairie State to find them. Mitchell Ruxton came in about this time, and this quartette, it might be said, made up the population of this township for this year. They put up some cabins in the grove, which gave them shelter through the winter. Glowing accounts had gone back East of the grand Western Empire, which brought a large immigration the following year to Illinois. Among those settling in Portland were Horace Burke, Wm. H. Cushman, Simon Fuller, Simon Chaffee, Alphonzo Brooks, Horace G. Seely and Bacchus Besse.

In 1836 some 20 families came in, among them Levi Fuller, Sr., with a family of ten children. From this time on the population of Portland Township

rapidly increased. Simon Fuller located on section 15, Horace Burke on section 16. Ebenezer Seely, more familiarly known as Col. Seely, made a claim afterwards on section 6, in what is now Prophetstown Township, in the history of which more particular mention will be made. Norman Seely, in 1835, planted the first crop.

- During the first years of the settlement the people had to go to Chicago to do their trading. They would drive their hogs there, and often sell them at the rate of \$2 a hundred. They felt quite happy when a trading place was opened to them at Albany, on the Mississippi.

The first school taught in the township was by D. F. Cole, at the house of Simon Fuller, on section 15, in the winter of 1836-7. The first death is reported to be that of a son of Alonzo Brooks, who died in 1837. The first birth was a daughter to the wife of Norman B. Seely, in the fall of 1834. She was named Mary. The second birth was a daughter of Alexander J. and Philena Seely, a year later.

The first religious society organized was that of the Presbyterians, in 1839, at Sharon, on section 29. It was in a school-house, Rev. Mr. Wilcox presiding. The Church rapidly increased, and in 1841 a building was erected, which was the first church structure put up in the township. A parsonage was afterwards added. The first mail came through in 1836, but no postoffice was established until 1852, which was at Jefferson Corners, with Benj. Dow as postmaster.

In 1840 there were voters enough in Portland to make the Presidential campaign quite lively. Whig whisky, as well as Democratic whisky, was plenty during that campaign, būt the Whig whisky, or General Harrison's popularity, prevailed.

In 1838 a road was laid out, running from Fulton City through Parker's Grove, in Garden Plain Township; thence along by Winchell's Grove, and crossing at Crandall's Ferry on Rock River; thence into Portland. The first nursery planted in Portland Township, and the first in Whiteside County, is credited to Nathaniel Norton, in 1837. This enterprise was a success, and many of the early settlers are indebted to Mr. Norton's happy foresight for their early fruit.

The tornado of 1844 was one of the events that the people of Portland never forgot. It came

through the township in the afternoon of June the 5th, crossing Rock River in the vicinity of Crandall's Ferry. It demolished everything along its pathway, tearing up trees and plowing up the ground. Its course was through Mr. Rowe's farm. His house was demolished and two of his sons killed, and his daughter was so seriously injured that she never fully recovered. He was also badly injured. A stake from a fence killed one of his sons, being thrown with such force as to pass entirely through his body. Many of Rowe's cattle were also killed. John P. Fuller was at Horace Burke's house when the tornado struck it. The house was nearly leveled to the ground, and he was carried some six rods and thrown against a sapling, and badly hurt. The physicians tried to bleed him, but it was six hours before they could get any blood. He says he never has recovered from that ride. Mr. Burke also received injuries, but his family escaped, except a son, who received a severe kick from a cow that had been transported about half a mile from Rowe's farm, and set down on Mr. Burke's hot cook-stove. He lost several head of cattle, horses and hogs. A new barn, which he had but recently completed, was taken up and carried some distance, passing over his house and scattering the grain all about. The tornado was not at all selfish in its visitations, but called at Daniel Blaisdell's, tearing down almost everything, and at A. T. Brackin's and Robert Mead's; but no further bodily injury was done to the people than mentioned above.

Col. Seely started the first saw-mill in the township, which was located on section 1. He organized a company, consisting of himself, R. M. and P. B. Besse, A. Adams, D. D. Dickinson and George Paddock. This was a steam-power mill, and their engine was purchased at Springfield, Mass. A stone was afterwards put in and grists were ground. This mill commenced sawing lumber in 1852. An effort was made to start a town here, which was called Port land; and when the route for the Clinton Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was being laid out, strong exertions were made to secure the line through this town, but Prophetstown got it, and the road then deflected to the northward. The trading place now is chiefly at Spring Hill and Prophetstown. Portland is a good agricultural township, and is among the first in raising stock.

Many of the early settlers are still living in the township; some of them have moved away, and some have died. Norman B. Seely died at his home, in 1874, at the age of 65. Alexander J. Seely left for Texas at an early day, having had a difficulty with an Indian, which resulted in the killing of the latter. He went into the Mexican War and was killed. Levi Fuller died in 1856, at his home.

The population of the township is estimated at 1,200, being a gain of nearly 300 since the census of 1880.

Col. Seely speaks of an elephant's tusk which his son David found at an early day in the sand on the shore of Rock River. It was over four feet long, five feet in diameter, and weighed 32 pounds The Colonel had it sent to Barnum's Museum.

From the County Superintendent's annual report for the year ending June, 1884, the following information regarding schools has been gathered: There are ten school districts in the township, in one of which there is a graded school. The school property was valued at \$7,900. In the ten districts there are nine frame and one brick building; of persons under 21 years of age there were 543, of whom 482 were of scholastic age, 332 being enrolled. The highest wages paid teachers per month was \$90, the lowest \$25. The tax levy was \$2,230.

SUPERVISORS.

George Paddock 1852	D. F. Cole	. 1870-1
Bacchus Besse 1857-8	John L. Marvel	. 1872-3
Alphenzo Brooks1850-60	P. B. Besse	.1874-6
Daniel F. Cole 1861	A. J. Seely	. 1877
A. T. Brackin	John L. Marvel	. 1878
Homer B. Cole	E. J. Talcott	. 1879
Peter B. Besse	D. F. Cole	1880
Levi Fuller	Horace B. Cole	. 1881-2
Henry Kemster 1867	Frank Brooks	. 1883
Peter B. Besse 1868-9	Horace B. Cole	. 1884-5

Spring Hill.

HIS village is located in Portland Township, on sections 21 and 28, the section line dividing the town. At one time it was quite a flourishing town, but latterly it has not been so prosperous, as the trade from the township has gone elsewhere. It was founded by Levi and Horace Fuller, who opened a general supply store in 1850. They carried on the business here for several years, when they closed up. In 1852 a mail route, running from Rock Island to Princeton, by way of Spring Hill, was established, and Lewis D. Crandall was the mail-carrier. Levi Fuller received his appointment as Postmaster for this place in 1853. E. W. Clapper is the present Postmaster.

Spring Hill has telephone connections with the different towns of the county, and this, with a daily mail service by stage, makes up to a great extent for the loss of a railroad. The town is located in the midst of a rich farming country, and it is possible that it may take on a new growth.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

A. D. Booth & Co. carry quite a large stock of general merchandise, and have also agricultural implements. They have been in business here since 1875. W. H. Fuller & Co. keep a stock of general merchandise. J. L. Fuller has a general store. C. C. Fuller keeps the hotel, and is ready at all times to welcome his guests and make them feel at home.

The citizens have provided for the education of their children by erecting a good school building and procuring the services of competent teachers. Miss Mary Dolan is the present teacher. She has an average attendance of 40 pupils.

The Lutheran Society hold religious services every two weeks in the school-house.

The Masons have an organization here—Bollen Lodge, No. 412. It was chartered Oct: 5, 1864, with twelve charter members. The present membership is about 30. They have a good hall, which they own. It is well fitted up, pleasant and commodious.



PROPHETSTOWN TOWNSHIP.

HE territory that is now embraced by this township during the earlier division of the county, belonged to Crow Creek Precinct. In 1837, when Whiteside County was by the County Commissioners of Ogle County attached to the territory of that county, this territory was formed into Prophetstown Precinct, embracing all the territory in this county south of Rock River. The name was afterwards changed to Portland. In 1840 this territory was divided into three precincts, which were named Prophetstown, Portland and Rapids. This arrangement gave to Prophetstown its present territory and the western

half of that territory now embraced by Hume and Tampico Townships.

After the election for township organization, in 1851, the Commissioners appointed to give names and boundaries to townships, retained the name of Prophetstown for the territory lying in town 20 north, range 5 east, south of Rock River; and the name of Volney to that part in township 19 north, range 5 east. The latter name was afterwards dropped, and the entire district was known only as Prophetstown. This township was organized under the township organization law April 6, 1852, when the following named officers were chosen: Obadiah W. Gage, Supervisor; J. W. Gage, Assessor; Wm. R. Cox, Clerk; R. W. Smith, Collector; and N. G. Reynolds, Overseer of the Poor. Commissioners of the Highway were P. D. Beardsley and E. S. Gage.

This is the largest township in the county. The nature of the land is mostly rolling, and but very little of it broken. The soil is a sandy loam and very productive. It is watered by Rock River and Coon Creek. Along these water-courses there is more or less timber. Back, or south from Rock River, there is quite a forest. There are several pretty groves in different portions of the township. One of the county ditches runs along the west part of the township, emptying-into Coon Creek.

The first settler to locate in the territory now embraced by Prophetstown, was Asa Crook, with his family, which consisted of his wife and nine children, four sons and five daughters, and a hired man by the name of Brown. They came about the first of June, 1834, and located near the mouth of Coon Creek, and were accompanied by Norman B. and Alexander J. Seely, who located in what is now Portland Township. Mr. Crook constructed, for their use through the summer, a wickeup.

Samuel A. McClure came in a few days later than Mr. Crook and made a claim, but did not stay long, selling out his claim to that stirring pioneer, John W. Stakes, who came in with his family, and John Bowman, along in September.

Before Stakes and family came in, however, Col. Ebenezer Seely had arrived, and made a claim on what is now section 6. Col. Seely came from Cattarangus Co., N. Y. He went first to Michigan, expecting to find his brothers, Norman and Alexander, there. On arriving in Michigan he found they had pushed on West to Illinois, and so he followed them. Mail facilities were not so good in those days as now, and the family at home had not been advised of the brothers' change of base. He put up a cabin on his claim and wintered there and about the settlement. Mr. Crook also built a cabin, which made them more comfortable winter quarters. In March, 1836, Col. Seely went back for his family, and returned with them in June. They had a farm in New York and also a saw-mill, which they sold, and, constructing a raft, put all their household effects aboard and started down the Alleghany River. He brought with him his family, his father and mother, John Reed and family, and Henry Bower and family; also a large supply of provisions.

WHITESIDE COUNTY.

Leaving the Alleghany River, they passed down the Ohio to Louisville, where he disposed of his lumber and then took a steamboat for St. Louis. From St. Louis they came up the river to Rock Island. At Rock Island he hired a ferry-boat, upon which they all embarked with their goods and supplies, and poled it up Rock River to Prophetstown, where they all safely arrived after a journey of two months and 20 days. He brought with him among the rest of his cargo, lumber, door and window frames. More particulars concerning this pioneer and his family will be found in his biography, on page 189.

The settlement was increased this year by the arrival of Amos Gordon, N. G. Reynolds, HarrySmith, Charles Atkinson, Marvin Frary, Edward Wright, William Hill, Alonzo Davis, J. S. Johnson, and a few others. In 1836-7, considerable addition was made, and from this on immigration set in quite liberally.

The first child born in this township, and the first female child in the county, was Anna Stakes, daughter of John W. Stakes, in 1835, on section 22. Col. Seely says that the first male child born in the county was William Hopkins, at Como. The first death was that of Jeduthan Seely, Sr., in the fall of Col. Seely was the first Postmaster, getting 1836. his commission in the fall of 1836. Solomon, his son, carried the mail, receiving it at Dixon, to which place it was brought by mail contractors. Col. Seely was Postmaster until 1856, a period of twenty years, and then the office was given to Farmer Adams, who lived on section 13, Mr. Adams had it about four years, when it was removed to Spring Hill, in Portland Township.

Lovica Hamilton taught the first school in the township, in the summer of 1836. It was on section 3, in a log school-house. Miss Hamilton was afterwards married to John C. Swarthout, and raised a large and respectable family. Daniel Crocker brought the first stock of goods into the township from Galena, in the spring of 1836. He located on the banks of the river in a log house, near the ferry. It is said by some that this was the first stock of goods opened in the county. This ferry was run by John Knox, and was the oldest ferry in the county except the Crandall Ferry, and was located about twomiles from Lyndon.

In the early part of 1835, Asa Crook opened the first tavern. It was a double log cabin, located on section 3, and became quite famous in those days for its hospitality.

About this time there were about 300 or 400 lndians (mostly Winnebagoes) camping near the mouth of the creek, and Asa Crook used to trade with them a good deal, and was a great favorite with them. In the fall of 1835 a Winnebago Indian was killed by a Pottawatomie, in a quarrel. The murderer fled, and a reward of two ponies was offered for his capture, or for his head, by the Chief. Some Indians went in pursuit, and finally captured the fugitive at the mounds, in Wisconsin, near where Racine is located. They killed and decapitated him, and returned to camp with the head, which was buried in the grave of the murdered Winnebago.

The Prophet, and Black Hawk, whose home was at Rock Island, had left the country before the set tlers came. The Indians soon followed them, passing beyond the Mississippi, to fade away at last.

Col. Seely, in 1836, sowed the first handful of wheat in the township, and said to be the first in the county. In 1837, he went to Aurora, and had the first grist ground. He saw, as he was passing through Chicago on his way to Whiteside County, in 1834, the first two-story huilding that was erected in that eity. It was being built for a hotel, and was located upon the site of the present Briggs House, corner Randolph and Fifth Avenue. Col. Seely, in early days, started the building of a town in Portland Township, on section 1, which was called Portland. He erected here quite a large hotel and other buildings, laying out considerable money. But there were other interests, which were directed towards Prophetstown. When he railroad came it passed through Prophetstown and then turned northward, leaving Portland some two miles to the south, and Col. Seely's project was unsuccessful. This contest was rather spirited and bitter, leaving some unpleasant reminiscences behind. One of the results of the contest was the petition of Col. Seely to the Board of Supervisors to have his farm, his home of 80 acres, set off to Portland Township, which was granted, and to all intents and purposes he is a citizen of that township. He is still living at his home, in his eighty-third year, and is hale and hearty. (See page 189.)

Those pioneers had but few sources of amusement in the early days, but were very fond of a little sport now and then. Once on a time, and a very good time it was, they say they had a Fourthof-July celebration. It was the first held in the township, being at no later date than 1836. Nothing aroused those old pioneers like a Fourth-of-July celebration. They could not have grand processions then with gay uniforms, brass bands, roaring of cannon and the display of fireworks, but they could have a dance; and this they did, and Asa Crook's tavern was the place where it was held. Col. Seely was a prominent and important factor in this celebration, and he wanted it to go off well, which he thought it could not do unless there was a little something to drink. But just at this time the article of drink was a very scarce commodity. Deacon Crocker had some wine, but he kept it for sacramental purposes, and would not sell it for any other, being inclined to temperance principles.

Col. Seely finally prevailed upon the Deacon to let him have a gallon for the use of the ladies who were to participate in the celebration, some of whom, he stated, were not very well. Having obtained permission to enter the cellar, the Colonel saw his way clear. He secured the services of a boy and two patent pails, entered the cellar by the back way, filled his pails, and returned to the tavern. They had a grand time. The wine was drank, and the ladies went home well and happy.

Prophetstown is one of the best improved townships in the county, and has a larger per cent. of its lands under cultivation than any other. It ranks the first in stock-taising, and is a large producer of

grain. Its roads are good, and the buildings throughout the township are substantial, many of them being very attractive. The Clinton branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was completed through the township in 1871. It passes through the northeast corner, entering on section 12, and going out on section 5. The people do their trading mostly at Prophetstown. The population now is estimated at 2,200. The census of 1880 reported 1,709. Special attention has been given from the first by the people of this township to the education of their children. The result has been that they have good school buildings in all their districts.

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SUPERVISORS.

Obadiah W. Gage 1852-8	Leander W. Lewis 1869-71
Mark R Averill	George B. Quigley 1872
11. S. Cabbott 1860-1	Leander W. Lewis 1873-5
Mark R. Averill 1862	P. B. Reynolds
Andrew J. Fuller 1863-7	S. G. Baldwin 1880-4
William Hill	Gilbert Rogers

Prophetstown Village.

HIS beautiful and somewhat noted town is located on the picturesque banks of Rock River, and surrounded by a rich agricultural country. It was incorporated by act of the Legislature March 10, 1859, and the territory now embraced by it may be more particularly described as the southeast fractional quarter of section 32 in township 20, range 5; the southwest half of the southwest fractional quarter of section 33, same range and township; the northwest fractional quarter of section 4, township 19, range 5, and the northeast fractional quarter of section 5, township 19, range 5, east of the fourth principal meridian. This was declared to be the limits of the village of Prophetstown.

The first election was held for selecting village officers April 4, 1859. Andrew J. Fuller, Elias C. Hutchinson, John H. Warner, Albert G. Porter, Edward S. Dickinson, were elected Trustees, and W. T. Minchen, Clerk; Andrew J. Fuller was chosen President of the Board of Trustees.

The town is well laid out, with wide streets, which are shaded by fine large trees. This village was originally platted in 1838, and was distinguished by having among its proprietors the great Webster. Its platters were George W. Campbell, Daniel Webster, Asa Crook, Dixon B. Morehouse, James Craig, Erastus Nichols and Jabez Warner. This plat included that of the present village lying north of Main Street. It is not remembered by any of the early settlers that the great American statesmanever visited the village, or that he was ever pecuniarily benefited for the use of his name. It was undoubtedly put in to give the town a "send-off," and create what would now be called a real-estate "boom."

This town was called in early days the Prophet's Village, and it was here that Wa-bo-Kies Shiek, or White Cloud, commonly called the Prophet, had his home with his tribe. He was a son of a chief of the Sac and Fox tribes, but was connected with the Winnebagoes by marriage, having two of their women for his wives. He is reported to have been a splendid specimen of the Indian race. He was tall and dignified in his movements, possessing an intelligence far beyond his race. His face had something of the Grecian cast, and his mind and character was more that of a student than that of an uncivilized Indian warrior. He became one of the most distinguished chiefs of the Winnebagoes and was the right arm of Black Hawk during the Black Hawk War of 1832, being constantly with him until its close, which ended at the battle of Bad Ax. It is hard to realize that this pleasant, quiet village was the theater of hostile operations during this war. It was to this place that Black Hawk, after organizing at Sac Village, marched with all his forces and formed his camp. The Prophet, through his marriage with a friendly tribe, and his associations with the early settlers-particularly with Col. Henry Gratiot, Agent of the Winnebagoes, and his family-was disposed to be on amicable relations with the white settlers. He had not that bitter. vindictive spirit in his heart against the white man that Black Hawk had; but when the war broke out he did all in his power to make the Indian cause successful. He was in reality an enemy in war and in peace a friend. (See biography and portrait of White Cloud in the biographical portion of this book.)

Daniel Crocker opened the first store in Prophetstown, which was in the spring of 1836. It was in a log cabin near the bank of the river. He did a thriving business, selling to Asa Crook alone \$1,000 worth of goods in one year. Alanson Smith has the

WHITESIDE COUNTY.

credit of erecting the first frame building, which was in the summer of 1838, and was located near the river. It remained there until 1875, when it was removed. Asa Crook opened the first tavern in 1836. It was a double log cabin, but it's roof gave shelter to many a pioneer who otherwise would have had nothing but the canopy of heaven above him. A. J. Mattson started the second store, and was the first Justice of the Peace. He is still honored by his fellow townsmen with this position. The first wedding in this village was the marriage of Isaac C. Southard and Almira B. Hill.

Settlement was made on the site of this village when it was in the precinct of Prophetstown with a view of forming a town. About the year 1845 an attempt was made by Col. Seely and others to establish the town on what is now section 1, Portland Township. Quite a number of buildings were put up there, and among these was a hotel building. This project was a failure, and Prophetstown grew right along. The hotel building that was put up in the prospective village of Portland was afterwards moved over to Prophetstown. and forms now a part of the Seely House.

After repeated failures to have a railroad to put the town in communication with the railway world, a road was finally constructed by the aid of the towns along the line, which was called the Mendota & Clinton Railroad, and is now a branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. The first train of cars came into the village March 8, 1871. The town has since steadily grown, and now has a population of about 1,000 souls. There are many beautiful dwelling-houses in the village and substantial business blocks. Where the savage once pitched his tent, and held his council of war; where the Indian war-whoop, with its ominous piercing cry, was once heard, there is now a thriving village, the inhabitants of which are devoted to industrial pursuits and the arts of civilization.

EDUCATIONAL.

The people of Prophetstown have secured for the education of their children a good graded school with a very excellent corps of teachers. In 1882 they erected a new school building, at a cost of \$12,-000, furniture \$300. It is a large two-story building constructed of brick, with four apartments, which are heated by a furnace. Seating capacity, about

240. Total enrollment of pupils for the past year was 220; average enrollment, 168; average attendance, 143. The school is divided into eleven grades, each representing one year's work. The school has a regular course of study, embracing all the English branches and the natural sciences. The pupils in general are superior in intelligence and earnest in their studies. The progress made in the primary department in writing, maping and drawing was remarkable. This school is under good discipline. There appears to be a sympathy between teacher and pupil, which is the basis of government. Will J. Johnston is Principal; Grammar Department, Miss Anna L. Bastian; Intermediate, Miss Mary E. Cabot; Primary, Mrs. W. J. Johnston.

PRESS.

Prophetstown has an excellent newspaper to represent its interests. The *Prophetstown Spike* is an eight-column folio paper, published every Saturday by A. D. Hill, who is editor and proprietor. It was established in September, 1871, by A. D. Hill and Charles Bent. The former bought out Mr. Bent's interests in 1872. In 1878 he sold out to J. W. Olmstead, who published it a while and then sold to another party. In May, 1883, Mr. Hill repurchased the paper, and has since been sole owner. In politics the *Spike* is Republican, and has a good circulation. It is a well edited, bright and newsy paper.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society was formed in 1836, at the residence of Nathaniel G. Reynolds. There were only five members at the first organization, and only class services were held for some time. Later on they had preaching from the mission service, and held their meetings in the school-house. In 1860 they erected a church building, which was the first in the town. It was erected under the administration of Rev. M. Lewis, to whom its final completion was due. This society has continued its services regularly since its building was completed. A pastor is at present in charge, and the church is fairly prosperous.

SOCIETIES.

Prophetstown Lodge No. 293, A. F. and A. M.— Dispensation was granted for the organization of this lodge Oct. 7, 1858. Wm. T. Minchen received from the Grand Lodge the appointment as Master. The

first meeting was held Oct. 16, 1858. In 1868 the lodge bought a lot, and in September following they voted in favor of building a hall. This was completed, and Dec. 10, 1868, was dedicated. Deputy Grand Master James C. Luckey was master of ceremonies, assisted by Past Masters John Rugles, Jr., Wm. Frasier and I. G. Burbank. The building cost about \$3,000, and the furniture and equipments \$1,000. This society has an elegant hall, and is in a prosperous condition. In connection with the hall they have a dining-room and kitchen, with all the necessary cooking utensils, and also table furniture for an extensive banquet. The logde is out of debt, and has money at interest. Present Master, H. A. Stuitevant, with a membership of 87.

Prophetstown Chapter, No. 174, R. A. M., was organized under dispensation Dec. 23, 1875, and was chartered Oct. 26, 1876. It was constituted Nov. 9, 1876, by M. S. Bowman, of Sterling. Silas Sears was the first High Priest, and H. R. Kent is the present. This chapter has 61 members and is prosperous.

Sinnissippi Lodge, No. 508, I. O. O. F., was instituted in 1873, with Silas Sears as N. G. This society has a good, large hall, which they own. The hall is very neatly furnished and equipped. The walls are decorated with emblematic representations, denoting the different degrees and their significance. These were made by C. N. Stevens, and are very artistic as well as ingenious in their construction. The lodge also has a good organ. A fine engraving of Schuyler Colfax (who established the Rebekah order) hangs at the head of the hall. They hold regular meetings and are in a prosperous condition. Present N. G., C. H. Gould.

Tidal Wave Rebekah Lodge, No. 119.—This society was organized Nov. 20, 1883. Mrs. Alice Daily was the first N. G. They have 50 members, and meet in the Odd Fellows Hall. The present N. G. is Mrs. Cora L. Emory.

STERLING TOWNSHIP.

TERLING Township comprises all that part of Congressional township 21 north, range 7 east, lying north of Rock River. Originally it formed part of Harrisburg Precinct, then Elkhorn Precinct, where it remained until organized as a civil township in 1852... Along the banks of the Rock River east of the city of Sterling, the land is somewhat bluffy; back from the river it is a rolling prairie, except along Elkhorn Creek, which is broken in places and more or less covered with timber. The township is watered by Rock River and Elkhorn Creek. Stone of a good quality for building purposes is quarried at the foot of the bluffs in the upper part of Sterling and in the rapids of the river.

The finest permanent settlement of the township was made by Hezekiah Brink in 1834. He located in what is now the eastern portion of the city of Sterling. At that time his nearest neighbor was Samuel A. McClure, at Prophetstown.

In 1835 John J. and Isaac H. Albertson came and made a claim on section 23, just east of Mr. Brink.

Hezekiah Brink, the pioneer, was from Vermont. He is yet an honored citizen of Sterling. A good sketch of him will be found on page 264.

Luther Bush, an old pioneer of the township, was a native of Connecticut, but came to this county in 1836 from New York. He was a plasterer by trade, well respected and a sincere Christian. Mr. Bush died in October, 1870.

Jesse Penrose, one of the first to locate here, was from Northumberland Co., Pa. Samuel Geer came early. He was from Indiana. His wife was the mother of Hezekiah Brink.

John W. McLemore, an old pioneer of this county, came in 1836. He was a native of Tennessee. In 1839 he was Deputy Sheriff and subsequently held the office of Sheriff. He died at Sterling in 1871.

John W. Chapman, another old settler of 1835, was a native of New York.

Wright Murphy came with Mr. Chapman and lived with him. He was one of the first school-teachers in the county. During the war he enlisted, served three years, contracted disease while in the service, and died shortly after his return home to Fox River, where he had moved.

Elijah Worthington came in 1836 from Pennsylvania, though he was a native Connecticut. Purchasing part of Mr. Brink's claim, he became interested with that gentleman in the future growth of Harrisburg, but did not live long enough to witness its growth, dying in December, 1839.

John Ogle, one of the first settlers, was from Indiana, and a brother-in-law of Hezekiah Brink. He died many years ago.

Isaac H. and John J. Albertson were twin broth-

ers, natives of New York. They located upon section 23. Isaac H. died in 1845, and John J. in 1872.

Van J. Adams was from Ohio, arriving here in 1836, and making a claim two miles east of Sterling. He served the county in the General Assembly of the State for two years. Mr. Adams died in April, 1871, from the effects of a kick of a vicious horse.

Henry Brewer first located in Portland Township in 1836. In 1837 he moved to this township. He was a native of New York. Mr. Brewer died in 1848.

Hugh Wallace, a prominent pioneer, came in 1837. A sketch of Mr. Wallace will be found elsewhere. Jonathan Stevens, a native of Connecticut, came to Sterling in 1838 and died on the homestead that he then claimed in 1870.

Jacob Whipple was born in Massachusetts and came to this county in 1838, locating a little west of Sterling. He died in 1872.

Luther B. Wetherbee came in 1837 from Massachusetts. He located on section 12, where he died in 1873.

Geo W. and James C. Woodburn were brothers, natives of Pennsylvania, who came in 1837. The latter was the first Sheriff of the county. He died in 1848. The former lived till 1872.

Hiram Platt was from New York, arriving here in 1837, locating two miles north of Sterling. He died in 1869. John Platt came in 1838. Henry Tuttle came to Sterling in 1837. Martin Montgomery was from New York. He died about 1862.

Ezekiel Kilgour came from Pennsylvania in 1837. He was quite a noted man in the early days, a strong temperance man, one always true to his convictions. He died Jan. 16, 1848.

Nelson Mason was from Vermont, though a native of Scotland. He was one of the original proprietors of Chatham, and was instrumental in effecting the union between that village and Harrisburg. For a number of years past, he has resided in Chicago. John D. Barnett, who came to Chatham with Mr. Mason, remained only until 1841, when he returned East.

Robert L. Wilson, a well-known pioneer, was born in Pennsylvania. He came to this county in 1839. The first marriage solemnized in the township is a matter of doubt. Margara, daughter of Hezekiah and Martha Brink, was born Feb. 25, 1836, and was, without doubt, the first white child born in what is now Sterling Township. She grew to womanhood, and in 1855 married A. B. Crandall.

A son was born to John and Sarah Ogle in May, 1837. He was doubtless the first male child. Chas. M. Worthington has usually been said to be the first. The birth of the Ogle boy is given on the authority of Mrs. E. B. Worthington.

The first death in the township occurred in 1838. Elijah Worthington had a claim on the south side of the river, on which another person was a trespasser. Although frequently warned, he still persisted in his lawlessness, until it was determined by citizens of Harrisburg and Chatham to teach him a lesson. As the party proceeded on the way, an accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of one of the party struck a young man in the leg, inflicting a serious wound, which rendered amputation necessary some weeks after, from which operation the patient died. His funeral occurred at Harrisburg.

Mrs. E. B. Worthington taught the first school, at her residence in Harrisburg, in the spring of 1838. L. Whipple, William H. Andrews, John W. Chapman and Rev. Mr. Stebbins were among the early teachers of the township. At present the schools of the township, which include those of the city, are classed among the best in the State, as well as in the county.

The minister of the gospel follows steadily in the wake of the pioneer as he proceeds westward, and in the rude log cabins first erected he proclaims the unsearchable riches of Christ. This was true in Sterling as in every other section of the West. Hezekiah Brink, Luther Bush and others opened their cabins to the followers of the meek and lowly one, and the praise therein offered were from hearts filled with gratitude for the blessings received. Rev. Barton H. Cartwright, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was probably the first ordained minister to officiate, and in the cabin of Hezekiah Brink the first class was organized. In the history of the city of Sterling the various organizations are treated more at length.

About one mile east of the city of Sterling is situated the farm of Samuel Albertson. For years it was known that abundant springs of water were there, but of their medicinal qualities nothing was known

Finally a test was made and the water analyzed by an expert chemist, proving that it contained the following qualities: Bi-carbonates of soda, lithia, potassa, iron and magnesia, sulphate and bi-carbonate of lime, and traces of the chlorides and silica. When the medicinal qualities of the water were fully determined, Mr. Albertson erected bath-houses, a large hotel and other buildings for the convenience of guests. The grounds were laid out in walks and drives, and the place assumed the appearance of a fashionable watering resort. Physicians have been constantly employed and everything done that was possible to promote the comfort and restore the health of those who sought the health-giving waters. Dr. Hannah Pettigrew was in charge for six years. Dr. E. S. Hoag is now in charge, although the works are personally under the management of Mr. Albertson. Hundreds of testimonials have been secured from those benefited. The springs are situated in a beautiful grove, and the drive to it from Sterling is over a well graveled road. Picnic parties find it a pleasant resort.

Sterling Township was organized in 1852, and at the first meeting the following named were elected: Jesse Penrose, Supervisor; Norton J. Nichols, Clerk; Henry Tuttle, Assessor; Henry Aument, Collector; Joseph Golder, Justice of the Peace.

SUPERVISORS.

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Jesse Penrose	John G. Manahan 1874
Edward N. Kirk 1856	Samuel G. Harvey 1874
Decins O. Coe	Joseph M. Patterson1875-76
Frederick Sackett 1859	James M. Wallace 1875-76
Samuel S. Patterson 1860	W. A. Sanborn 1877
Daniel Richards	W. C. Robinson
Marcus L. Coe	Chas. C. Johnson 1878
Nelson Mason1864	Adam Smith1878
A. A. Terrell	W. A. Sanborn 1879
Decius O. Coe	G. W. Brewer
Joserh M. Patterson 1868	W. A. Sanborn
Joseph M. Patterson 1869-73	R. Smith 1880
Wm. M. Kilgour 1869-73	A. Sanborn

TAMPICO TOWNSHIP.

HIS township lies on the south line of the county, with Bureau County forming its southern boundary. It is exclusively a prairie township, a portion of it being rolling and well drained, while the remainder is flat, and much of it originally covered with water. The big slough, north of the village of Tampico, was for years almost impassable. For a large portion of the year it was covered with water from one to two miles in width. In 1862 the slough was piked, and in 1863-4 the county ditch was dug, draining this land to a considerable extent.

Being prairie land, and much of it covered with water, prevented the early settlement of the township. The first to make this section their home were Hiram Tompkins, John and Nicholas Lutyens, and Jacob Barney, in 1852. A beginning having been made, others came in from time to time: among those denominated as pioneers were Geo. W. Curtis, Aaron S. Miller, Rev. Wm. Gray, Wm. Aldrich, Rufus Aldrich, James Conroy, Daniel Foy, J. C. Aldrich, John W. and T. A. Glassburn, J. P. Badgley and A. M. Smith.

Nicholas Lutyens doubtless erected the first house in 1852, on section 27. John Lutyens located on section 28. They were from the State of New York, but of German descent. John long since moved away, but Nicholas yet resides on the old homestead. See page 705 for sketch and portrait of Mr. Lutyens.

Hiram Tompkins was also from New York. He located on section 33, where he remained until about 1857, when he moved away and his whereabouts are unknown.

Jacob Barney came from Canada and located on section 26. He remained in the township some years and then moved to Sheffield, Bureau Co., Ill., where he has since died.

Geo. W. Curtis came to this township from the Fox River Valley, but was originally from New York. After remaining here some years he moved into Hume Township, where he yet resides.

Aaron S. Miller was from Tompkins Co., N. Y. He yet resides in the county.

Rev. Wm. Gray was a Protestant Methodist minister from Bradford Co., Penn. He yet resides about two miles south of the village.

Daniel Foy was originally from Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., but came to this county from McDonough Co., Ill., locating first in Prophetstown, but moving into Tampico in 1855, and locating on section 29. He was Supervisor several years, and also held the office of Justice of the Peace some years. In 1884 he moved to Kansas.

The Aldriches were from Bradford Co., Pa. William came in 1854, Rufus in 1855, and J. C. in

1856. They are yet excellent citizens. See sketch on page 742.

John W. and T. A. Glassburn were brothers from Ohio. They are yet well-known, enterprising citizens of the township, biographical sketches of whom are given elsewhere in this volume.

The first birth in the township was that of Emma, daughter of Rufus and Mary A. Aldrich, born Oct. 23, 1855.

Mrs. Baker, a daughter of Jacob Barney, died in the summer of 1856, the first in the township.

The first marriage was that of Eleary C. Brown and Susan Gray, in 1857, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Wm. H. Gray, the father of the bride.

In 1866, when there were but few people yet residing here, a school-house was erected in the Aldrich neighborhood, in which Orlando McNickel taught the first term of school. The township was subsequently divided into districts and school-houses were erected at various points. There are now six whole and three joint districts, with seven good school-houses in the township, the estimated value of which are \$8,900. For the year ending June 30, 1884, there were 348 persons of school age, with an enrollment of 264. During the year \$2,672 were paid out to teachers. The highest wages paid was \$70 per month, and the lowest \$22.50. The tax levy was \$2,550. School is held in each district from seven to nine months in the year. The township fund amounts to \$14,480.88.

Rev. Mr. Pinkney, a Methodist Episcopal minister, was the first to preach the gospel in this township. The first services were held in the Aldrich School-house shortly after its erection. Rev. Wm. H. Gray, a Protestant Methodist, came next. There are now three Church organizations, all in the village of Tampico.

Tampico was behind no other in sending her sons forth to fight in the War of the Rebellion. Every call was responded to and its quota promptly filled.

The township in 1870 voted to subscribe for stock in the Grand Trunk Railway, to the amount of \$20,-000. Bonds were issued in March, 1871, and of the amount \$4,000 was to be paid in five years, the remainder in equal installments annually thereafter, the whole to be paid in ten years. The amount was all paid several years ago, and the township is now out of debt.

When the township organization law was adopted Tampico was given its name, but the eastern half was attached to Hopkins and the west half to Prophetstown until such time as it would have a sufficient number of inhabitants to organize a separate government. This was not until 1861. The first election was held April 2, 1861, resulting in the election of the following named: Daniel Foy, Supervisor; E. C. Brown, Clerk; Rufus Aldrich, Assessor; John P. Badgley, Collector; Joseph Rainer, Justice of the Peace.

SUPERVISORS.

Daniel Foy 1861-63	T. M. Wylie
J. C. Aldrich 1864 Daniel Foy 1865	S. W. Sheldon
G. A. Stilson 1866-69	Daniel McMillan 1880
J. C. Aldrich	J. W. White

Village of Tampico.

HEN the Grand Trunk, now the Mendota Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, was surveyed through the township, it was decided to locate a station upon the farm of John W. Glassburn. The first building erected on the site of the present village after the station was determined on, was that of S. B. Winter, in the fall of 1870. This building was used by him as a store and dwelling. The second was that of Levi Renner, and used by him as a saloon. Fisher, Thompson & Bryant, during the same fall, erected scales, put up an office and built cribs for storing corn until the railroad should be completed. Tampico thus had its beginning.

The railroad was completed in the spring of 1871, and few towns grew more rapidly than Tampico. Almost every line of business was soon represented, and a bright future for the village seemed assured. While the first business interests were being secured, in the spring of 1871, a fire occurred, destroying the hotel of Maurice Fitzgerald, which then stood where the building of the Tampico Bank now stands, and the store of J. H. Cain, entailing a loss of over \$5,000. Mr. Fitzgerald at once commenced the

erection of the present Tampico House, and soon had it ready for the reception of guests.

But this was not the only fire. On the 5th of January, 1874, the second fire occurred, destroying property to the amount of \$35,000, including the general merchandise stores of James Conroy and E. W. High, the grocery store and dwelling of P. Burke, and the store building of A. W. Bastian, occupied by Case & Davis, clothiers.

On the night of Saturday, June 6, 1874, the village was visited by a most destructive tornado, totally destroying 21 buildings, severely injuring a number of persons, and causing a loss of many thousands of dollars. During the day there were indications of a storm approaching, though nothing serious was anticipated. About half-past ten o'clock p. m., some who had not retired noticed the rising of the wind and endeavored to prepare for it. The wind at this time was from the southwest, and increased in velocity until about 11 o'clock, when a heavy black cloud was seen coming from an opposite direction. Within ten minutes the two clouds met just above the devoted village, and in their contact hurled down to the earth a terrible current, striking the village on the western side, sweeping through it, utterly ruining everything found in its path, and then rebounding into the air. The whole destruction was done in an instant. In the track of the storm, half a mile long by 40 rods wide, 21 buildings were totally destroyed and 20 others badly injured, and, at the highest estimate, the storm did not extend over a minute of time. The greater number of the buildings destroyed were dwellinghouses, and that so many were destroyed and no lives lost, seems almost miraculous.

In the house of Mr. Banes were six persons, two being in the upper story. These escaped without injury. Mrs. Banes had a limb broken, and one of her daughters had her face badly bruised. Mr. Banes and another daughter received slight bruises. They were blown out of the house they occupied, and covered with the debris of another building.

In the house of Mr. Dow were 11 persons, all of whom escaped uninjured. A little child of Mr. Dow's was buried in the ruins, and was not found for half an hour after the storm, when its cries revealed its position. A pump on the side of his house was left standing, the house being blown over the top of it. Mr. Gates' house was completely demolished. In it were eight persons. Mrs. Gates was found some 50 feet from the house, with a fractured shoulder. Mr. Gates was buried in the ruins of the house, but was little injured. Two of his children were buried in the ruins and two were blown some distance away, but escaped uninjured !

A wagon shop containing three carriages and several hundred dollars' worth of stock, was blown away, not a vestige of it remaining, and little of the stock was ever recovered.

The Methodist Church was lifted from its foundations and utterly destroyed, everything in and about it being torn into kindling wood, yet within six rods of where it stood not enough could be collected to build a fire. Four rods to the north of it there was no disturbance, not even the lightest thing being moved from its place.

The two elevators were entirely destroyed. The sills of the larger one, 12 inches in diameter, were torn into splinters. In this elevator were two horses, one of which was buried in the ruins, yet when extricated not a bruise could be found on it!

Of the depot building, one-half was taken, the other left. The storm cut it in two almost as well as a carpenter would have done it!

A $_2 x_4$ scantling was blown through a window of Mr. Glassburn's residence, through the head of a bed on which his two children were sleeping, and into the partition on the opposite side of the room. The children were not injured !

Among others injured, Mrs. Piersall was badly bruised; Mr. O'Conner, hurt by flying timber; Luther Piersall, bruised; many others were slightly hurt. The storm was a terrible one, indeed, and those witnessing it will have a distinct recollection of it till their dying hour.

A committee, consisting of E. W. High, A. Smith, T. M. Wylie, J. S. Kimball and William Camper, was appointed to receive aid for the sufferers. The response to their appeals was promptly made by the citizens of the county, and soon store buildings and dwelling-houses were erected, and all signs of the terrible tornado disappeared.

But the village was not yet left to continue uninterruptedly its career. On the 17th of May, 1876, another fire occurred, which was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. Six buildings were destroyed. One was James Conroy's store and dwelling; loss,

\$2,000. Nelson Mason's store; loss, \$6,600. Peter Burke's store; loss, \$3,600. George Dee's store building; loss, \$2,500. E. W. High, merchandise in Dee's building; loss, \$6,000. John Price, store and dwelling; loss, \$2,300. Case & Adams, billiard hall; loss, \$1,500. Total, \$23,500.

The postoffice was established here in 1871, J. S. Kimball being the first Postmaster. He was succeeded in a short time by S. B. Winters. The latter was succeeded in turn by J. W. Mosshart, Albert Berry and F. H. Richardson, the incumbent. Mr. Richardson has been Postmaster now for about eight years, and has given satisfaction to the patrons of the office.

Tampico was incorporated as a village in 1875, its first election being held Feb. 26. D. McMillan, E. W. High, Alfred Smith, J. W. Glassburn, J. H. Cain and H. L. Denison were elected Trustees. The present officers are: Board of Trustees—President, G. A. Stilson; Trustees—Geo. Forward, Frank M. Palmer, W. H. Harrison, Fred W. Smith, Joseph Pinkley; Clerk, Herman Sheldon; Treasurer, A. E. Jacobs; Attorney J. W. White; Street Commissioner, H. Cummings; Constable, T. A. Sanders; Police Magistrate, T. Hogue; Pound Master, Geo. Breckinridge; School Directors—Alf. Smith, J. F. Leonard and Charles R. Aldrich.

Storms and fires could not destroy the interest of the citizens of Tampico in the cause of education, and the public schools of the place are the pride of all. The school-house in the district of which the village forms a part, was first built in 1869, one mile south, but when the railroad was built through the place, in 1871, it was removed here. In less than one year the building became too small to accommodate the increased attendance. A room over Geo. Guffey's store was rented and the primary department moved thereto. In 1874 the present school building was erected. It is a two-story frame structure, 32 x 56 feet in size, with a wing for halls and stairway, and with four comfortable school-rooms. The cost of the building was \$4,000. A. W. Bastian. now of the Fulton Journal, was the first Principal in this building, continuing in charge until the spring of 1880. He made an excellent teacher, and under his administration the Tampico school took rank second to none in the county. G. S. Lowe succeeded Mr. Bastian as Principal, and served one

year. Abram Myers then served two years and was succeeded by F. S. Johnson, in the fall of 1883. Mr. Johnson is still the Principal. Few schools have turned out as many teachers as that of Tampico.

CHURCHES.

There are at present three church edifices in the place, with as many Church organizations.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in the village in 1871. Previous to this time meetings were held one mile south, once a fortnight. On removing to the village, meetings were first held in Sheldon's Hall, Rev. L. A. Sanford, of Sterling, officiating. During the fall of 1872, the society erected a house of worship, at a cost of \$1,300. On the 6th of June, 1874, the house was totally destroyed by the great tornado. No regular services were held during the remainder of the year, the pastor being engaged in soliciting aid in rebuilding. The present building was commenced in the fall of 1874 and completed in 1875, at a cost of \$2,500. The church has had a fairly prosperous condition, but has been much weakened in the past two years by removal of many of its members. In 1879 a parsonage was purchased. Rev. J. A. J. Whipple is the present pastor, with T. M. Wylie, J. P. Badgley, L. K. Brainard and A. T. Glassburn, Class-leaders. T. M. Wylie is Superintendent of the Sunday-school.

The St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church was organized in 1875, by a committee of four, consisting of Maurice Fitzgerald, Geo. Dee, Thomas Burden and Peter Burke. They were authorized by Rt. Rev. Bishop Foley to raise subscriptions to build a church. In a short time an amount sufficient for the purpose was secured, \$2,520 of which was raised by a fair held in the village. The church edifice was commenced June 26, 1875, and completed Sept. 18, 1875. Rev. O'Gara Shean was the first pastor of the parish. Rev. R. H. McGuire is now in charge.

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in May, 1874, with a membership of 45 heads of families. In 1875 a house of worship was erected, at a cost of \$2,500. After struggling along for some years, the organization disbanded, the members residing in this neighborhood taking membership with other societies in neighborhog towns.

The Baptist Church was organized in November,

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1877, at which time some 26 persons covenanted together to observe the commandments and ordinances of the Lord. The first Deacons were E. A. Hovey, R. M. Bullock, Samuel Johnson and Alfred Smith. The society rented for five years the Lutheran church building in which to hold its services, but in January, 1880, purchased the same for \$1,200. Rev. H. A. Smith was the first pastor of the Church, serving four years, and being succeeded by Rev. F. M. Smith, who remained until December, 1884. During the winter of 1878-9 a revival was experiencd in which there were 100 conversions and baptisms. A Sunday-school was organized at the same time with the Church. Alfred Smith is the present Superintendent. It has an average attendance of 60. The Church numbers about 100 active members.

SOCIETIES.

The Masons, Good Templars, Woodmen and G. A. R. are represented with lodges, post and camp in this place.

Yorktown Lodge, No. 655, was organized at Yorktown, Bureau Co., Ill., by dispensation of the Grand Master, June 4, 1870, and a charter was granted Oct. 4, of the same year. On the 24th day of July, 1875, the lodge was removed to this place. Here it has a well furnished hall and is meeting with a reasonable degree of success, having a membership of 32. The officers in 1885 are Job E. Greenman, W. M.; J. W. White, S. W.; A. E. Jacobs, J. W.; J. F. Leonard, Treas.; Jesse Van Bibber, Sec.

Tampico Camp, No. 9, Modern Woodmen of America, was instituted June 15, 1883, with ten charter members. E. E. Wheelock was the first Consul, and C. R. Aldrich, Clerk. The camp has been very successful, now having a membership of 32. Since its existence it has lost none by death. E. E. Wheelock is the present Consul, and C. F. Gifford, Clerk.

Tampico Lodge, No. 298, I. O. G. T., was organized April 9, 1884, with 30 charter members. Abram Myers was the first W. C. T.; Lottie Sanders, W. V. T.; Herman Sheldon, W. Sec. The lodge holds its meetings every Tuesday evening, in Masonic Hall. It has a prosperous existence and now numbers 45, with H. E. Brown, W. C. T.; Ellen Denison, W. V. T.; Lizzie Kenley, W. Sec.

Samuel G. Steadman Post, No. 491, G. A. R., was

organized in December, 1884, with 23 charter members. T. M. Wylie was the first Commander; Abram Myers, V. Com.; Joseph Reeves, Adj. The Post now has a membership of 30. Samuel G. Steadman, for whom the Post is named, was a private in Co. D, 75th Ill. Inf., now deceased. He lived in Prophetstown and was highly esteemed by all.

THE PRESS.

The Tampico Tornado was established in the centennial year, the first issue bearing date May 4, 1876. A. D. Hill and Charles F. Gifford were the publishers and proprietors. During the first year the paper was printed at Prophetstown. Mr. Gifford at the expiration of that time became sole proprietor, purchased an outfit and commenced its publication at Tampico. The paper met with good success from its commencement, securing a good paying list of subscribers and being well patronized by the business men of the place. While probably not being able to destroy with its breath like the physical manifestation of the tornado, it is yet a power in the community in which it exists, Mr. Gifford being a born newspaper man.

TAMPICO BANK.

The Tampico Bank was organized May 28, 1882, with John W. Glassburn as President; W. W. Craddock, V. P.; Delos Craddock, Cashier. The present bank building was erected at this time by the company. This was the first regular banking institution, though previous to this time Mr. Glassburn kept an account with a bank in Chicago and accommodated merchants and others with exchange. In January, 1885, A. T. Glassburn purchased the interests of the Craddocks, the bank now being conducted by J. W. Glassburn, President, and A. T. Glassburn, Cashier. A satisfactory business has been done since the establishment of the bank. The Glassburns are pleasant and accommodating men and the bank is regarded as a safe institution.

CEMETERY.

The Tampico Cemetery Association was organized in 1883. Land was purchased a few rods north cf the village and a cemetery laid out, which is rapidly being improved by planting evergreen trees, flowers and shrubs. Previous to this time, the remains of those who died in the village were interred in the burying-ground one mile south.

UNION GROVE TOWNSHIP.

NION GROVE Township, under the original division of the county, formed a part of Union Grove Precinct. This precinct was known abroad before much of the territory that now forms Whiteside County was settled. Pursuant to a public notice, the citizens of this township met on the 6th day of April, 1852, at the residence of John A. Robertson, in the village of Unionville, to organize under the new township laws. Stephen Jeffers was appointed Moderator, and J. N. Vennum, Clerk. After the polls were opened the citizens' proceeded to cast their votes, the result of which was the election of W. C. Snyder for Supervisor; A. P. Young, Clerk; Benj. Burns, Assessor; Collector, Allen Graves; Overseer of the Poor, Jacob Baker; Commissioners of the Highway, John A. Robertson, Edwin Vennum and Stephen Jeffers; Constables, A. A. Richmond and J. N. Vennum; Justices of the Peace, D. B. Young and Reed Wilber.

The first settler in the territory now embraced by Union Grove Township was Joshua T. Atkinson, who was born in Massachusetts in 1810. He first came to Whiteside County in the fall of 1834, settling in Prophetstown, and occupying a cabin with J. W. Stakes. The following spring he and Stakes made claims in what was then Union Grove Precinct, on both sides of Rock Creek, and commenced their improvements. These claims were made in what is now Union Grove and Mount Pleasant Townships, and were situated in the northern portions. They afterwards, divided their interests, Atkinson taking the west side and Stakes the east. He had put up a cabin, which was the first built in the township. It was located where Unionville now is, sections I and 12. Along in the spring (1836) Daniel B. Young came in. He was born Sept. 16, 1800, in New Jersey. He went from there to Ohio, and from Ohio he came to Union Grove. He remained for a while, looking around, and finally purchased Mr. Atkinson's claim on section 1, which consisted of 640 acres of land with improvements. After making some further preparations, he returned to Ohio for his family. In the fall he came back, bringing his family, and settled down on his purchase. The following

year he planted the first crop of corn, wheat and potatoes.

Mr. Young married Betsey Jackson in 1824. They came to Union Grove with seven children. Five children were born to them in Union Grove. All are living except two, Tryphena and Abigail. Mrs. Young died Jan. 13, 1872. Mr. Young sold his farm to H. M. Teller, and is now living in Morrison.

John Richards and family came in 1836, locating on section 34. He came around the lakes. The vessel in which they took passage was wrecked and they lost all their money and most of their goods, and came very nearly being drowned. Mr. Richards died several years ago, but his wife is still living.

Benj. Burns and John A. Robertson came in 1837 and commenced the erection of a saw-mill on the ground now occupied by William Annan's flouring mill. This mill was of great assistance to the early settlers in furnishing them with lumber to build their houses, and for other purposes. Henry Ustick, Elisha Hubbart, John A. King, John Kent and M. L. Atkinson came in and made claims in 1838. Henry Boyer settled on the Mt. Pleasant site in 1836, where he lived until 1840, when he moved to Union Grove. The start having been made, the settlement increased quite rapidly.

The first school taught in the township was by Miss Mary Jeffers, in the summer of 1838, in a log cabin owned by Henry Boyer. Miss Jeffers was afterwards married to John Kent, which was the first wedding in the township. The first death was that of James Heaton, son of William Heaton, who lived in Mt. Pleasant Township. He died in 1840, and was buried in the woods in the Heaton ueighborhood. The body was afterwards removed to the Heaton burying-ground.

Mrs. Phoebe Vennum, one of the early settlers here, is still living, residing with her son Edward, who is now quite an old man. She was 101 years old on the 23d of June last. She is in reasonably good health, bright and active, and gives promise of remaining with her friends many years longer. Mrs. Vennum remembers very well when George Washington was President of the United States, and the political events following in the eighteenth century. The War of 1812 is a new event to her. She has witnessed during her life a nation's birth and growth, a growth which places it ahead of all the nations of the earth; and one for grandeur and great achiev-

ments is unparalleled in the history of the world. For personal sketch and portrait of Mrs. Vennum, see page 386.

The good people of Union Grove were early supplied with religious services, from mission preachers and others, but its religious history is so intimately connected with that of Mt. Pleasant Township, it has been thought best to include it with the latter.

About three-fourths of the land in this township is good; the balance is composed of swamps and bluffs. This is the portion taken in by the Cat-tail. The latter runs from the Mississippi to Rock River. About inidway between these streams the ground is high and the water runs each way to the two rivers. The center or high point is in Union Grove Township. Some of this land has been reclaimed, which makes excellent meadows. In this Cat-tail, or slough, lie large deposits of peat, which is said to be of a good quality. Geologists claim that over this part of the country at one time rested a body of water. The people along the borders of this bed, or slough, have used this peat for fuel, and say that it burns well. Several efforts have been made to convert these deposits of peat into marketable shape, but so far they have not been attended with success. Some portions of the township is undulating, and in others there are broad prairie fields. The soil, generally, is clay loam, and very productive. It is watered by Rock Creek and its tributaries, the Cat-tail and several brooks. Along these streams there is a liberal growth of timber.

The township is well improved, having good roads, many beautiful farms, and fine dwellings. Some attention is being paid to fine stock. Elias Williams & Son, who live on section 8, are breeding Shorthorn Durhams. James Willson, on section 16, has an imported Holstein, and is breeding grades. On section 21 T. R. King has a good creamery, where he makes during the season about 1,000 pounds of butter daily.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad completed its track through the township in October, 1855.

Unionville, now a pretty little hamlet for dwellings, located on section 12, was once quite a business town,—so much so, that it was platted, in 1841. There were here mills, shops, stores, churches, a postoffice, etc., and the citizens looked forward to the time when their town would assume the proportions of a city; but on an unlucky day a railroad line came through and made its station across the creek in Mt. Pleasant Township. A town sprang up, known since to the world as Morrison, and Unionville was doomed. Many of the people moved over, and all the business houses were transferred, and the churches soon followed.

Unionville Mills is owned by William Annan, Jr. It has four run of stone, with two sets of rollers, and a capacity of 75 barrels of flour per day of 24 hours. It is water wheel, with three turbine wheels, and located on the bank of Rock Creek. The building is a good, solid stone structure, and is one of the old landmarks of Unionville. It was built in 1860, by William Annan, Sr., and John A. Robertson. There was formerly a saw-mill on this site.

Unionville has a fine school, which is taught by S. A. Maxwell. The town hall and the school building is combined, and was erected at a cost of \$2,000. It is one lot west of the old school-house site.

Union Grove was the home of the late Hon. Robert E. Logan, Member of the Legislature, who died at his post in the Capitol at Springfield, Feb. 26, 1885. He had a farm on section 15, which he had cultivated for many years. He was for several years Supervisor of Union Grove Township, and a prominent and honored citizen. (See page 358.)

Union Grove had a population in 1880, according to the census, of 1,091. It has gained but little since that time.

SUPERVISORS.

W. C. Snyd John Kent

C. J. Goodw Daniel B. V

J. T. Atkin William Ant

E. V. Latha:

	U.C. E.Hann
er 1852-4	H. C. Fellows
	G. L. Hough
/in1856-7	A. M. Teller
oung 1858	G. L. Hough
son 1850-64	J. C. A. Bennett
nan	Robert E. Logan
m1866-7	Samuel R. Hall

...1868

.. 1870

.1871

.. 1872-

...1875-8

USTICK TOWNSHIP.

HE territory that is now embraced by this township originally belonged to Union and Albany Precincts, and subsequently the whole was attached to Fulton Precinct, and so remained until the township system was adopted. Notice having been given that there would be an election on the sixth day of April, 1852,

for the purpose of forming a township under the organization act, the citizens of this territory accordingly assembled together at the Franklin Schoolhouse, in what is now School District No. 2, to perfect said organization. Henry Ustick was chosen Moderator, and A. M. Abbott Clerk. A committee of five were appointed to draft by-laws—Benjamin Abbott, S. W. Goff, Oliver Baker, Reuben Baker and Joseph Hollinshead. One of the by-laws—the first —was that the township should be known as Hemlo.

There were 26 votes cast at this election, with the following result: John McKenzie was chosen for Supervisor; A. M. Abbott, Clerk; Henry Ustick, Assessor; Ira E. Baker, Collector, and Jesse O. Johnson, Overseer of the Poor; Hiram Ingham and Reuben Baker were elected as Commissioners of the Highway; N. M. T. Ustick and Ira E. Baker, Constables; and Henry Ustick and Oliver Baker, Justices of the Peace.

Ustick Township is quite diversified in its topography, having extensive plains, high bluffs and undulating surfaces. It has a fine growth of young timber, with many old forest groves. It is liberally watered by the Otter and numerous small creeks.

The soil is a clay loam, underlaid with sand. On the ridges there is a good deal of sand. It drains and works well, and is very productive.

This township was not settled as early as some of the others. W. Y. Ives was the first pioneer to come in and enter a claim, which was in June, 1837. He located on section 19. Had the elements been in his favor he would have taken possession of a piece of Uncle Sam's dominions a year earlier. He left New Haven, Conn., in the spring of 1836, with the intention of going around the lakes to Illinois, but was wrecked on Lake Erie. After repeated efforts to complete his journey, he arrived as far as It then being pretty late in the season, he Detroit. turned his back on the "Great West" and returned to New Haven. The next spring he took a different route, coming to Pittsburg, thence down the Ohio River, and up the Mississippi to Albany, where he staid two months, and then went into Ustick. Soon after his arrival he put up a log cabin, which was the first house built in Ustick Township. He broke his ground and put in a crop the same year, which was the first in the township. Ives was a great hunter, and used to travel far and wide in his hunting expe-

ditions. Soon after Mr. Ives located his claim, Edward Corbin came in and made a claim adjoining. He did not work his claim long, but sold out to Mr. Ives. Ives is now living at Fulton, and is in his 75th year. (See page 241.) During the latter part of 1837 Amos Short and Edward Ralph came in from Indiana. Mr. Short located on section 18. He afterwards emigrated to Oregon, and was drowned in the Columbia River. Henry Bond, Allen and Louis Graves, Henry Cone and Jesse Johnson, from New York, came in 1838. The Graveses, Bond and Cone located on section 18, and Johnson on section 8. The following year added quite a large number to the pioneer list, and each succeeding year increased the population. Louis and Allen Graves, Henry Bond and Jesse Johnson are all dead.

The first birth in the township was that of Rosetta, daughter of Thomas and Louise (Ingham) Patrick, in 1840. Rosetta's parents were the first couple married in the township, which event occurred in the spring of 1839.

Amos Short's little child fell into a deep spring near his house and was drowned, which was the first death occurring in the township.

Miss Armenia Ingham has the credit of opening the first school, which was in the summer of 1841. There was no school buildings then, and no surplus room of any other kind. Mr. Short, however, had a log cabin, above which was an attic, and here a school-room was improvised, and the ambitious Armenia presided over her little charge. As years passed by they improved on this system, and a stone school-house was erected on seccion 8, and afterwards located as District No. 1. This was in 1844, and Sarah Jenks was employed as the teacher.

At a meeting of some of the citizens of Ustick, at Fulton, for the purpose of petitioning the general Government for a mail route and a postoffice, the question came up about the name to be given to the office. Finally they decided to put some letters in a hat, and then draw them out. This was done, and the letters, as they were drawn out, spelled the name of "Hemlo." This petition was granted, and a route was established, running from Sterling to Fulton. A. M. Abbott was appointed Postmaster, and the office located at his house, which was on section 32. Mr. Abbott's appointment dated Nov. 19, 1850, and he was the first postmaster of the township. It

was known as the Hemlo postoffice. After the Northwestern Railroad came through, the mail was brought only from Fulton up to Hemlo.

The name of Ustick was given to the township upon its organization, against the wishes of most of the citizens. It was named after Henry Ustick, who came to the township in 1845, settling on section 34. The people did not like the name, and petitioned the County Commissioners to have it changed to that of Hemlo, but their wishes were not respected. They then petitioned the Legislature, but with like re-The office was removed from Hemlo to Clifsult. ton in 1858, and Mrs. Francis Martin was appointed to the place. It was abolished a few years later, upon the establishment of an office at Union Grove. Ustick has no town within her borders for a market, or trading purposes, and the people either go to Fulton or Morrison to sell their products and do their trading.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad crosses the southwest corner of the township, entering on section 33, running up into section 29, and deflecting southward again, passes out along the lower line of section 30.

The school section (16) was regarded by the citizens as of little value, and efforts were made with the General Land Office, at Washington, to assign a more available section, so that it could be sold and a respectable fund raised for school purposes; but the request was not listened to. Mr. Ives proposed to buy it at one time for a deer park, and offered as high as \$Soo for it. This proposition was not accepted. It was finally sold for \$2,600, and the money was appropriated for school purposes.

The people have given especial attention to their public highways, and the result of this has been that they have now good roads throughout their township.

The citizens of Ustick showed great patriotism during the War of the Rebellion. All the ablebodied men of the township turned out to save the Union. In this they deserve great credit. There were not at the close of the war half a dozen men liable to duty.

The massacre of the Oatman family, who lived in Ustick, deserves a special mention in this work. Roys Oatman came from Hancock County, Ill., with his wife and children in 1842, and located in

Ustick Township, on section 32. He remained here cultivating his farm until 1849, when, getting the California fever, he sold his farm to Henry Bond, and commenced his preparations for the new Eldorado. Having completed his preparations, he moved out one April morning, in 1850, with his family, consisting of a wife and seven children, three boys and four girls. His outfit consisted of three wagons, three yokes of oxen and two spans of horses. These wagons contained household goods, clothing and provisions. They joined other emigrant trains on the way and traveled with them for some days, when, having better teams, they went on ahead, leaving the others behind. They journeyed on very pleasantly until they passed into the Territory of Arizona,-the Indian country,-where they became subjected to constant annoyances. The first of these was the want of feed for their teams. Soon the Indians began pestering them, stealing their horses or cattle, goods, and their provisions. At last they reached a long hill, about 150 miles from Fort Yuma, and stopped for a short rest. They were reduced now to one yoke of oxen and a wagon. The oxen were mere skeletons, and were nearly worn out and starved. They had unloaded the wagon preparatory to carrying the goods up the hill, leaving the oxen to haul up the empty wagon. At this juncture, Dr. John Le Conte, a scientist and geologist, came upon the party. He was traveling to California with an attendant, each mounted on a horse. The Dr. tarried for a while, talking with Mr. Oatman and family, and before he left was fully apprised of their perilous condition. Mr. Oatman urged him to hurry on to Fort Yuma and send troops back to his rescue. Dr. Le Conte promised to do this, and immediately started forward. Arriving at the fort he made known the condition of the Oatman family, and their eminent danger of being at any moment murdered by the Indians. Gen. Samuel P. Heintzelman, who was then in command of the fort, immediately sent out a force for their rescue. The troops on their way came upon the massacred party but a few miles west of the hill where Le Conte had parted from them! The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Oatman and four of their children lay about on the ground in a fearfully mutilated condition. The fate of the other three remained a mystery. A grave was dug by the soldiers large enough to receive all the

WHITESIDE COUNTY.

WHITESIDE COUNTY.

bodies, victims to the rapacity of the savages, into which they were deposited and covered up. This done, the troops returned to the fort.

The boy, Lorenzo, aged 14 years, who had been left as dead by the savages, recovered sufficiently to walk, and, taking the road his fated parents had so recently passed over, soon came upon the emigrants they had left in the rear. They took up the poor orphan boy, and carried him through with them to California.

The Indians committing the massacre were the Apaches. They carried Olive and Mary Ann, aged respectively twelve and seven years, off with them, and afterwards sold them to the Mohaves and Yumas, who made slaves of them. After being two years in captivity Mary Ann died of starvation. Olive was rescued in 1856, by the late Gen. Saml. P. Heintzelman, who was then in command of Fort Yuma. A Yuma Indian coming into the fort reported that there were two white girls with the Mohave tribe. Steps were at once taken to get them. Trusted officers were sent to the Mohave tribe. It was discovered that only one white girl was with them, and this was poor Olive Oatman, her sister Mary having died, as before stated. Her freedom was obtained from the Indians by giving in exchange ponies, and she was taken into the fort. It was many days before she could speak the English language. Her mother tongue, however, in time came back to her. She then gave a full account of her sad captivity, the fate of her sister, and the massacre, the horrible impressions of which had never been erased from her mind. She had fortunately fell into the hands of the chief, who adopted her as his daughter. She was never molested, but retained her chastity during her long captivity, though she was made to work. She remained in California a year going to school, when she returned to the States. In 1860 she was married to John B. Fairchild. They moved to Sherman, Texas, where they are still living. Olive was a niece of A. M. Abbott, of Ustick. She had been tattooed after the manner of the Indians, and still carries the marks on her chin.

There are first-class country schools in Ustick.

The Franklin School has an average attendance of 35 pupils.

The Presbyterians have a society at Spring Valley, where they have a neat little church. This was organized in 1860, by Rev. A. H. Lackey. There were at the organization some twenty members. They worshiped in a school-house until they completed their building, which was in 1866, at a cost of over \$2,000. The ministers serving this Church are Revs. J. B. McClure, A. Keigwin, A. H. Lackey, A. W. Colver, A. W. Hanna, W. D. Lummis, and F. J. Prichert.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—A meeting was held by the members belonging to the Methodist Church at the Franklin School-house March 5, 1871. John O. Odlin was made chairman, and John Lawton clerk. It was moved and carried that they organize a society, and that it be called the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was also decided to erect a church building, and a site was selected adjoining and south of the school grounds. The building was completed, and dedicated in August, 1872. It is a very neat, substantial building, costing \$1,800.

About half a mile distant from the Franklin Church is the Franklin Cemetery, which belongs to this society. It is a very pretty little cemetery, and beautifully located; and what is worthier still, well taken care of. Ustick is a pleasing township to look at. It is dotted all over with grand and beautiful farms, which are well fenced and skillfully cultivated. The farm buildings are good, the dwellings first-class, many of them having been constructed with artistic skill.

The census of 1880 showed a population of 1,066, and it is estimated that there has been an increase since that time of about 150 souls.

SUPERVISORS.

John McKinzie	\$1852-53
A. M. lves	.1854
A. M. Ahbott	1855
John A. Crouch	.1856
Oliver Baker	1857-59
Warren Boud	.1860
A. M. Abbott	.1861
Meril Meade	. 1862
Oliver Baker	.1863-66
Warren Bond	1867-68

ty of Sterling.

EW cities in the West present more natural advantages than Sterling. Situated upon the north side of Rock River, it extends along its banks over two miles and back from the river from one-half to threefourths of a mile. The land is high enough above the river bank to prevent it being overflowed, even in high water.

In June, 1834, Hezekiah Brink made a settlement on the southeast quarter of section 22, and commenced its improvement.

Hishouse, constructed of logs and rifted lumber, stood upon what is now block 34. At this time he had probably no thought that around him would spring up a thriving city, with manufactories affording employment to hundreds of men and a mercantile trade second to no city of its size in the State.

In the spring of 1835, William Kirkpatrick made a claim a little west of Mr. Brink's. Mr. Kirkpatrick was then the owner of a mill on Yellow Creek, near Freeport, Stephenson County, and also had a large claim in that vicinity. His claim here was considered made for speculative purposes by the settlers, who were not favorable to "land sharks," as they were called. They made known to him their views and he asked a conference. After several meetings were held Mr. Kirkpatrick entered into bond in the sum of \$1,000, by which he agreed to lay out a town at the Rapids of Rock River within one year. The bond was made and executed Nov. 16, 1835, to Isaac H. Albertson, Simeon M. Coe, Wyatt Cantrell, Solomon Whitman, Ward Storer, Nathaniel Morehouse, John J. Albertson, Harvey Morgan and John Simonson. The conditions of the bond were duly complied with by Mr. Kirkpatrick, and the prospective village given the name of Chatham.

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In 1837, it was found that the original survey made by Joseph Crawford was incorrect, and therefore a re-survey was made by Charles R. Rood. About 500 lots were platted. The village of Chatham was bounded on the east by the street now known as Cherry Street in the city of Sterling, on the north by the city limits, and the west by what is now A Street, and on the south by the river.

In the meantime Hezekiah Brink determined to lay out a village upon his claim, and says he had the survey and platting done before Mr. Kirkpatrick had that of Chatham.

On the 15th day of May, 1836, the steamer Pioneer, Capt. D. S. Harris, came up the Rock River, and with the aid of the settlers and their oxen succeeded in getting over the rapids, effecting a landing near the residence of Mr. Brink. The steamer was loaded with groceries and provisions, which were disposed of to the settlers, Mr. Brink taking the greater portion in payment for a part of his claim, which he deeded to Capt. Harris, it being understood between them that jointly they would lay out a town. Accordingly, a few months after, Israel Mitchell, of Jo Daviess County, made a survey and platted a v,llage, to which was given the name Harrisburg, in honor of Capt. Harris.

A meeting was held on the boat, while it was being taken over the rapids, and it was decided to petition the Postoffice Department to establish here a postoffice, under the name of Rock River Rapids, with Hezekiah Brink as Postmaster. The

Department granted the request, but Mr. Brink declined to accept, and it was not until the following year that the office was established.

With the stock of goods purchased of Capt. Harris, Mr. Brink opened the first store in the new town. In the summer of 1837 he formed a partnership with Elijah Worthington, and under the firm name of Brink & Worthington continued the business, adding dry goods and notions, purchasing the stock of a dealer at Sugar Grove, in Lee County. The firm of Brink & Worthington continued in business until 1839, when they closed out. Theodore and Elijah Winn were the next merchants in Harrisburg. They continued in business but a short time, Brownshields & Fuller were the next to engage here in business.

While these events were transpiring in Harrisburg the proprietors of the rival village of Chatham were not idle and were using every exertion to build up that place. In the winter of 1836-7, Mason & Barnett opened a general stock of merchandise, the first general stock in Whiteside County. Several dwelling houses were erected, and the "future great" of Whiteside County started on its way rejoicing.

Between the two villages was a space of ground which was known as neutral territory. When the organization of the country had been determined upon, the villages of Chatham and Harrisburg were each anxious to secure the county seat. Being rivals. neither would be willing the other should have it; so they determined to make common cause. The neutral ground was surveyed and platted, thus uniting the two towns, and after much discussion the name of Sterling was adopted. The choice of a name was left to Hezekiah Brink and E. B. Worthington, representing Harrisburg, and Nelson Mason and Hugh Wallace, representing Chatham. Not being able readily to agree on a name, it was determined to throw up a copper, the winning party to bestow the name, and also to have the county buildings placed upon that side of Broadway which they represented. Mason and Wallace won, the latter naming the town in honor of an old friend, Col. Sterling, of Pennsylvania. At the election held in 1839, for the location of the county seat, it was finally determined that Sterling had a majority of the votes, and the coveted prize was secured, and the county buildings were in due time erected, upon block 57, west of Broadway.

For a detailed history of the county-seat contests which followed, Sterling finally losing the prize, the reader's attention is called to page 815.

Notwithstanding the two towns had united, the rivalry between the upper and lower towns, as the two extremes were called, continued to exist, and every effort was made by the friends of either to build up their respective sections, even if done at the expense of the other. This rivalry retarded the growth of Sterling materially, and it has been but a few years since the contest was abandoned, the lower town, by reason of securing the railroad depots, water power and manufactories, being victorious.

Until the completion of this railroad, in r855, the growth of Sterling was very slow, many of the surrounding towns, like Dixon, Fulton and Albany, being far more prosperous and with apparently a much brighter career before them. But the advent of the railroad infused new life into the business men and capitalists of the place, and from the moment the sound of the steam whistle was heard till the present time, Sterling has had a steady, sterling growth.

The railroad was completed to this place in June, 1855, and the dam soon afterwards completed. Manufactories in due time began to be built, palatial stores and elegant dwelling-houses erected, and, as has been said, few cities of its size present more attractions to the stranger, as well as the citizens of the place, as Sterling.

INCORPORATION.

Sterling was incorporated as a city under a special charter, granted by the General Assembly, and approved Feb. 16, 1857. Previous to this time, it had been an unincorporated village. The first election under the charter was held in April, and the first meeting of the new council was held April 23, 1857. An adjourned meeting was held on the 25th, when L. King Hawthorne was elected City Clerk; Edward N. Kirk, City Attorney; Winfield S. Wilkinson, City Surveyor. The first ordinance was passed and approved by the Mayor May 2, 1857, and related to the duties and salary of the City Surveyor. The following named have served the city in the office of Mayor: Lorenzo Hapgood, 1857-59; Nelson Maxson, 1860; John L. Price, 1861; Nelson Maxson, 1862; Fred Sackett, 1863; Samuel S. Patterson, 1864; Nelson Maxson, 1865; Thomas A. Galt, 1866; Benjamin C. Coblenz, 1867-68; C. D. Sanford, 1869;

John G. Manahan, 1870-72; Wm. H. Bennett, 1873; Joshua V. McKinney, 1874; B. C. Church, 1875-76; Joseph M. Patterson, 1877.

POSTOFFICE.

As early as 1836 an attempt was made to establish here a postoffice, with Hezekiah Brink as Postmaster, but that gentleman refused the proffered honor. In 1837 John D. Barnett received the appointment of Postmaster, and the Rock River postoffice was established here. The postoffice was kept in Mason & Barnett's store, a small frame building standing on the river bank, in what was then the village of Chatham. Mr. Barnett was Posrmaster about one year, when Daniel D. Guiles received the appointment and moved the office to Harrisburg, keeping it in a frame building south of the present Lincoln Park. In 1841 E. B. Worthington was appointed Postmaster, keeping the office at his house, on Main street, in Harrisburg. Subsequently he purchased some lots lying between the two villages, where he built a house and moved the postoffice into it. This was satisfactory to the citizens of both villages, and Mr. Worthington was permitted to retain the office for about 12 years. He was succeeded by Bradley Nichols, who removed the office to a building on the north side of Third Street, but west of Broadway.

Joseph Hutchinson was the next Postmaster. He was a strong Democrat, an adherent of Buchanan, and received his appointment from that gentleman. The citizens of the place were not consulted in the matter and were angry; and their anger was increased when Mr. Hutchinson removed the office to his store, known as the "stone front," situated on Third Street. This was then some distance west of the business portion of the town. The excitement that followed was great and did not easily subside, but grew in intensity until it got so hot that some of the dissatisfied in the upper part of Sterling, together with sympathizers from the country, would not mail or receive letters at the Sterling postoffice, but sent them to Nelson or Como. One day, after a heavy fall of rain, and when the streets were a sea of mud, almost without bottom, about 50 of the citizens of the upper town, including some from the country, headed by merchants, lawyers and doctors, rolled up their trousers, arranging them to carry as much mud as would naturally deposit itself in the

roll, started for their mail through the middle of the street. Arriving at Hutchinson's store, where the office was kept, they must pull down their trousers, of course, and stamp off the mud. Being somewhat noisy and demonstrative in that performance, L. D. Crandall, who was then Sheriff, was suddenly impressed with the idea that it was his duty to command the peace. Climbing upon the counter for that purpose, he left his deposit of real estate greativ to the detriment of the dry goods there on sale. The office was soon after moved a little farther up town. L. King Hawthorne was Hutchinson's successor, receiving his appointment from Abraham Lincoln. He served until his death, about three years after. Mrs. E. J. B. Bushnell was next appointed. Her petition was presented to Lincoln by E. B. Washburne. After reading it, and examining the accompanying documents, Mr. Lincoln entered upon it the following endorsement: "Mr. Washburne has presented to me the papers in this case. Finding Mrs. Bushnell as well recommended as any other, and she being the widow of a soldier who fell in battle for the union, let her be appointed." Mrs. Bushnell held the office about eight years, when she resigned to be united in marriage with Major M. S. Henry. Under the administration of Mrs. Bushnell, the office was removed to No. 90 Mulberry Street, between Second and Third Streets. Mrs. Electa E. Smith was appointed to succeed Mrs. Bushnell. She served until the present incumbent, Chas. M. Worthington, was appointed. The office was removed to the corner of Fourth and Locust Streets, where it yet remains in a neatly furnished room.

RELIGIOUS.

The various religious denominations are well represented in this city, some of which have handsome church edifices. The first services by a minister of the gospel were held at the house of Hezekiah Brink, in r836, Rev. Barton H. Cartwright, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, officiating. For some years services were held in private houses by such ministers as were passing. When the Court-House was built, the court-room was used for such purposes. The old stone school-house was also used for a time.

Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church.—In 1838 Rev. B. H. Cartwright organized a class of six members, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Hezekiah Brink, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Bush, Mrs. Pratt and Mrs. Geer.

From this small beginning grew the present Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church, which is the parent of the Fourth Street Church. Of the original membership, Hezekiah Brink yet remains to worship with the congregation. The others have passed "over the other side." The Church has had its seasons of prosperity and seasons of adversity, but has continued on its way trying to serve the Master as best it could, and in the old church, erected in 1855, the faithful assemble each Sabbath-day, and in true Methodistic style worship the living God. In 1855 the Church was made a station, previous to which time it had been attached to the Buffalo Grove Circuit. The Church numbers at present 100 members, with Rev. J. S. David as pastor. Wm. Lightcap is the Superintendent of the Sabbath-school, which has an average attendance of 100.

The First Presbyterian Church dates its existence from Nov. 4, 1844, when it was organized by a committee from the Schuyler Presbytery. Ten persons comprised the original membership. John Galt was the first ruling elder, serving until his death in 1866. In 1848 a church edifice was commenced, but not fully completed until 1852. The Church has had a very prosperous existence, and in point of numbers outranks any Protestant Church in the city. In 1884 the erection of a new house of worship was commenced, the finishing touches on which are being done as this history is compiled. The building will be the handsomest one for religious purposes in the city, and will cost, when completed, \$25,000. Rev. N. H. G. Fife is the present pastor. J. G. Manahan is Superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in December, 1854, under the pastoral care of Rev. Wm. Uhl, with a membership of 11, which has been increased to 118. A house of worship was erected in 1856. Rev. E. Brown has been pastor of the Church since 1873. Frederick M. Eyster is Superintendent of the Sabbath-school, which has an average attendance of about 100.

First Baptist Church was organized June 1, 1856, with 11 members. Meetings were first held in the school-room of the Presbyterian church, and then in Crandall's Hall, and subsequently in Boynton's Hall, until the erection of their church edifice. The membership of the Church grew rapidly, and soon a larger building was required; therefore, in 1873, the present building was erected, at a cost of \$20,000. This building is 45 x 82 feet in size. Rev. J. T. Mason was the first regular pastor, beginning his labors in November, 1856, and serving until November, 1883, when he resigned and removed to Montana. Rev. A. J. Brown is the present pastor, and the Church has a membership of 240. A Sunday-school is maintained, with an average attendance of 135, A. S. Todd being the Superintendent.

Congregational Church .- A meeting was held in the Second Ward School-house, April 15, 1857, to consider the question of the organization of a Congregational Church. An adjourned meeting was held at the Boynton House, April 17. At this meeting it was voted unanimously to organize, and on the 21st of June the organization was completed, 30 persons uniting in forming it. The first meetings of the Church were held in the Commercial Hall, and then a room was rented in the Central Block, where services continued to be held until the erection of their church edifice, in the spring of 1864. The congregations increasing, it became necessary to enlarge their house of worship, which was accordingly done in 1870. The Church has occupied a leading position in the community from the beginning. The present membership is 150. Rev. Martin Post is the present pastor. He began his labors in July, 1884. The Sunday-school is under the superintendency of J. K. Chester and has an average attendance of 130. A pipe organ is being constructed, at a cost of \$2,500. The Church is in a flourishing condition.

St. Patrick's Catholic Church.—The parish was organized in 1860, previous to which time it had been connected with Dixon. A church building, together with the priest's residence, was erected in 1865. Rev. Mr. Herbert was the first priest in charge, being succeeded by Rev. J. Daly in June, 1863. Father Daly served for 12 years, and did much in building up the cause in this place. Rev. M. J. Byrnes succeeded Father Daly, and in turn was succeeded by Rev. C. J. O'Callaghan.

Evangelical Association.—This society was organized in 1864. The first pastor was Rev. J. M. Lindlinger. The membership at that time was but small and scattering. A church building was soon afterwards erected, on the corner of Fifth and Pine Streets, at a cost of 33,500. In size it is 36×54 .

WHITESIDE COUNTY.

The membership of the Church is now 55. Rev. H. Moser is the pastor. John Curfurs is Superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has an average attendance of 65.

Grace Church (Episcopal).—The parish was organized in 1864, and a house of worship erected in 1865, at a cost of \$15,000. Previous to this time services were held in Wallace's Hall. Rev. O. B. Thayer was the first rector. The present rector is Rev. A. A. Joss, who has served about four years. The Church has a membership of 70. A Sundayschool is maintained, having an average attendance of 40 scholars. Lorenzo Hapgood is the present Senior Warden; Fayette Dyer, Junior Warden; Wm. A. Sanborn, John Miller, W. H. Bennett, James Ingelson, S. T. Osmer, James McKim, Alfred Sleep, Wm. Davis, Vestrymen.

Fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church.-This Church is an outgrowth of the Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church, and was organized in 1867. Worshipping for a time in Union Hall, they then moved to Wallace Hall, where services were held until 1869, when the basement of their present church edifice was occupied. Two years after, the main audience-room was completed and dedicated to the service of Almighty God. The entire cost of the building was \$16,000. It is located on the corner of Fourth and A Streets. Rev. J. H. Alling was the first pastor. The present pastor is Rev. R. S. Cantine. The Church has had a prosperons career and now numbers 190 members, with a Sunday-school numbering 140, on an average, under the superintendency of J. P. Overholser.

German Catholic Church was originally a part of St. Patrick's, its separation taking place in 1869. The next year a house of worship was erected, costing \$2,000, and in size 24×50 feet. The Church is in a flourishing condition and has in process of erection a new and handsome church edifice, costing \$15,000. It is 55×85 feet in size. There are now 120 families connected with the parish. Rev. H. M. Fegers is the priest in charge. A day school is maintained, with an attendance of 65 to 70 pupils. Swedish Lutheran Church was organized in 1871and erected a house of worship the following year, at a cost of \$3,000. Rev. J. P. Neander is the present pastor. The Church numbers 43 persons.

The Sunday-school has an average attendance of 20

and is under the superintendency of G. A. Anderson.

Reformed Mennonite Church was organized about 20 years ago and has a membership of 75, with John Weaver as the minister. A. B. Spies and H. M. Zendt are the present Deacons. A house of worship was erected in 1867 at a cost of 1,200. Baptism is administered by sprinkling, and none but adults are admitted to the rite.

EDUCATIONAL.

The beginning of the educational work in Sterling dates back to 1838. The first teacher was Mrs. E. B. Worthington. As an inducement for her to open a school the proprietors of Harrisburg gave her a city lot. There were but few pupils in attendance, and the remuneration was not large. Mrs. Worthington relates how that a lady residing some distance from the place, hearing of her intention to start a school, visited her for the purpose of making arrangements for board and instruction of her four children. Mrs. Worthington asked her \$1 per week for each pupil, but it was thought to be too much by the lady, as her children were delicate eaters, and "never had much appetite for breakfast." Among Mrs. Worthington's pupils were Gen. W. M. Kilgour, then a lad of six years, Mrs. John Crawford, George W. Brewer and two sisters, Andrew, John and Esther Bush, Elijah and Helen Worthington, Miss Arathusa Barnett, later Mrs. J. Coe. Norton J. Nichols is said to have been the first male teacher in the place.

The schools of Sterling are a matter of pride with its people. The city is divided into three school districts, and there seems to be a generous rivalry between each. The schools are known as the First, Second and Third Ward Schools, though the wards have nothing to do with the boundaries of the district; but the school-houses, being originally built in each of these districts, they naturally took the name of the ward in which they were located.

The First Ward School District, No. 7, was organized in 1856. A stone house, erected by Hezekiah Brink, was used for school purposes until 1860, when the present building, facing on Spring Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, was erected, at a cost of 3,000. A whole block of ground is owned by the District on which the building is located, affording ample play-ground for the pupils.

The Second Ward School is in District No. 3. The school-house was erected in 1867, at a cost of

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\$65,000, and is one of the best in the State used for public-school purposes. It is of the Grecian style of architecture, combining the Ionic, Doric and Corinthian, the latter being the predominating feature. It is located on Sixth Street, between Walnut and Pine, and, together with its walks and playgrounds, occupies a square. Prof. C. C. Buell was the first Principal in this house, which was occupied April 1, 1867. The first class was graduated in 1873, since which time 120 pupils have received certificates from the institution, many of whom are now occupying responsible positions throughout the West. Of the 14 teachers employed for the year 1885-6, seven are graduates of the school. Alfred Bayliss, now editor of the Sterling Standard, was Principal of the school for ten years, from 1874 to 1884, and to him much credit is due for the efficiency of the school. C. H. Crandall succeeded Mr. Bayliss, and is the present Principal.

The Third Ward School is in District No. 8, which was organized in 1866. The school-house is situated on the block between Fourth and Fifth Streets, E and F Streets being the east and west boundaries. It was erected in 1874, at a cost of \$28,000. The building is three stories in height and 80×82 feet in size. The work done in this school will compare favorably with that of any school in the State.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Sterling Public Library is an institution in which the citizens take a just pride. It was organized April 27, 1878, under the State law, with J. E. McPherran, T. A. Galt, A. Bayliss, R. B. Witmer, G. W. Brewer, W. H. Bennett, R. B. Colcord, B. C. Church and M. H. Kreider as Directors. These gentlemen were all interested in the work, and devoted much time in promoting the interests of the library. Mr. Church and Mr. Kreider have since died. On the organization of the Library Association, the Christian Association made a donation of their books, on condition a free public library should be maintained by the city. Agreeable to the statutes, the City Council each year appropriates from \$1,200 to \$1,500 to maintain the library. In addition to this, the Library Lecture Association have for some years annually raised and donated for library purposes from \$300 to \$500. There are now 3,880 bound volumes in the library, together with a large

number of pamphlets, and unbound magazines and newspapers. In one month of this year there were 2,900 visits made to the library and 2,200 volumes loaned, showing that the library is appreciated by the people. Miss C. E. Bowman was the first librarian. She was succeeded by Miss S. M. Hubbard and Miss Belle Hubbard, the latter having served since 1883. There has never been a book lost from the library, which certainly speaks well for the faithfulness of the librarians. The present Directors are J. E. McPherran, President; A. Bayliss, Secretary; W. H. Bennett, W. W. Davis, Thos. Diller, George S. Tracy, E. W. Edson, E. L. Galt and Walter Stager.

The Christian Church of Sterling is the result of earnest, faithful missionary work. At a meeting of the Sixth District Illinois Christian Missionary Convention, held in Coleta, in May, 1874, the Board of Directors were instructed to select some new point for missionary efforts. Sterling was selected as that point. There were 11 Disciples known to be livinn in that city or vicinity, and it was their earnest desire that the cause should be established in their midst. In the spring of 1875 Knowles Shaw, the evangelist, was engaged to come here, hold a meeting of some days, and organize a Church. A large tent was secured in which to hold the meetings, and on Friday, June 18, Elder Shaw commenced the work. Previous to this time Elder J. J. Moss preached one discourse in the Baptist Church, the first ever delivered by a recognized minister of the Christian Church. As a result of the meeting an organization was effected with 75 members. George W. Nance, R. B. Colcord and J. S. Detweiler were elected elders. A Sunday-school was organized at the same time, with W. F. Eastman as Superintendent. Elder J. N. Smith was called to the pastorate, and began his labors Oct. 3, 1875, and served one year. He was succeeded by J. H. Wright, who remained until September, 1879. The Church was then for a time without a pastor. Previous to this time meetings were held in public halls, the congregation meanwhile anxious to secure a permanent house. In the fall of 1879 Turner Hall was purchased and fitted up for a house of worship; and on Lord's Day, Feb. 1, 1880, it was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, Prof. B. J. Radford preaching the sermon. A protracted meeting immediately followed, George F. Adams doing the preaching. There were 39 addi-

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tions. In May, 1880, M. L. Blaney was called to the pastorate, and served a little over one year. J. H. Wright returned, and served one year, and was succeeded by T. W. Grafton, who remained until the spring of 1885, when W. H. Cannon, the present pastor, was employed. The Church is in a flourishing condition, with a membership of 198 in May, 1885. A Sunday-school is maintained, and is likewise prospering, with an average attendance of 175. The prayer-meetings are well attended, many taking part in the exercises.

The German Lutheran Church was organized in 1874. Rev. F. Luskey was the first pastor. The house of worship was erected in 1881, at a cost of \$800, previous to which time the congregation met in Bethlehem Lutheran Church. There are now 55 families connected with the congregation. Rev. John Merkel is pastor, and also Superintendent of the Sabbath-school. Rev. F. Luskey is now located with the church at Round Grove, in Hopkins Township.

THE PRESS.

The Sterling Gazette.-In July, 1856, the publication of the Sterling Republicant was commenced, William Caffrey being editor and proprietor. In the winter of 1857-8, H. G. Grattan, who had previously purchased the press and materials of the Times, commenced the publication of the Sterling Gazette. The Times referred to was the first paper published at Sterling. It first appeared Dec. 12, 1854. It was edited by Chales Boynton. This paper had a hard struggle for existence, and in 1857 was obliged to suspend. Subsequently the proprietors of the Republican and Gazette united the two papers under the name of Republican and Gazette, continuing as joint proprietors until Mr. Grattan sold his interest to Walter Nimocks, when the firm became Caffrey & Nimocks. The partnership continued but a short time, when Mr. Caffrey became the sole proprietor, and shortly after the name of Republican was dropped, the paper since being continued under its present name-the Sterling Gazette. In 1861 Mr. Caffrey sold out to C. M. Worthington & Co., Mr. Worthington soon becoming sole proprietor, and continuing as such until he sold to George Terwilliger, in September, 1870. Mr. Terwilliger did not long retain control, but sold the establishment back to Mr. Worthington,

In 1873 W. F. Eastman became associated in the publication of the paper, the firm being C. M. Worthington & Co. In March, 1876, Mr. Eastman became sole proprietor, but in July of that year associated with himself in the publication of the paper D. J. Jenne. The partnership of Eastman & Jenne continued until March 12, 1880, when the Sterling *Gazette* Company was organized, with W. F. Eastman President, D. J. Jenne, Treasurer, and W. R. Cobb, Secretary. In September, 1882, C. John was elected President of the company, and W. R. Cobb, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Gazette, from its commencement, has been a growing paper, its growth during the past 12 years being unsurpassed by any newspaper published in a town of Sterling's size. The office at present is one of the best equipped west of Chicago, having three cylinder and three job presses, power paper-cutter, and other material, making it first-class in every respect. Twenty hands are constantly employed in the office. In addition to the newspaper and job office, the company have a complete book-bindery. In 1878 the publication of a small daily was commenced, but it was short-lived.

On the 16th of February, 1882, another attempt was made to establish a daily, and with greater success. It was commenced as a five-column folio, and published the regular Associated Press dispatches. In consequence of a violation of agreement on the part of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the publication of the dispatches were discontinued after a few months, and more attention was given to local news. In June, 1883, on account of pressure on its advertising columns, the paper was enlarged to a seven-column folio, which size and form is yet retained. The daily Gazette is now a permanent fixture, with a circulation of over 1,000 copies per day. The weekly Gazette is a sevencolumn quarto, and has a large circulation. Both the daily and weekly are well edited and interesting papers, worthy of the support received.

The Sterling Standard.—On the 11th day of June, 1868, the first issue of a new seven-column folio, under the name of the *Whiteside Chronicle*, made its appearance, with Theo. H. and Charles M. Mack editors and proprietors. In June, 1870, Theo. H. Mack purchased the interest of his brother, and became sole proprietor. He changed the size and form

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of the paper to a five-column quarto. In January, 1872, he changed the name to the Sterling Standard, giving as a reason that in so doing it brought into more prominence the city in which it was printed. One or two changes were made in its size by Mr. Mack, who continued alone in its publication till October, 1883, when he sold a half interest in the office to J. W. Newcomer. In January, 1884, the size and form was changed from a seven-column folio to a six-column quarto. In June, 1884, Alfred Bayliss purchased the interest of Mr. Mack, the paper being continued by the new firm of Newcomer & Bayliss. A power press has been added by the new firm, and the paper improved. Its circulation has been rapidly increasing, and it now has attained a circulation and influence second to none. Mr. Newcomer is a practical printer, and a newspaper man of experience, while Mr. Bayliss, in editorial harness, works as if he had always been used to the business. In politics the Standard, as in the past, is a fearless advocate of the principles of the Republican party. Mr. Bayliss' biography appears on page 289.

The Sterling Beobachter.—This is the only German newspaper in the county. Its publication was commenced in 1877 by Charles Strock, and continued by him until 1881, when he disposed of the paper to H. Mathey. In February, 1883, Louis Oltmanns became sole editor and proprietor. (See page 285.) The *Beobachter* is an eight-column folio, Democratic in politics, has a good circulation, and a good paying business.

The Sterling Blade.—A. J. Booth, in June, 1881, commenced the publication of the Daily Blade, a four-column folio sheet, independent in politics. In March, 1882, it was enlarged to a six-column folio, and otherwise improved. The paper met with a fair degree of success, but for certain reasons suspended publication in December, 1883. In December, 1884, Mr. Booth revived the paper as a weekly, under the name of the Sterling Blade. It is a six-column quarto, in politics Democratic, and is edited with vim and ability by Mr. Booth.

A special farmers' edition is issued each week and distributed gratuitously to the patrons of the *Blade*. A job office is conducted in connection by Mr. Booth, who is a practical printer of many years' experience. For personal sketch of the editor, see page 328.

SOCIETIES.

The various temperance, secret and benevolent societies are well represented in this city, each having a large membership.

Temperance Societies.—Sterling has a large number of vigorous and efficient temperance workers, and the fight against King Alcohol and his evil influences is made with undaunted bravery and a determination to conquer. There are the following well organized and active temperance societies in Sterling:

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Sterling is the outgrowth of an organization known as the Ladies' Temperance Association, which was organized June 23, 1874. On the 23d of July, 1875, the association adopted its present name. Among those active in its organization were Mrs. Dr. Gordon, Mrs. C. B. Rutlege, Mrs. T. E. Bye, Mrs. J. T. Mason. Meetings were first held in the lectureroom of the Congregational Church, and subsequently in the parlors of some of its members, and in the reading-room on Mulberry Street; also in a room on Third Street, occupied jointly by the Union and the Reform Club. When the Academy of Music was built meetings began to be held in the rooms of the Christian Association, where meetings are still held each Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock. The present officers of the Union are Mrs. E L. Champlin, President; Mrs. R. B. Witmer, Mrs. J. Harpham, Mrs. Wiley, Mrs. Horner and Mrs. Pearl, Vice-Presidents; Miss Lottie B. Le Fever, Recording Secretary; Mrs. S. E. Huff, Corresponding Secretary.

The Prohibition Christian Temperance Union, of Sterling, was organized June 23, 1874, and known as the Ladies' Temperance Association. It changed to its present name July 23, 1875. Its first officers were: President, Mrs. Dr. Gordon; Vice-President, Mrs. C. B. Utley; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. T. E. Bye; Chaplain, Mrs. J. B. Mason. The meetings were first held in the lecture room of the Congregational Church and in the parlors of the different members; later in the reading-room on Mulberry Street; then a room on Third Street was fitted up and used by them and the Ribbon Club for a time. Since the Academy of Music was built, they have used the

Christian Association room. The present officers are: President, Mrs. E. L. Champlin; Vice-President, Mrs. R. B. Witmer; Mrs. J. Harpham, Mrs. Wiley, Mrs. Deacon Horner and Mrs. Pearl; Recording Secretary, Miss Lottie B. LeFever; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. S. E. Huff.

The line of the work now pursued is the juvenile, superintended by Mrs. E. S. Huff, who has charge of the "Band of Earnest Workers," which numbers about 150. Miss Lottie B. LeFever is superintendent of scientific temperance instruction in public schools, whose chief duty is to introduce temperance text-books in the same. Mrs. L. F. Jennings, superintendent of literature. Mrs. E. L. Champlin, superintenpent of newspaper work. She keeps three columns of temperance matter in the city papers. Mrs. Anna Williams is chairman of the relief committee. Large quantities of food, clothing and coal have been given to the poor. Meetings are held every Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Sterling Christian Association was organized in the spring of 1873. Among those who were active in its organization were Revs. Mason, Lipe and Moon, and R. B. Witmer, D. J. Jenne and W. F. Eastman. J. T. Mason was the first President; W. F. Eastman, Secretary; R. B. Witnier, Treasurer. The object of the association was to promote Christian fraternity, union in evangelical labors, and the circulation of good and pure literature. For some time rooms were occupied on Mullberry Street. In 1878 a lease for ten years was secured for the rooms on Locust Street, where the meetings are now held. An old library was donated to the association on its organization, and \$1,000 was subscribed to maintain a free library and reading-room. In 1878 the City Council agreed to maintain a free public library, and the books of the associatian were donated to it. For several years regular services were maintained, and the association took charge of all temperance work in the city. The Good Templar Lodge was organized and fostered by it, as was also the prohibitory movement.

Masonic.—The Masonic fraternity in Sterling occupy a prominent position, having a blue lodge, chapter, council and commandery, with a total membership of 321, and all in fine condition. The order occupies a hall in Ingersoll's Block, which has been fitted up in splendid style, the main lodge room being covered with fine Brussels carpet and the furniture being truly elegant. The waiting rooms and library room are also fitted up nicely.

Rock River Lodge, No. 612, was instituted Nov. 21, 1868. The meetings were for several years held in Boynton's Block; but the lodge-room becoming too small, a removal was made to Hull & Ingersoll's Block. The lodge now numbers 134 members, and is in a flourishing condition. John W. Niles is the present W. M.; H. C. Ward, S. W.; V. S. Ferguson, J. W.; W. A. McCune, Treas.; H. S. Street, Sec.

Sterling Chapter, No. 57, R. A. M., was instituted Oct. 3, 1859, and, like the blue lodge, has had a prosperous existence, numbering at the present time 77 members, and meeting once each month. The officers for 1885 are: S. T. Osmer, M.E.H.P.; J. R. Deyo, E. K.; G. E. Wilson, E. S.; G. B. Kitel Treas.; J. W. Niles, Sec.; Rev. A. A. Joss, Chap.

Rock River Council, No. 33, R. & S. M., was reorganized in 1884, and have now 50 members. Meetings are held once in three months. The principal officers for 1885 was S. T. Osmer, T. I. G. M.; J. W. Niles, D. I. G. M.; A. Sleep, I. P. C.W.; H. B. Amring, Rec.

Sterling Commandery, No. 57, was organized under dispensation in February, 1884, receiving its charter in October following. There were 30 charter members. The membership has since been increased to 60. Among the officers for 1885 were C. C. Johnson, E. C.; G. E. Rogers, G.; J. M. Martin, C. G.; C. L. Shelton, Prel.; H. S. Street, Treas.; A. H. Hershey, Rec.

Odd Fellows.—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows is represented with a subordinate lodge, encampment, uniformed degree and Rebekah degree.

Sterling Lodge, No. 174, I. O. O. F., was organized Oct. 12, 1855. The lodge met first in Boynton's Block, subsequently removing to a room over Stambaugh's paint and wall-paper store, where meetings were held for some years. The lodge now meets in the Academy of Music building, where they have one of the finest lodge rooms in the State. From the start, the lodge has had a prosperous existence, numbering among its members the best citizens of the place. The present membership is 140.

Abraham Encampment, No. 49, was instituted March 21, 1860. Like the subordinate lodge, it has had a prosperous existence. Two of its members

have been honored with offices in the Grand Encampment—Nelson Maxson having served as Grand Senior Warden, and Benjamin Gurtisen as Grand Patriarch. The encampment has a present membership of 63, of which number 16 were initiated in 1884.

Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 26, I. O. O. F., was instituted July 28, 1870, and holds its meetings in the hall of Sterling Lodge, twice a month.

A Uniformed Degree Lodge has been instituted, which is in a very flourishing condition.

United Workmen.—The Ancient Order of United Workmen is well represented in Sterling.

Union Lodge, No. 3, was organized Feb. 13, 1875, with r4 charter members. It met first in Boynton Block, from where it moved to a hall over Wolf's clothing store, on Third Street, where it remained five years. In December, r881, it moved to its present location, in Hull & Ingersoll's block, where the lodge is pleasantly situated. It has had a prosperous career, and now numbers r42 members. Death has removed two of its members. John Hall died in March, 1880, and J. E. Fryberger, Jan. 6, 1883. C. U. Goeding, M.W.; W. A. Hall, Rec.

Pearl Lodge, No. 148, was instituted Aug. 9, 1879, with 30 charter members, and now has a membership of 110, showing a remarkable growth and a healthy state of existence. For some time the lodge met in the same hall with No. 3, but subsequently moved to a room of its own, in Union block, which they fitted up in a neat and tasty manner. The regular meetings are held on Monday evening of each week. The officers in the spring of 1885 were Theo. H. Mack, M. W.; Wesley Trumbleson, F.; Wm. Manahan, O.; S. C. Grubb, Fin.; J. H. Woodburn, Rce.; W. W. Pratt, Rec'r.

Banner Legion, No. 30, Select Knights, A. O. U. W., was organized in 1883, with 60 charter members. Henry Crissman was instituting officer, assisted by Alex. McLean, Grand Commander. The Legion now numbers 57 of the best citizens of the place. Meetings are held semi-monthly in Hull & Ingersoll's block. A. R. Hendricks is the present Select Commander; Geo. O. Deyo, Vice Com.; A. Richtmeyer, Lt. Com.; W. A. Hall, Rec.

Knights of Pythias.—The Knights of Pythias are represented by one lodge.

Corinthian Lodge, No. 63, was organized Nov. 23,

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1875, with 21 charter members. The lodge has been and is yet in a flourishing condition, having at present 45 members, and holding its regular meetings on Thursday evening of each week in the hall of the A. O. U. W., in Hull & Ingersoll's Block. The officers in the spring of 1885 were J. W. R. Stambaugh, Com.; H. Treashor, Vice Com.; Frank Button, Prelate; Frank Spies, M. of E.; T. H. Atwood, M. of F.; S. M. Seeley, K. of R.; John Wickens, M of A.

Legion of Honor.—The American Legion of Honor is represented by Sterling Legion, No. 914, which was organized in April, 1881, with 62 charter members. The Legion meets in the hall of the A. O. U. W., on the first and third Tuesday in each month. The present membership is 42. J. W. R. Stambaugh, Com.; C. R. Wilson, Col.; S. S. Kehr, Secretary and Medical Examiner.

Modern Woodmen.—The Modern Woodmen of America is comparatively a new order, its object being somewhat similar to the United Workmen. The order is represented here by one camp, which is in a flourishing condition.

Sterling Camp, No. 12, M. W. A., was first organized in the spring of 1883, but for some cause it did not succeed in securing the confidence of the people, and soon ceased to exist. On the 19th day of December, 1884, it was re-organized with 19 of the old and 80 new charter members, composed of some of the best people of Sterling. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Wednesday evenings in each month, in the hall of Pearl Lodge, A. O. U. W. It is now growing and in a healthy condition.

Order of the Red Cross.—The Order of the Red Cross is represented by one commandery.

Sterling Commandery, No. 13, O. R. C., was organized in 1879, with 25 charter members. It has little more than held its own and now numbers 29 members. J. H. Woodburn is the present Commander; R. H. Thomas, Recorder; W. W. Pratt, Treasurer.

Knights of Honor.—The Knights of Honor have one lodge, which is comparatively weak in point of numbers.

Sterling Lodge, No. 1,628, K. of H., was organized in 1879, with 39 charter members. They meet in the hall in Ingersoll's block. For two years the lodge has barely held its own, and now numbers 23

inembers. A. A. Hershey is the present Dictator, and W. N. Harrison, Reporter.

Mutual Aid.—The Independent Order of Mutual Aid is represented by one lodge.

Keystone Lodge, No. 51, I.O. M. A., was instituted in 1881, with 22 charter members. Meetings are held over Oliver's drug-store. For some cause the order has not flourished as have some others and now numbers but 20 members. Wm. Manahan, Jr., is President, and J. H. Woodburn, Secretary.

Grand Army of the Republic.—The Grand Army of the Republic is represented by Will C. Robinson Post, No. 274. A post had previously existed here known as the Lincoln Post, No. 16, which was instituted June 15, 1874, with 23 charter members. Meetings were held regularly for some years, but finally it ceased to exist.

Will C. Robinson Post, No. 274, was mustered June 14, 1883, by F. Clendennin and Post Com. Burst, with 28 charter members. The Post was named in honor of William C. Robinson, who enlisted in Co. A, 34th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf., Sept. 7, 1861, as a private, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, by brevet. After serving faithfully till the close of the war, he returned to Sterling, where he was engaged in business for several years. He died shortly before the organization of the Post. Few posts have had a more prosperous career, it now numbering 143 members, with J. W. Niles, Commander, and Alfred Bayliss, Adjutant.

Miscellaneous.—There are several societies and associations that it is deemed proper to mention under this head.

The Ladies' Home and Foreign Mission Society, of the Lutheran Church, meets once each month.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society, of the Baptist Church, meets once a fortnight.

The Ladies' Foreign Mission Circle, of the Baptist Church, holds sessions once a month.

The Ladies' Guild, of the Episcopal Church, have regular weekly meetings.

Children's Foreign Mission, of the Baptist Church, holds its meetings once in every two weeks.

The German Mæunerchor have regular meetings the first Saturday in each month.

The Sterling Scientific Club has for its object the the development of science, literature and art. The Sterling Cemetery Association own and control the cemetery at the east end of Third Street.

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The Odd Fellows and Reformed Mennonites have cemeteries adjoining.

STERLING IN THE WAR.

The record made by the citizen soldiers of Sterling is an honorable one. The calls of the President and the noble war Governor of the State, Richard Yates, were no sooner issued than men from this place responded and marched to the front. Under every call, the quota of the city and township was filled, and no braver men ever went forth in defense of their country's honor. On the battle-field, in the dreary hospital and in horrible Southern prison pens. life went out from those willing to die that their country might be saved. All honor to these brave men! Let their names and their deeds never be forgotten. Let the children of this generation tell them to their children and to their children's children, and may the story be repeated to the end of time.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The fire department of Sterling consists of two companies,—the Columbia Engine and Hose Company, and the West End Company,—each having a good supply of hose. Before the present hose-carriages and engine were purchased, a hand engine was used. The department is efficiently managed and has saved property that would have paid its cost many times over.

FERRIES AND BRIDGES.

Hezekiah Brink, in 1839-40, ran a free rope ferry across the river at this place. This was done in order to secure the travel from the south and east to this point. The boat was 45 x 12 feet. After Mr. Brink stopped running his ferry, no means were afforded for crossing^{*}Rock River, only by fording, for several years.

The first bridge across the river at this point was built in 1856-7, but was soon after washed away by a freshet. It was a wooden structure and spanned the river at the head of the island.

In 1863 the Sterling Bridge Company constructed another bridge, at a cost of \$30,000. It was a toll bridge and used quite extensively until the erection of the present structure, in 1878.

In August, 1876, an election was held to determine

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whether a free bridge should be constructed by the city across the river. The project was carried by a large majority, and the present fine structure was completed.

When the first bridge was washed away, B. G. Wheeler started a ferry and ran it for a time, but not being profitable, it was abandoned. James A. Patterson then ran one for a short time, but with no better success. In 1874 he purchased a steam tug and fitted it up for a ferry-boat and launched it upon the river above the dam. The little steamer did a good business, making about 150 trips daily during the season. When the free bridge was built there was no further use for the White Swan, as it was named, only for pleasure parties.

IMPROVEMENT OF ROCK RIVER.

In 1839 an appropriation of \$40,000 was made by the General Assembly of the State, under the Internal Improvement Act, for the improvement of Rock River Rapids, enabling steamboats to go farther up the river, the contract to be let to the lowest bidder. The contract was awarded to E. G. Nichols, of Prophetstown, but he died before commencing the work. His brother, in company with Smith Galbraith and Mr. Sangermon, had the benefit of the contract. The projected improvement resulted in the expenditure of the sum appropriated, but Rock River did not become a navigable stream.

The people of Sterling and other places, notwithstanding the failure, did not abandon the idea of making the river navigable, and accordingly petitioned the General Assembly to pass an act by which the counties along the river could levy a tax for its improvement. In February, 1845, an act was passed for the purpose, the work to be done under the superintendence of a Board of Commissioners. The Board was appointed and let contracts for the purpose of excavating the rapids, which seems to have been done, at least to its satisfaction.

The opinion prevailed for some years that Rock River could and must be made a navigable stream, and it was not until the whistle of the locomotive was heard in the distance, and a better way for communicating with the outer world was opened up, that the idea was abandoned, and the great power of the river was put to a practical use in driving the machinery of the scores of factories that now line its banks from the rapids to its mouth.

STERLING HYDRAULIC COMPANY.

Under an act of the General Assembly, approved Feb. 5, 1849, "for the improvement of navigation and the production of water power," an association was formed at Sterling under the name of the Sterling Hydraulic Company, for the purpose of improving the power at this place. The capital stock of the company was fixed at 15,000, divided into 600 shares, at 25 per share. Citizens generally were given an opportunity to subscribe, and 36 availed themselves of the opportunity, Hugh Wallace and Charles Dement taking the greater part of the stock. The certificate of incorporation was filed July 7, 1852.

The design of the company was to build a dam across the river at this point and aid in securing and establishing manufactories. The proprietors of Sterling donated a number of lots in aid of the work. At one of the first meetings of the directors, a small assessment was made upon the stock and a committee was authorized to employ an engineer to survey, make drafts and estimate the cost of constructing the dam. On the 14th of December, 1852, a meeting of the directors was held, and it was resolved to build a dam not less than four feet high.

For some cause, no meeting of the directors was held from December, 1852, till February, 1854. On the 18th of that month they decided to "build a crib with timber, filled with stone."

Before the completion of the dam the capital stock was increased to \$30,000. This was in October, 1855. John Van Nortwick was then president of the company. The dam was soon afterwards completed, and in February, 1856, an advertisement was ordered inserted in one Chicago, New York and Boston paper, setting forth the advantages and location of the water power then for sale at this place. For some cause but little was done in using the power for a number of years.

Soon after the close of the war efforts were made by a few to revive the interest in manufacturing, and in 1867 A. P. Smith purchased of the Hydraulic Company one-half the power, or all that portion on the south side of the river. At this time only three or four lots had been sold on the Sterling side of the river, and only two or three manufacturing interests were using the power. The purchase by Smith gave aid to the cause of manufactories,

and sales were rapidly made of the power, until in 1883, when nearly every foot of it had been sold.

The first dividend to the stockholders of the company was in 1871, when 25 per cent. was declared. The hopes of those who had retained the stock was now high. Other dividends were declared, from time to time—one in January, 1878, of 150 per per cent.

May 22, 1883, a transfer of the stock of the stockholders was made to the owners of the power, in proportion to the number of inches each owned, and the affairs of the old company were virtually wound up. A new company was formed, but working under the old charter, and new officers were elected. As at present managed, it is more satisfactory to the owners of the power, as each has a voice in its control. The present officers are Wm. A. McCune, President; Jas. F. Platt, Secretary: Geo. S. Tracy, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Flouring Mills .- Upon the completion of the race and dam, in 1856, Joshua V. and Wm. Mc-Kinney commenced the erection of a stone mill, and soon had it completed and in running order. This was the first use of the water-power. The mill has long been the property of Church & Patterson, and has been in constant operation for a period of nearly 30 years. The buhrs have given place to the modern rollers, and the mill now has a capacity of 200 barrels per day. Ten men are employed in the mills, and during 1884 there were made 45,000 barrels of flour. Much of this product is for the export trade, and is sent chiefly to the ports of Glasgow and Liverpool in sacks, usually of 170 pounds weight. Among the improvements in 1884 was a new elevator, 25 by 40 feet, and 70 feet in height, and a warehouse 25 by 50. The elevator contains 14 bins of 2,000 bushels capacity each, and conveniently arranged. The warehouse joins the elevator on the south, and is in turn connected with the mill by a covered way across the race. The cost of the elevator and warehouse is \$5,000.

Shortly after the McKinneys built their mill, Lukens & Bye built one, which subsequently became the property of Geo. T. Elliot. This mill is known as the Commercial Mills.

The Sterling Pump Works originated from a private enterprise established in 1863 by M. C. Bowers, who commenced the manufacture of pumps for the retail trade. In 1871 a stock company was organized under the name of the Sterling Pump Works, with a capital of \$50,000. Aaron J. Hull was the Treasurer and M. C. Bowers, Secretary. The trade rapidly increased for several years. In 1878 Wm. McCune & Co. became sole proprietors, and have since had charge of the works. The pumps manufactured by the firm give excellent satisfaction. The company of the firm is Wm. A. McCune, who for several years was Secretary of the Wood Pump Man ufacturers' Association of America.

The Rock Falls Manufacturing Co. succeeded the Sterling Burial Case Company, which was organized in 1873. Commencing in Sterling, the Burial Case Company subsequently moved to Rock Falls, but has since returned to Sterling. Having acquired a reputation under the name of the Rock Falls Manufacturing Company, it was not thought advisable to change it. L. E. Brookfield is now the President and general manager. The company manufacture wood and cloth burial cases, furnishing employment for 35 hands and producing annually 10,000 coffins, of all kinds. Their trade amounts to the round sum of \$100,000 annually. Their productions are shipped to 26 different States and Territories, the northwest trade being supplied from the branch at St. Paul, Minn. They make over 50 styles of cases and caskets, from the cheaper to the best grades upon the market. Have also lately added to their line the manufacture of hearses, under the superintendence of Mr. A. Daveler.

The Williams & Orton Manufactaring Company was organized in 1871, and is the outgrowth of a business established by Williams & Orton some years previous. On its organization, F. B. Williams was elected President; B. E. Orton, Secretary; J. M. Patterson, Treasurer. The officers for a number of years have been John Charter, President and Treasurer, and George M. Robinson, Secretary. Their principal manufactured articles are wire rope transmissions, portable mills, pulleys, shafting hangers, etc., to which they are just adding the Charter Patent Gas Engine, ,he invention of Mr. Charter. It possesses great advantages The engine consists of a power and a supply cylinder (the latter being placed under the power cylinder), both being provided with suitable pistons, which are operated by one

WHITESIDE COUNTY.

crank, making the construction very compact. The engine makes an explosion at every revolution. The charge of gas and air, being of the same uniform mixture under all conditions, is varied in quantity according to the power required, as in the case of steam engines. This insures ignition of the charges, steady power, and causes less strain on the working parts. The principle employed in governing other gas engines is to cut off the entire supply of gas for a time, when the speed becomes excessive or less than full power is required, and the engine slackens in speed before the gas is again admitted. It will be plainly seen that an engine such as this, with the charge graduated in quantity according to the amount of power required at each revolution, must give steadier motion. The burnt gases are expelled from the cylinder by two pistons approaching each other to near the exhaust port, thus preventing any fire remaining in the cylinder, which might cause premature explosions. The ignition valve is very simple, being cylindrical in form, and requires no springs or screws to keep it in position, thereby avoiding all friction; nor does it require any adjustment before or after starting the engine. Only one light is used, and that requires no adjustment.

Sterling Iron Works.—The firm of Cavert & Mallory have been in existence about four years, and are engaged in the manufacture, to order, of barb-wire twisting-machines, feed mills, wind-mills, wire brush machines, and any specialties in iron that may be ordered. They have the agency for Catchpole's Improved Florida Steam-heating Boiler, a new device for making steam radiation adaptable for warming residences and stores. The business was established in 1874, by Cavert, Mason & Smith, but soon after the two latter withdrew, and the firm of Cavert & Estabrooks was formed. In 1881 the present firm began business. They give employment to about eight men.

Planing Mill. — At his planing-mill on Spruce Street, Moses Dillon, the lumber, grain and coal dealer, manufactures in the course of a year quite a number of patent chaff bee-hives. He also makes door and window frames in quantity to supply the demand.

The Sterling Wagon Factory is owned by A. B. Spies, who manufactures wagons, sleds and harrows, and gives employment to about 60 men. The business was begun by Mr. Spies in 1863, and has steadily grown to its present dimensions.

Daveler Bros. have been in the wagon-making and blacksmithing business a number of years. They furnish employment on an average to eight men, and, besides general repairing of every sort of wheeled conveyances, make from 60 to 100 vehicles a year, principally buggies and hearses. Their business is increasing from year to year, and 1884 has been to them better than an average year. They are making a specialty at present of a patent buggytop, which is without a front bow, making the carriage much easier to get in and out of, and which when folded back lies perfectly flat, and is kept dustproof without the need of any extra curtain. They sell as fast as they can make them.

Justus Becker employs five men in the manufacture of buggies and wagons.

The Rock River Packing Company is one that gives employment during many months to a large number of persons. The foundation of this concern was established in a small way a few years since, and has grown year by year, until at the present time it is one of the fixed institutions. The labor of two persons only was needed when the packing business in his city was started, and pork was the only article handled. Now a large force of men, women and boys are employed, and vegetables, fruits and meats of all kinds are handled. Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the concern when it is known that the company in the spring of 1885 contracted for 400,000 can labels, and that 1,800 boxes of tin have already been purchased to be used for the making of cans. The cans are made at the factory, this part of the work giving employment to a number of skilled mechanics.

The Sterling Paper Company, manufacturers of straw, rag, manilla and express cloth paper; John A. Page, President. An average of 22 hands were employed day and night during 1884. The capacity of the mill is six tons per day.

W. W. Perkins & Son are located in the Colcord Block on Third Street. They manufacture corrugated iron shutters and iron sheathing and roofing for buildings. Their products are known in nearly every large town in Illinois and Iowa, and their trade extends into Nebraska and even as far west as Utah. They employ from four to eight men, and

report a fair year's work. They manufactured during the year 1884 over 40 tons of their shutters.

E. Dill \Leftrightarrow Company have been in the manufacture of upholstered goods and other articles of furniture for about one year, furnishing employment to r_2 men. They are heavy dealers in fine and medium furniture, and occupy a portion of the Mercantile Building.

Economy Mills occupy a portion of the building of the Sterling Pump Works, and have a capacity of 20 barrels of flour daily. They make buckwheat, rye and graham flour, and corn-meal, making custom work a specialty. Drew & Dennison; proprietors.

Cruse & Son, are manufacturers of furniture, and the Comfort Glass Case, patented by Norman Clark, which sells all over the West. John Harpham is a manufacturer of harness, collars and fly nets, and employs on an average ten men in this business.

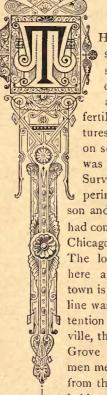
Sterling Brewing Company have been in existence some years. They annually manufacture about 2,000 barrels of ale and porter.

Sterling Creamery Company do a large business, and scatter a great deal of money in the community. The capacity of the creamery is ro,000 pounds of butter a day.

Strickler Bros. & Company manufacture about 90 barrels per year of Perry's concentrated butter color, which is distributed throughout the States of Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas and Nebraska, for use in the creameries.



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HIS beautiful city, the county seat of Whiteside County, is situated in the western part of Mt. Pleasant Township, and is surrounded by rolling fertile country, forming a picturesque landscape. It is located on sections 17, 18 and 19, and was platted by W. S. Wilkinson, Surveyor, in 1855, under the superintendency of Messrs. Johnson and Vroom, railroad men, who had come in upon the advent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. The location of the road through here and the building up of the town is somewhat providential. The line was being laid out with the intention of running through Unionville, then a thriving town in Union Grove Township; but the railroad men met with so cold a reception from the citizens, and the property holders were so exorbitant in the

v-luing of their lands, that they finally abandoned Unionville, and, turning their line southward, passed through sections 17 and 18 in Mt. Pleasant Township, and made a station there. This sealed the fate of Unionville. Trivial things sometimes produce important changes and results. It is reported that when the line was being run it passed through the house of one of the good matrons of this hamlet, who raised such a storm about the engineer's head that he at once withdrew from the field, saying, with an oath, "that if he could prevent it, they should not have a railroad there at all." The place selected for a depot and a town was on the land originally owned by John W. Stakes and the Knoxes. Other parties later on had secured interests here.

This land was purchased by the incorporators of Morrison, who were Lyman Johnson, H. S. Vroom, Homer Caswell, John W. Stakes, James Snyder, N. M. Jackson, John J. West, L. H. Robinson and W. H. Van Epps. These gentlemen were the founders of the town. It was named in honor of a friend of Mr. Van Epps, Mr. Charles Morrison, of New York. Lyman Johnson has the credit of erecting the first house. It was located where the First National Bank now is.

The plat, as originally laid out, embraced all of section 18, and the west half of the southwest quarter, and the west half of the northeast quarter of section 17; the north half of the northwest quarter, and the north half of the northwest quarter of section 19, township 21 north, of range 5 east of the fourth principal meridian. Since that time there have been several additions, and among these are Knox's in 1856, Johnson's in 1858, and Gridley & Nelson's in the same year.

The most important event in the history of this place, without which the city would have never been, occurred Oct. 19, 1855, when the first train steamed in. This settled the destiny of Morrison. From this time on the underbrush and scrub oaks

disappeared, and houses sprung up in their places, and the growth and development of Morrison was assured. John E. Bennett and Henry Ustick came in and opened their stores, having first secured their building, which were the first business houses opened. Mr. Bennett's store was located where the Revere House now stands. The first dwelling erected in the town was by Henry S. Vroom, on the corner of Main and Base streets, though Conductor Furlong had brought his cabin in on a car, and had set it up before this. Blacksmiths, brick masons and carpenters came in from all parts of the county, and there was plenty of work for them to do. Robertson's saw-mill was kept busy, and A. S. Tryon started a brick kiln to meet the demands. About this time Mrs. B. O. Russell died, which was the first death in the new town. That there should be no diminution to the population, Mrs. Henry S. Vroom gave birth to a daughter, who was named Minnie.

The rich and settled country surrounding Morrison aided and sustained her in her growth. So much developed was this country that in 1856 an agricultural fair was held, which was attended with satisfactory results. This was the first agricultural fair held in the county. In 1857 substantial brick blocks began to make their appearance.

The growth of the town was so rapid that it was deemed necessary to incorporate, and accordingly the people were given notice that this subject would be considered. It read as follows:

"NOTICE.—The residents of lawful age of the town of Morrison, Illinois, will meet at Johnson's Hall, on Saturday, April 18, 1857, at 4 o'clock, p. m., to consider whether the said town shall be incorporated under the statutes in such cases made and provided. A full attendance is requested." These notices were signed by William L. Coe, and posted in conspicuous places. A meeting was duly held in pursuance to this call, the result of which was in favor of incorporation, only one negative vote having been received against it.

In accordance with this decision an election was held April 25, 1857, for the purpose of organizing a village government, which resulted in the choice of H. S. Vroom, S. H. McCrea, Lyman Johnson, James G. Gridley and William L. Coe, Trustees; and Hiram Olmstead, Police Magistrate. Wm. L. Coe was chosen President of the Board of Trustees. There were 44 votes cast at this election. During the year the growth of the village of Morrison was given another impetus. At the fall election a vote was taken upon the question of the removal of the county seat from Sterling to Morrison, and the choice was given to the latter town. The spring following, May 3, 1858, the records were removed to Morrison. The building now occupied by John S. Green as a drug store, and S. W. Robinson & Co. as a hardware store, on Main Street, were fitted up for offices and court purposes, and were used until the new county buildings were completed.

In 1867 a bill was presented to the Legislature and passed incorporating the "City of Morrison." By an error in the bill, the "City of Morrison" was placed over in Union Grove Township, range four having been used in defining the locality instead of range five. Notwithstanding this, an election was held under the charter, and two tickets were put up, with an issue for or against the charter. The anticharter party carried the election, and, strange as it may seem, organized their government under it. The question, however, soon arose as to whether Morrison had a legal city government. It was finally settled by bringing the question before the Circuit Court under a writ of quo warranto against the city officers. The Court decided that there was no city government, and this placed Morrison again under the village corporation.

A second bill was passed by the Legislature, and approved Feb. 23, 1869, providing a city corporation. This charter was accepted by the people in a vote taken March 29, 1869.

On the 6th of April, 1869, an election was held under the charter, when the following officers were elected: George A. Whitcomb, Mayor; John S. Green, W. L. Coe, S. W. Robinson, J. A. McKay, W. J. Savage and James Colby, Aldermen. John S. Green was chosen Treasurer; W. E. Savage, Clerk; L. G. Johnson, City Attorney; and Marshal and Street Commissioner, George M. Cole. The question of license or anti-license was an issue at this election, the anti-license party securing the victory.

In 1872 the charter was amended, and the city government was reorganized under the general organization laws of the State. This took effect May 1, 1873. Among other things provided under the new organization was a two-years' term for the

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Mayor. The election under reorganization was held April 15, 1873. At this time the city was \$4,-194.74 in debt. Additional loans were made during this year, amounting in all to \$10,600.

In December, 1855, the site of the Union Grove (Unionville) postoffice was changed to Morrison, with John E. Bennett as Postmaster, who was appointed to the Union Grove office in December, 1855. The name was changed to Morrison, June 5, 1857. Mr. Bennett served his entire time as Postmaster both at Union Grove and at Morrison, on the site of the present postoffice.

In 1856 the Baptist Society commenced the erection of a church building, completing it the same year. This was the first church edifice erected in Morrison, and the brick used in its construction were manufactured in the town. The people up to this time depended mostly on Unionville for religious matters.

Dr. Norris was the first physician to locate in Morrison. He was soon followed by others from different parts of the country.

The principal contests between the citizens of Morrison from its first foundation has been on the liquor question. These contests, which have been conducted in the spirit of good nature, have resulted generally in favor of licensing the liquor traffic. One of the peculiar features of this city, and one which is observed by a stranger, is the kind and neighborly feeling the inhabitants have toward each other. No serious quarrel has ever occurred between one citizen and another.

The population of Morrison is estimated now at 2,100.

The citizens have gone on in their improvements, putting up business blocks, church edifices and public buildings, erecting grand residences, and adorning their grounds and streets with fine shade trees, until they have one of the most beautiful towns in the country; and all this has been done within one generation. It's growth is steady and sure. Many of the first settlers who saw this country in a wild, uncultivated condition, are still living here. They have beheld in one generation a wilderness transformed into a fair city, with homes of wealth, culture and refinement, and surrounded by an agricultural country which for beauty and excellence is unexcelled. And while they contemplate the fair picture that lies before them, they have the additional satisfaction of knowing that they are the artists who have carved it out.

The postoffice was first opened in Morrison in December, 1855, with John E. Bennett as Postmaster. He was succeeded by John M. Cobleigh in 1859. In 1861 A. C. Jackson was appointed, who held the place until 1866, when John M. Cobleigh was again appointed. Frank Clendennin succeeded Mr. Cobleigh in January, 1867, and is the present incumbent.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Morrison Graded School is supplied by an able corps of teachers, M. F. Miller being Superintendent; Mrs. P. F. Burtch, Principal; Miss L. A. Wellington, assistant; and in the grammar department are Miss E. Worthington and Miss Anna Corcoran, while the intermediate department is presided over by Miss J. Mahoney and Miss Kate L. Martin. The primary department is in charge of Miss Cora Patterson, Miss M. L. Hewit and Miss Ida Strawder. The musical department is under the management of Prof. Mountz. Vocal music is taught in all the departments. The course of study of the High School covers four years, and is thorough ir all the English branches, the graduates receiving diplomas. The graduates of this school have formed an alumni association. The teachers are devoted to their profession, and are painstaking in instructing their pupils, of whom there are about 500.

The school has a library of 250 volumes, and a cabinet of geology, with a laboratory for chemistry. The main building was erected in 1860, since which time extensive additions have been made. The main portion is three-story, with two-story wings extending each side. It is constructed of brick, and is heated by steam. Ten rooms are used for school instruction.

WATER WORKS.

To secure good water and plenty of it was one of the first public considerations that occupied the minds of the people of Morrison. They wanted to secure immunity, as far as possible, from fire, and also to have a good flow of pure water for domestic purposes. This subject was put into definite shape in 1868, when the citizens authorized the Board of Trustees to put down an artesian well, at an ex-

pense of \$3,000. The well, which was located north of the town, upon high ground, was completed, and the water was brought to within 20 feet of the surface. A large tank was constructed with a capacity of 90,000 gallons, which was to be kept full of water for fire purposes. A large-sized wind-mill was erected at the mill, with pipes connecting with the tank.

The above plan, however, was not a very successful one. The water-tank burst and flooded the immediate neighborhood, doing considerable damage. After further consideration the citizens concluded to adopt the Holly system. This plan they put into execution, locating the water-works in the southwest part of the town, near the creek. Here they found some fine springs with very pure water, and over the springs they constructed a large reservoir, with a capacity of 4,000 barrels of water. It is held to this capacity by the springs, which have a constant flow, making the supply practically inexhaustible. The Worthington pumps were put in, with two engines and two boilers, having 80-horse power. Pipes extend from the pumps to the reservoir. Over the engines and pumps is erected a good frame building. An eight-inch main runs from the water-works up town, and to the old tank, which is still used, or held in reserve. Hydrants are placed in different parts of the city, and are connected with the water mains. Fire alarms are placed in different sections of the city, which connect with the water-works. The engines can pump 52 barrels a minute. These works were completed in 1882, at a cost of \$20,000. Mr. H. C. Parrish, a very competent engineer, and a trustworthy man, has charge of the works.

In connection with the water-works, and for fire purposes, the city has two organized hose companies, the Jackson and the Juvenile Company, with about $r_{1,500}$ feet of hose.

BAND.

Morrison has a band that any city might be proud of. It was organized in 1882, with nine members. S. Horner is the leader. During the first year of organization they filled many engagements, and purchased their instruments. In 1884 they achieved a great success at the State Band Tournament held at Geneseo, Ill., Aug. 30, by winning two prizes. They practice regularly, and are constantly improving. It is called the Cornet Band.

THE PRESS.

No enterprising or prosperous community will remain long without a newspaper. In fact, no community, however enterprising, will be prosperous long without a press to represent it; and so the people of Morrison believed; for the stubs were not yet removed from the streets before they began to consider this important question, and to devise means to carry it out. However important a newspaper may be to the growth and development of a town or country, it is not every man that is qualified to publish one, any more than that every man can run a hotel, except into the ground. It would be a large record that could contain the births and deaths of all the newspaper enterprises of the country.

The Whiteside Sentinel.—The citizens of Morrison were not long, however, in finding a man with the nerve to take hold of the enterprise, and this man was Mr. Alfred McFadden, formerly connected with the Fulton Investigator. They advanced the money, and a hand-press (which in those days quite fully met the wants of an ordinarily ambitious newspaper man), with type and a small job office, was purchased. A building was secured for this pioneer plant, and July 23, 1857, the first issue of the Whiteside Sentinel went forth to the world, fresh and newsy, the editor full of hope for the success of his little venture. He may have thought, as he sent his venture forth into an untraveled sea, as Bob Southey did :—

> Go, my little book, from this my solitude; I cast thee on the waters; go thy ways; But if, as I suppose, thy vein be good. The world will find thee after many days.

Mr. McFadden edited the paper until 1862, when, his health failing him, it was leased to Elmer Searle for one year. At the expiration of Mr. Searle's lease Mr. McFadden again took charge, and in a few years enlarged it to an eight-column paper.

In July, 1867, the Sentinel was purchased by Charles Bent and Morris Savage. In May, 1870, Mr. Bent purchased Mr. Savage's interest, and became sole proprietor. Mr. Bent made many improvements in the plant, put in a cylinder power press, a new job office, and enlarged the paper to nine columns. He published the paper until 1877, when he sold out to Robert W. Welch, of New York. After a few years, Mr. Bent again purchased the Sentinel, and is the present owner. The Whiteside

Sentinel is a nine-column folio, published every Thursday, with a circulation of about 1,800. It is a good paper, and well conducted. From its foundation it has been Republican in politics, and a strong advocate of the principles of this party.

The Whiteside Herald.—This is an eight-column weekly paper, published every Friday. It was founded by A. D. Hill, in 1878. Its first issue appeared April 4th of that year. In the fall of 1878, Mr. A. D. Adams purchased an interest, and the Herald was conducted by him and Mr. Hill until 1882, when the former leased the paper. In 1883, Mr. Adams purchased Mr. Hill's interest, and is now the owner. A good job office is connected with the Herald, and the proprietor is prepared to fill all orders in this line to the satisfaction of his customers. It is independent in politics, and has a circulation of over 800. The Herald, which is a zealous advocate of the interests of the city, is ably edited, and is a bright and newsy sheet.

Reform Investigator.—There were several other papers started in Morrison from time to time, but they were of short life. In 1868, Elmer Searle came out with a sheet, which he called the *Reform Investi*gator. Whether or not he thought the people of Morrison needed reformation in religion, morals, politics or manners, history does not inform us. It was a company concern, and, like most of company enterprises when connected with newspapers, it was a failure. In 1870 the plant was moved to Chicago, and converted into ashes in the great fire of 1871.

Morrison Independent .- The year 1872 gave birth to the Morrison Independent. It was started to advance the interests of Horace Greeley for the Presidency. It was established by a stock company and conducted by L. S. Ward and J. W. Huett, the latter being the editor. The immortal Greeley has said that nothing succeeds like success. The campaign not being successful, it did not succeed; and the Independent met with the same fate. It barely outlived this campaign, closing in 1874. The office was purchased by G. J. Booth & Son, who, in July of the same year, established the Morrison Times. It was Democratic in politics, and a fair newspaper. but was not sufficiently patronized to warrant its continuation, and in 1876 the plant was moved to Rock Falls, and from it was this ued forth in a short time the Whiteside Times a lavere

The Morrison Democrat.—The ever memorable year of 1876 witnessed the establishment of another political paper in Morrison, which had for its ambition the election of Samuel J. Tilden to the Presidency. It was started by Messrs. Connelly & Gove, who moved their office from Lyndon, and was called the Morrison Democrat. It survived the inauguration of that weakest and most unreliable and incompetent of all Presidents, R. B. Hayes, but a few weeks, and then the plant was closed out at a mortgage sale.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church.-The commencement of the organization of this society was in 1836, at James J. Thomas's cabin. There were present on this occasion Mr. Thomas and wife, George O. James and wife and Rev. James McKean, who belonged to the Rock River Conference, and who organized the class. It was transferred to Unionville afterwards and became a part of the Union Grove circuit, which was composed of Genesee Grove, Round Grove, Albany, Erie, Union Grove and Lyndon. In 1842 the society was permanently organized by Rev. B. Weed, Presiding Elder of the district, with Rev. Chester Campbell as pastor, who remained until 1844, when he was succeeded by Rev. A. M. Early. Mr. Early remained until 1845, when Rev. Isaac Searles took charge of the Church. He was followed in 1846 by Rev. James McKean, who presided over the destinies of this society until 1848. Rev. Charles Babcock was the next to assume charge. He remained only one year, when Rev. William Haney was assigned. In 1850, Mr. Haney was relieved by Rev. Mathew Homer, who staid with this flock until 1852, and then was succeeded by Rev. B. Applebee. Mr. Applebee gave place to Rev. B. A. Falkenbury in 1853, and he to Rev. S. B. Baker in 1854.

Up to this time services had been held in schoolhouses and residences. During this year a building was erected. Mr. Baker remained until 1855, and then Rev. D. W. Linn took charge, remaining until 1857, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. W. Waterbury, who had pastoral charge until 1858. During this year the Church was removed to Morrison. He was relieved by Rev. Aaron Cross, who presided until 1860, and then gave place to Rev. Y. S. Kellogg, who was followed in 1862 by Rev. Benjamin Closs.

Mr. Closs was succeed in 1863 by Rev. J. W. Davidson, who had charge until 1866, when Rev. John Frost took charge. Mr. Frost died in 1867, and his time was served out by Rev. Don Kusley. In 1867, Rev. George S. Young was sent in. He remained until 1868, and was relieved by Rev. L. A. Sanford. In 1870 Rev. D. W. Linn was appointed, who had charge until 1871, and then Rev. Jacob Hartman was assigned. Rev. Isaac Limbarger served from 1872 to 1874; Rev. J. Borbidge, from 1874 to 1876; Rev. G. W. Carr, from 1876 to 1879. The church edifice was completed during Mr. Carr's administration, at a cost of \$5,000. It is a plain, substantial frame building, the rear portion of which was moved from Unionville. The society has a parsonage, which was built at a cost of \$2,000.

In 1879, Rev. A. Needham assumed charge, serving until 1880, and was relieved by Rev. A. Campbell, who remained until 1882, Rev. W. H. Lock serving out his term. Rev. V. E. Sweet, the present past r, was then placed in charge. Mr. Sweet is an able and popular minister. They have 131 members, and the society is in a prosperous condition, with a large and interesting Sunday-school in connection with it.

The Presbyterian Church was organized March 28, 1853, at Unionville, by Rev. W. W. Hasha and W. C. Mason, who were appointed to this work by the Rock River Presbytery. There were 22 members forming the first organization. Among these was Mrs. Phœbe Vennum, now living in her one hundred and second year. Rev. Jacob Coon was the first pastor to serve this Church. He remained over three years. This society moved, with the inhabitants and interests of Unionville, to Morrison. Rev. H. P. Lackey succeeded Mr. Coon and remained until 1860. He was followed by Rev. Daniel Kelley, who served the Church two years and six months. Rev. George Powell, the African missionary, preached for six months, and then Rev. George T. Crissman was called. He was a very popular clergyman and did much to build up the society. After ably serving the Church for 14 years, Mr. Crissman was followed by Rev. S. H. Weller, who remained until 1883. It was during his administration that the erection of the new church edifice was commenced. It was completed in 1884, and dedicated Nov. 7 of the same year, Rey. Daniel S. Gregory, of Lake

Forest, preaching the dedication sermon. It is an attractive gothic edifice, the walls being constructed of brick, and is finished off on the inside in an elegant manner. Present membership is 175. The society has a flourishing. Sunday-school. Rev. J. Worthington, who succeeded Mr. Weller, is the present pastor.

Baptist Church.—This society was organized Sept. 8, 1854, in a school-house about a mile east of Morrison, by Rev. E. Ingham. Mr. Ingham was chosen Moderator and E. A. Pollard, Clerk. First members were, T. Demick, S. Williams, W. H. Pollard, E. A. Pollard, N. St Barlow, with their wives, and Nancy J. Lewis and Clarinda Demick. E. Ingham and A. S. Maxwell officiated until Rev. L. L. Lansing was secured, in Dec., 1854. A brick church was put up in 1855. This was the first church building erected in Morrison. After their large new church was erected it was fitted up for a parsonage. The building was sold in the spring of 1885.

Rev. J. B. Allison took charge in the year 1859, remaining until 1865, when Rev. K. W. Benton accepted a call from the Church. He remained until 1867, when Rev. A. A. Russell was called. Mr. Russell resigned in 1873, and Rev. J. A. Delano assumed the duties, remaining until 1874. Rev. A. C. Keene served from r874 to 1876, when he resigned. The Church was supplied until 1877, when Rev. N. S. Collins accepted a call, serving until Oct., 1878, being succeeded then by Rev. A. A. Russell, who remained until December, 1880. Rev. W. A. Broadhurst then accepted a call, and remained until 1884, when he was succeeded by Rev. F. M. Williams, the present pastor. The new edifice was completed in 1881, and dedicated by Dr. D. H. Cooley, May 4, sume year. It is a fine substantial edifice, constructed of brick, and cost about \$1,200. They have at present about 735 members, with a good Sunday-school. 1200 PTT

Protestant Methodist Church—Was organized in 1839, in the cabin of W. H. Pashcal, on section 17, by Rev. Daniel Young, of the mission service. The Pashcals, with their wives and a few others, composed the first organization. This society gradually increased in numbers, holding services among the cabins of the early settlers for a long time, and then in school-houses: In 1860, Mr. Meril Meade, was authorized to purchase the old Congre-

gational Church building, which he did, contributing largely himself to its purchase. This gave the society a place of worship for several years, and until their increasing numbers warranted them in the construction of a new building. This was accomplished under the energetic administration of Rev. Jacob Fowler, and the edifice was completed He was ably supported by Meril Mead, in 1868. the Pashcals, W. P. Lewis, Thomas McClelland and The erection of this building, together the people. with the property, cost about \$9,000. A large bell was afterward purchased, costing \$555. In 1867, in consequence of the separation of this Church, North and South, this society adopted a new constitution and a new name, dropping the "Protestant" and taking the name "Methodist Church" only. This was done at a general conference, which was held at Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Meade, who was one of the delegates to this conference, representing the Northern Illinois Conference, and a leading member of the Morrison organization, opposed this action. At the Baltimore Conference in 1877, the Church of both sections of the country became united again, and the old name of "Protestant Methodist" was resumed. In 1867, a difference occurred between Rev. H.⁴A. Heath, the pastor, and the Conference, which caused a resolution to be adopted by the Church, suspending financial-relations with the Annual Conference until such differences could be adjusted. This society took an independent position from this time on. In 1878, it sent a delegate to the Annual Conference for the purpose of adjusting the old difference, and harmony was again restored without prejudice either to the Conference or to this society. This Church has been served by several pastors since it's first organization, and has had its prosperity and adversity. At one time it had 115 members. Its present condition is not a prosperous one. Rev. Isaac Wood took charge in 1882, and is the present pastor.

Congregational Church.—This society, like most of the religious organizations of Morrison, had its birth in Unionville. It was organized March 2, 1844, with 12 members, by Rev. Nathaniel Smith. Services were held in the school-house until 1854, when a church building was erected. Mr. Smith was the pastor until 1850, when Rev. William T. Wheeler was called to take charge. He died the latter part of this year. Early in 1851, Rev. G. Walker was established as pastor. In 1858, the new town of Morrison, having outstripped Unionville in growth, and most of the congregation having transferred their residences there, it was decided after a conference to dissolve this organization, and re-organize at Morrison under the name of the "First Congregational Church of Morrison." The first service held under the new organization was June 29, 1858, at Concert Hall, by Rev. Daniel Chapman. Rev. John White was called to take charge of the new organization. He was a man of talent, and very successful in his ministration, raising the membership up to 74. Meetings were held in halls and other churches until 1865, when the society completed its church edifice, a substantial brick structure. Mr. White desiring to withdraw from this field of labor, Rev. Clay Mc-Cauley was received in his place, temporarily. The services of Rev. S. F. Millikan were finally secured. He served until January, 1873, and was succeeded by Rev. E. H. Smith, who remained with the congregation several years, when he tendered his resignation, which was accepted. The society have had no pastor since, but in the meantime worship with the Presbyterians.

The Universalists.-From the early settlement of Morrison there were people who believed in the doctrines taught by this Church, and at different times services were held in the town presided over by ministers of this faith from abroad. Obedient to a call, the believers in this Church assembled together Dec. 18, 1866, and formed an organization, adopted a constitution, and elected their officers. J. R. Bailey, Jesse McKee, Wm. F. Twining, George S. Fullmer and William Tapping were chosen Trustees; J. M. Burtch, Secretary; and J. Mayo, Treasurer. Fortyseven members subscribed to the constitution. They held their services in Concert Hall, and until the completion of their building. It was finished and dedicated in 1870, Dr. Ryder delivering the dedication sermon. It is a handsome edifice, the walls of which are of brick, with a stone foundation, costing in all \$11,000. The auditorium is large and tastefully finished.

Rev. John J. Austin was the first regular minister to assume charge, which was in March, 1870. He served three years.

In 1876 the society received the services of Rev.

L. J. Dinsmore, who remained one year. Rev. C. A. Lander came in 1881, and remained with the Church until 1883. Since 1884 they have had the services of Miss Mary Garard, who preaches every other Sunday. This society was known for a long time as the Church of the Good Shepherd, but by almost unanimous consent they resumed the old name of Universalists, which they still bear.

Episcopal Church.—Services were held in Morrison by the members of this Church several years before an organization was formed. An organization was finally completed in 1883, by the zeal of a few members. By perseverance of the members, especially the ladies, a lot was purchased, at a cost of \$400, and a neat little chapel was erected thereon, costing, with furniture, \$1,550. It was dedicated on Thanksgiving day, 1884, the Rev. J. Joss, of Sterling, delivering the dedicatory sermon. They have at present 20 communicants, with services every three weeks, Rev. J. Joss, officiating.

St. Patrick's (Catholic) Church.—Religious services were held in Morrison by the Catholic clergymen at the residences of members for some years before a church edifice was erected. In 1862 their building was completed, and dedicated. It is a good, substantial brick structure. Rev. T. Kennedy was the first clergyman in charge. It has been served since by Revs. Michael Ford, William Herbert, John Daly, James Govern, P. J. Gormley, John Kilkenney and Manrice Sack. Father Sack is located at Fulton, and holds services in Morrison every third Sunday. It has a membership of some 70 families. This Church belongs to the Diocese of Chicago.

SOCIETIES.

Dunlap Lodge, No. 321, A. F. & A. M.—This lodge was instituted May 30, 1859, under a dispensation, and received its charter Oct. 5, 1859. It organized with ten members, with William Lane as W. M. The lodge now has seventy members, with George H. Kentfield as W. M. They have a large, commodions hall, which is well furnished and equipped. The walls of the hall are adorned with the photographs of the members. They also have an organ for their musical entertainment. The lodge is in good working order and prosperous.

G. A. R., Alpheus Clark Post, No. 118-Was organized Dec. 8, 1881, with 22 charter members. Frank Clendennin was chosen Commander. They have a hall with A. O. U. W. Order, which is fitted up in good style. The camp is increasing in numbers and is in a prosperous condition.

I. O. O. F., Grove Lodge, No. 257.—This lodge was instituted May 12, 1858. Charter received Oct. 15 of the same year. There were six charter members. Upon the organization, W. W. Winter was chosen N. G. The lodge has a good hall, neatly furnished, and is in good working order. Stephen Stafford is the present Noble Grand.

Bethel Encampment, No. 55, I. O. O. F.—Was organized July 4, 1860, and chartered the same day, with six charter members. W. W. Winters was elected Chief. This encampment has at present 44 members, and is in a flourishing condition. Their hall is 27 by 60 feet, and nicely furnished. They have an organ and a library.

Eudine Rebekah Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F.—This order was instituted March 17, 1870, and received its charter Oct. 11 following. They organized with 10 members, G. W. Chapman, N. G. Mrs. D. G. Ackerman is the present N. G., with a membership of 64. This order meets regularly, and is in a good working condition.

Knights of Pythias, No. 120.—This society has an interesting organization, with a membership of 40. They have a good, large hall, which is well furnished and equipped.

A. O. U. W., No. 52—Was organized April 6, 1877, with 28 charter members. The lodge has increased in numbers steadily since its organization, and has at present 51 members. They have a good hall and are a prosperous society.

The Morrison Library and Scientific Association —Was founded by J. D. Odell. and opened in August, 1878. The rooms are on the third floor of the bank building. This association has a well selected library of some 2,400 volumes, and an interesting collection of minerals, fossils, and geological specimens. An annual assessment of \$1 is made among the members of the association to defray the expenses of keeping the hall open and for supplying the library with new books. This is a worthy institution, and is very creditable to its founder and others who assisted in its establishment.

The Whiteside County Agricultural Society.-This society was organized at Morrison, May 28, 1872

WHITESIDE COUNTY.

The objects of this organization were to aid all kinds of industries, especially the agricultural, horticultural and mechanical branches, by stimulating competition, in gathering together the various products of the county and awarding premiums to the most deserving. A constitution was adopted and bylaws governing the society. The first officers chosen were James M. Pratt, President; H. M. Teller, Vice-President; Frank Clendennin, Secretary, and E. G. Tapping, Treasurer. The Executive Committee were Levi Fuller, James Willson, H. F. Kellum, George W. Mackenzie, John F. Demmon, D. J. Parker, M. M. Potter, J. H. Marshall and L. H. Pratt. The first Fair was held at Morrison, Sept. 24, 25, 26 and 27, 1872, and was regarded as a successful one. The Fair Grounds are located in the southwest part of the town, on the banks of Rock Creek, and inclose about 15 acres. Exhibition buildings have been erected and apartments for stock provided for. A half-mile track has been made also for speeding horses. Some good time has been made here, and as fine stock exhibited as could be seen anywhere in the State.

C. D. Parker is the present Acting President, J. N. Baird, Secretary, and George N. Brown, Treasurer. The society hold regular annual fairs, is out of debt, and active in the objects for which it was instituted.

GROVE HILL CEMETERY

is located on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 18. It was laid out June 28, 1873, and contains 121/2 acres. The site, though too near the town, is a beautiful one, situated on an eminence above the city. The lots are regularly laid out, with avenues and isles between. Pretty shade trees and tastefully chiseled monuments adorn the grounds, which are well kept. The care and attention given to this cemetery is a good index to the character of the people of this town. No better is needed. The quality of a community can be measured by the home it constructs for its departed. Reposing here after life's battles are over, are some of the soldiers who gave their lives for the preservation and perpetuation of their country during the late civil war. Below is given a list, with the regiments served in: Robert S. Anthony, Co. G, 13th Ill. Vols.; W. M. Alexander, Co. I, 8th Kan. Vols.; Edwin P. Boyer, Co. G, 156th Ill. Vols.; Henry E. Allen, Co.

F, 93d Ill. Vols.; D. D. Blodgett, Co. E, 46th Ill. Vols.; J. J. Brown, Co. E, 1st Light Artillery; Henry Brown, Co. C, 8th Ill. Cav.; Jasper Booth, 2d Regt. W. Va. Vols.; Alpheus Clark, Major, 8th Ill. Cav.; Columbus Dodge, Co. E, 46th Ill. Vols.; John G. Gillett, Co. C, 75th Ill. Vols.; Lyman A. Hulett, Co. B, 147th Ill. Vols.; E. Ingerson, Co. B, 186th N. Y. Vols.; John M. Isenheart, Co. D, 21st Ill. Vols.; Aaron B. Jackson, Co. G, 13th Ill. Vols.; D. D. Lincoln, Captain, Co. C, 8th Ill. Cav.; H. Levitt, Co. G, 8th Ill. Cav.; Samuel Lenhart, Co. G, 156th Ill. Vols.; John Lucas, U. S. Navy; George W. Mackenzie, Sergeant, Co. C, 8th Ill. Cav.; Alman M. Mosher, Co. B, 1st Iowa Cav.; George S. Milnes, Co. H, 75th Ill. Vols.; Milton Morse, Co. B, 140th Ill. Vols.; Thomas Powers, Co. G, 74th Ill. Vols.; W. H. Pollington, Co. B, 13th Ill. Vols.; George A. Quackenbush, Musician, 34th Ill. Vols. Rugg Gardner, Co. B, 38th Ill. Vols.; Rollin C. Sholes, Co. C. 8th Ill. Cav.

Soldiers of the War of 1812 who are buried here, are William Austin, Gordon Borrows, John Hall, Michael Harrison and Robert White.

One who served in the Black Hawk War is W. H. Pashcal.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Hellerstedt & Bros., manufacturers of carriages, buggies, and all kinds of spring wagons, are one of the leading firms. They also manufacture harness and deal in general saddlery. This is one of the establishments that help build up a city. They employ on an average 15 men. They have in their sales-room buggies that for excellence in workmanship cannot be excelled in the State. The Novelty Carriage Works, established by P. J. Gottsman, and superintended by J. O. Farrell, make a specialty of the Farrell Patent Surprise Spring, and also the Combination Spring.

G. B. Beecher is a wagon-maker, and does machine repairing and blacksmithing. H. F. Anderson is a worker in wood. C. Nilson is also a wagonmaker, and L. C. Brown deals in carriages, wagons, sleighs, etc.

Woods & Clendennin, successors to Carter & Ferguson, conduct a general hardware store, and deal in agricultural implements and windmills. They have the exclusive sale in the county of the Gerard

and Eclipse windmills and pumps. They handle about \$40,000 worth of goods annually.

W. S. Robinson & Co. are also general dealers in hardware, stoves, builder's material, and all kinds of agricultural implements.

The First National Bank of Morrison was established in 1865, by Leander Smith, who was the first and is the present president. (See page 303.) Its capital is \$100,000. It has a good banking office and an excellent vault.

Smith & McKay are private bankers of this city. This concern was established by Leander Smith (see page 303) and Duncan McKay (see page 725) in 1878. Mr. Smith formerly carried on the banking business in Fulton.

D. P. Spears & Son deal in dry goods, carpets, etc. This firm carries a large stock.

J. Sablatzky deals in staple and fancy goods, boots and shoes. C. E. Page & Co. handle dry goods, notions and underwear. Snyder & Co. also carry a line of dry goods, fancy goods, besides boots and shoes. Allen & Bros. deal in hardware, agricultural implements and plumbing.

J. A. Shaw has a large and well-made stock of furniture, and is undertaker. His business was established in 1873. J. McKee & Son are also general furniture dealers and undertakers. J. S. Green & Co. (successors to A. C. McAlister & Co.) are general dealers in grain, lumber, brick, and all kinds of building material.

A. H. Martin and John S. Green keep a general line of drugs, also books and stationery. Thomas Harrison & Co. are dealers in groceries, crockery, willow-ware, notions, etc. D. S. Spafford has a general grocery store and handles seeds, etc. (See page 593.)

F. Dunbridge does the coopering for the town. B. J. Barker, Curtis Johnson and John Calderwood are manufacturers of harness, and dealers in saddlery. Samuel M. Ladd carries a very fine and well selected stock of jewelry, clocks, watches, etc.

Hollinshead & West deal in a general line of clothing. Mrs. F. C. Woodruff supplies the fair ladies of Morrison from a well selected stock of millinery. E. Horner & Son furnishes the people with music and musical instruments.

J. A. Anguish has groceris and provisions. In bakery and confectionery and restaurants, the town

is supplied by Jacob Feldman and Henry Simms. E. Hoal and Charles Borman do the tailoring. Beckert & Peterson are dealers in boots and shoes. F. J. Beuzeville is a manufacturer of boots and shoes. Blacksmithing is done by Alex. McClennan, J. S. Reed & Co. and G. W. Moore. Isaac Crasley and H. A. Boyd supply the people with markets.

Livery and feed stables are carried on by John C. Clark, C. W. Holcomb and M. Preston. Edward Sampson and W. L. Park have photograph galleries, and execute good work. Abstract and commission office by Henry R. Sampson. Meril Meade is an extensive dealer in real estate, and is also Justice of the Peace (see page 223). Frank Clendennin does an insurance and real-estate business.

The medical profession is represented by Drs. H. C. Davidson, C. N. Hazelton, R. B. Johnson, Taylor & Seger, J. A. Nowlen and C. J. Pearson; and the dental profession by A. E. Kennedy and A. S. Nelson.

Morrison has an able Bar. It is represented by O. F. Woodruff (the Nestor of the Bar), who was admitted to practice in 1861 (see page 325), Frank D. Ramsay (see page 283); James D. Andrews, W. J. McCoy, William Lang, George H. Fay and L. T. Stocking (see page 599).

There are several hotels in the town. The Revere House, of which J. Ferguson is proprietor and A. C. McAllister manager, is the leading hotel. The Morrison House is kept by J. E. Duffin, Farmers' Exchange, by Frank Clark, and the Franklin House is also a place of entertainment.

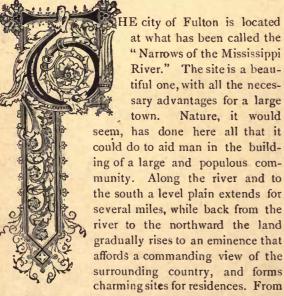
There are several saloons in the town, two barber shops, and a roller-skating rink.

MAYORS.

Below are the names of the Mayors who have served the city since its incorporation, with the date of their election:

George A. Whitcomb	1869
N. M. Jackson (special charter)	1870
Charles Spears (re-elected)	1871-2
E. B. Warner	1873-4
A. J. Jackson	1875-6
George A. Whitcomb	1877-8
O. F. Woodruff (re-elected)	879-82
Robert Wallace	1883-4
H. R. Sampson	1885-6

Selles



E city of Fulton is located at what has been called the "Narrows of the Mississippi River." The site is a beautiful one, with all the necessary advantages for a large town. Nature, it would seem, has done here all that it could do to aid man in the building of a large and populous community. Along the river and to the south a level plain extends for

WHITESIDE COUNTY.

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Fulton

several miles, while back from the river to the northward the land gradually rises to an eminence that affords a commanding view of the surrounding country, and forms

these heights can be seen for several miles the noble Mississippi as it flows toward the Gulf, the rugged bluffs on the Iowa side and the prairies of Illinois stretching far away into space. Along the banks of the river there are great beds of rock which are sufficiently high to be free from inundation, and yet low enough for the conveniences of steamboat landing, and the erection of wharfs and warehouses. Another advantage which this landing seems to have is that it undergoes so little change. This effect is undoubtedly produced by the "narrows" above, which,

to a certain extent, controls the great flow of water southward.

This city is 134 miles from Chicago, and 377 miles by water from St. Louis; and is in lattitude 41 de grees, 52 minutes and 3 seconds north, and longitude go degrees, ir minutes and 3 seconds west of Greenwich.

The first settler here was John Baker, who, it may be truthfully said, was the founder of the town; for, when this pioneer made his claims and located here, he evidently did not do so for the purpose of putting them into a farm. This was in the spring of 1835. He erected his first cabin near the Cat-tail, where he lived for some time. The second cabin he put up was on the banks of the river near where Spinker's pottery works are, in 1837. In 1836, Mr. Baker had an acquisition to his settlement, the new arrivals being his nephew, John W., with his wife and three sisters. In the fall Joseph Crawford came in. During this year James McCoy paid him a visit, but did not tarry long. He came up from Virginia on horseback, looking out for a good country to locate in, and went on north. Finding nothing that suited him so well as Fulton, he returned in the spring of 1837. About this time there was quite an influx to the population of this Mississippi village, and Baker began to think he had planned wisely. Among those that came in about this time, were George W. Kellogg, John B. Jenkins Henry C. Fel

lows, Dr. Daniel Reed, Jeremiah and Alvin Humphrey, Robert Booth, John Redfern, R. J. Jenks, John Grinnold, Edward Rolph, Allen Graves, Edward Caudry, Lyman Blake, Jesse Johnson, Jonathan Briggs, David Ross and A. Briggs.

Mr. Baker had a partial survey made in the latter part of 1836 by Joseph Crawford, laying off some lots in what is now known as section 28. In 1837 some of the new-comers purchased an interest in Mr. Baker's claim, and it was decided to abandon the old survey and have a new one made. James McCoy, who was a surveyor as well as a law student, was secured to do this work. He was assisted by Henry G. Fellows, George W. Kellogg and John B. Jenkins. Mr. McCoy received ten cents a lot for his services. He laid off 2,600 lots. During the survey he bought one-sixteenth interests in these lots. The owners at this time of the city to be, were Alvin Humphrey, John Baker, Henry C. Fellows, John B. Jenkins, James McCoy, George W. Kellogg, John W. Baker, Lyman Blake, Jeremiah Humphrey and R. J. Jenks. Several cabins went up this season, which gave an air of stability to the settlement.

A community of this kind could not be long together without a matrimonial affair. The fair sex were exceedingly scarce at this time, yet this only made them more precious, and the single men more ardent. Edward Rolph and Frances Baker (sister of John Baker) had met, and loved. The result of this was that in the fall a wedding was announced, and everybody invited to attend; and, as this was the first affair of the kind in the country, no one refused. The wedding was at the residence of John Baker. Mrs. Daniel Reed, who had established an enviable reputation for cooking the most palatable and savory dishes, and that too, from the scantiest larder, superintended the culinary department. She made a wedding cake for the bride, which gave her great delight, and it is said she paid almost as much attention to it as she did to the bridegroom. A young lady who was living with Mrs. Reed took charge of the bride. The bridegroom was loth to put on gloves, stating that it was not cold enough to wear them! They were married by Justice Barlow. It was a merry time all around, and every one was happy. The Justice was particularly so, having drank the bride's health a good many times! He

got on the table and sat down, taking his coffee through the medium of ginger-bread. Mrs. Reed celebrated her 84th birthday on the 13th of last May (1885.)

The first birth in the town was a son to the wife of Robert Booth. This important event occurred in the early part of 1838. The first person who died in Fulton was Eunicia Aldrich, a daughter of John Baker's second wife, by her first husband. She died in 1838, and was buried near the Cat-tail Creek. Joseph Fowler died soon after, and was buried in the grounds now inclosed by the cemetery. He was interred just north of the lots first set aside for the cemetery.

The first religious service held in the town was in 1838, by 'Rev. Mr. Emmerson, a Congregational minister. Dr. Daniel Reed was the first physician to settle in Fulton. He died in 1882. (See page 240.) Robert Booth opened the first regular hotel in the town. It was a frame building and was located just east of what was known as the square. The building was subsequently moved out onto a farm. R. J. Jenks constructed the first ferry for crossing the Mississippi. This was in 1837. Chenery & Phelps opened the first store, which was early in the spring of 1839. They started with their goods the fall before, but their goods were frozen in at Alton, where they remained through the winter. They brought in a large stock for those days. Before this store was opened, the people did their trading mostly at Galena and Fort Armstrong, now Rock Island. Sometimes they traded at Albany. .

The land of this section was put into the market in October, 1839, when it was sectionized. This was done along the river and extending back to the bluffs. It was all surveyed and sectionized about the year 1844, when it was all in the market. In 1839 the plat of Fulton was enlarged, and included then about 500 acres. The Land Office at this time was at Galena. Hollis Chenery was appointed agent by the claimants of Fulton, to go to the Land Office and purchase the land, which was then held at \$1.25 per acre. This he did, and when he returned, deeded it back to the claimants.

The first postoffice was established in Fulton in 1838, with John Baker as Postmaster. Hollis Chenery succeed Mr. Baker in 1847. In 1849 another change was made and A. Phelps was ap-

pointed, who held the place until he died. John Phelps then took charge and held the office until 1853, when he was succeed by W. S. Wright. Succeeding Mr. Wright were George S. Phelps, J. J. Jones, O. Leighton and E. P. Wills. When Abraham Lincoln became President he appointed Dr. W. C. Snyder, who held the office until 1883, when, having been elected to the Legislature, he resigned, and was succeeded by his son, J. C. Snyder, who at present holds the office.

In 1848, the town was impeded in its growth on account of the cholera.

The first school opened in the town was by James McCoy, in the winter of 1840.

When the settlers first came in, there were quite a number of the Winnebago, Pottawatomie and Fox Indians loitering about, who had not yet gone to their reservations beyond the Mississippi. They made themselves at home among the settlers, pitching their tepees wherever they pleased. They were friendly, however, and made no disturbance. A favorite amusement with the settlers was to hire the Indians to dance for them.

The Aborigines must have had a large town here at one time, the location being selected on account of its favorable river crossing. There were deep paths worn into the ground leading from the east to the river. There were also primitive smelting furnaces found here, and upon their being dug out, quantities of lead and lead ore were discovered, together with Indian relics and tools. What uses they put the lead to is not known. The ore was taken from the bluffs in the northeastern part of the town. From the tumulated appearance of the ground, they must have also planted and raised corn here to a considerable extent.

The first saw-mill put in operation in the town was by Price & Todd, in 1853. It was called Todd & Dement's Mill. There was a small water-power mill started up on the Cat-tail some years before this, but it did not pay and was abandoned. The Dement Mill afterwards passed into the hands of Culbertson, Smith & Co. The lumber business continued to increase until it became an important factor in the growth of Fulton.

In 1851 quite an impetus was given to the growth of Fulton by the railroad project which had for its object the connection of Fulton with the lakes by rail. This project was conceived by Judge James McCoy, one of Fulton's oldest and most prominent citizens. After passing through many complications, the particular history of which will be found in the chapter on railroads, this road was completed to Fulton.

Pending the construction of this road, Charles Dement conceived the project of erecting in Fulton the largest hotel west of Chicago. This hotel, called the Dement House, was completed in 1855, at a cost of \$100,000, and furnished with goods from New York at a cost of \$40,000. The building is 100 X 110 feet, and five stories high. The walls were built of stone taken from the Fulton quarries. It was finished with all the improvements known at that time, elegantly furnished and thoroughly appointed throughout. For a time it was crowded with guests, and it seemed that another hotel was necessary to meet the demands of the city. But the action of the railroad companies changed all this, and in 1857 this grand hotel closed, and with it many other enterprises connected with the city.

In 1855, business matters were so prosperous that it was thought best to have the town incorporated. A meeting was held for the election of officers in April. Wm. C. Green, Charles Dement, Onser Caswell, Wilson S. Wright and James Briggs were elected **Trustees**. Wm. C. Green was elected President of the Board; Benj. S. Gerrish, Clerk; and Charles N. Wheeler, Treasurer.

The village was platted in 1856. Among the provisions were, that all streets and alleys north and south should run parallel with Base Street, and streets east and west parallel with Ferry Street. This plat embraced all of section 28, except that part extending into the river, and about 60 acres in the southwest corner.

The growth of the town induced the people to take on a higher organization, and in 1859 Fulton became a city. It was organized under a special act of the Legislature, passed Feb. 14, 1859, and it is governed under the provisions of the charter granted by this act, and the amendments thereto, approved March 9, 1869.

The city perfected its organizations under the provisions of its charter by an election held the first Tuesday in April, 1859. James McCoy was chosen Mayor; Leander Smith, Daniel E. Dodge, Lyman

Blake and Charles A. Chase, Aldermen; and Jerome T. Westwell, Clerk.

The lumber interests became quite an important auxiliary to the development of Fulton, and one of its principal industries. In 1862 C. E. Langford put his mill in operation, from which grew his present extensive lumber manufactory. He first repaired the old Dement Mill, and operated that awhile. In 1868, he took Warren P. Hall in as a partner. In 1878, it was incorporated, with a capital stock of \$75,000. From time to time the manufacturing capacity of this lumber mill has been increased until it has reached its present dimensions.

In the latter part of December, 1864, the right of way into the city by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. St. Paul Railroad was obtained, and condemnation of property had. In the early part of 1865 the track was completed and the road came into Fulton, but known then as the Warsaw, Rock Island & Galena Railroad. In the month of January, 1883, the Fulton, or Clinton, & Mendota Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, completed its track and run its first train into the city. In addition to the above mentioned railway lines, the City of Fully ton has the transportation facilities afforded by the Mississippi. There are numerous boats plying the river and landing at Fulton, but the principal business done is by the Diamond Jo Line, as it is called, which was established in 1866 by Joseph Reynolds. It was started at first to operate in connection with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. This line brings down in boats and barges much of the products of the Great Northwest. Their cargoes are transferred into the warehouses and elevators, and taken from there by rail to Chicago, the emporium of the world. The Fulton and Lyons Ferry furnishes ready transportation across the Mississippi to Lyons. It makes trips every hour.

Fulton enjoys a permanent and steady growth. Its buildings, dwellings, as well as business blocks, have been of late years constructed mostly of brick. The census of 1880 gave it a population of 1,733 souls. The population is at present estimated at about 2,100.

The change of the plans of the Northwestern Railroad by crossing the Mifsissippi River at Clinton, instead of at the "Narrows," materially affected the destinies of Fulton. Beyond a doubt this is the best place for constructing a bridge across the Mississippi of all along the Illinois shore. But this city has sustaining resources within herself and will progress forward, not backward. It is supported by a rich agricultural and stock-raising country, which is not fickle, and will not change, though railways may. It has many substantial and enriching industries that cannot but be perpetuated. Its many beautiful residences indicate the taste of its citizens; its fine schools, their intelligence. As a place of residence, its site is healthful and pleasing. From its heights most superb views can be had from every point of the compass.

Many of the early settlers of this place, though they have passed through the struggles and hardships of pioneer life; though their shadows fall toward the east, and the frosts of many winters rest upon their heads, are still in possession of health to enjoy the blessings of the civilization and the culture they have labored so hard to establish. They have built upon the lands once occupied by a race that has left nothing behind them but their mounds, and by another that is fast passing away. But the new race will remain as long as the "Father of the Waters" shall wash the shores of their city.

The following are the names of the present officers of the city government. Mayor, Wm. C. Green; Aldermen—John Stewart, Oliver E. Finch, First Ward; Jackson F. Martin, George S. Sardam, Second Ward; Lyman Blake, Joel W. Farley, Third Ward; Clerk, Thomas H. Smith: Treasurer, Charles B. Mercereau; Attorney, James McCoy; Marshal, Fred K. Bastian.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

One of the important industries of Fulton is the Langford & Hall Lumber Company. This business was started in 1862, by C. E. Langford. The capacity per day—ten hours—is 75,000 feet of lumber, 36,000 shingles, and 12,000 lath. They also manufacture moldings, and employ 130 men. The three lines of railroads have tracts through their yards. The mill is located on the bank of the river, and their logs came from Wisconsin and Minnesota and are rafted down the Mississippi.

T. A. Harden & Co. are the bankers of the city. The members of the firm are Quinton C. Ward and John H. Hungate. This is one of the substantial banking houses of the country. The building is a

two-story brick structure and the vault is built upon the solid bed rock of the Mississippi. The walls are double, with air chambers and ventilators, and has a combination lock on the vault-doors. Inside is one of Hall's combination time-lock, double burglar-proof safes. The office is large, airy and well appointed, with private rooms attached. This bank was established in 1876.

Leslie Williams carries a large assortment of drugs, medicines, stationery, books, wall-paper and fancy goods. A D. Mitchell has a general line of groceries, glass and crockery-ware.

W. C. & J. C. Snyder, dealers in grain, farm produce and agricultural implements. General Steamboat Agency is one of the leading firms of the county. This business was started in 1855.

John Stewart is a manufacturer of carriages and light buggies; also does blacksmithing and repairing.

Egnatz Spinkee is proprietor of the Fulton Pottery, where garden-vases, jugs, jars, pots, pans, firkins, etc., are manufactured. He gets his clay from Whitehall, Ill. The Pipe Factory is conducted by Gerten & Bros., who manufacture smoking-pipes and do quite an extensive business, shipping their goods to all parts of the country. They get their clay from Ustick Township. Oliver Finch is the brick manufacturer.

The Fulton Flouring Mills are owned by W. M. Herald and leased by T. L. Taggart. They have two run of stone, and are making a good article of flour.

De Bey & Van Dallen are dealers in hardware and and agricultural implements. George de Bey has a general line of groceries and dry goods. Richard Green has dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes. J. N. Ward keeps a line of drugs, medicines, wallpaper, etc. W. D. Madden & Co. are wholesale liquor dealers. John Downs has a general line of hardware. P. Kitchen is a manufacturer of harness and dealer in saddlery. S. Collins conducts marble and granite works. Frank Dana has a news depot, stationery, fruit and cigars.

D. & C. Summers' carry a general stock of groceries, while another hardware store is conducted by C. N. Wheeler. A. Morse is the dealer in leather and findings. L. B. Peters has a furniture store, and manufactures mattresses. He is also an undertaker. J. M. Fay is also an undertaker. Mrs. S, C, Inskeep accommodates the ladies with millinery. H. P. Pulver and D. N. Allison each have a bakery and confectionery store.

J. W. Broadhead deals in dry goods, notions and clothing, while G. Naniga & Co. are dealers in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, feed and produce. S. O. Newell has an elegant assortment of jewelry.

Hill & Peterson and G. Utz have meat markets. A. F. W. Volkman and H. De Wind have tailorshops. J. W. Nye does blacksmithing, wagon and machine repairing. H. L. Abbott keeps a livery and feed stable. John Fritz is the builder and contractor. A. E. Dade and Fred Fell are boot and shoemakers. Thos. A. Davenport does house and sign painting, and Milo Jones keeps a restaurant. There are several saloons and billard halls in town and a skating rink.

Fulton has three hotels. The Robinson House, James Holleran, proprietor. This hotel is one of the old resorts for travelers. It has been partially rebuilt and refitted, and offers now good entertainment to its guests. The Central House, of which T. W. Schroeder is proprietor, and Transient House, of which E. W. Oakley is proprietor. This hotel is at the the Junction.

The people of Fulton are well provided with able and skillful physicians. The gentlemen who represent this profession are Drs. C. A. Griswold, G. W. Clendennin, H. M. Kennedy, H. J. Heusinkald, and H. Leach.

James McCoy represents the legal profession at Fulton, and has done so for nearly half a century. He was the first lawyer to locate in Fulton. George Terwilliger is the city's Magistrate.

FULTON BAND.

The city is quite fortunate in having so good a band. It keeps up in its practice with the musical world, and is one of the best bands in the county. It is lead by C. W. Warren.

EDUCATIONAL.

Fulton Graded School.—The youth of Fulton are exceedingly fortunate in having such an excellent school in which to prepare themselves for the duties of life. George C. Lomis is Principal, assisted by Miss F. H. Benson. Miss Hattie Green has charge of the Grammar department; Miss Josie E. Knight and Miss Alice E. Knight have charge of the Intermediate; Miss Clara A, Adams, Mrs. N. Hutchins

and Miss A. Chandler, the Primary. The average attendance in each of the departments is about 50; total enrollment, 350. Connected with the school is a library of 75 volumes. The school has a graduating class, who receive diplomas upon the completion of their course of studies. Prof. S. W. Mountz gives instruction in music twice a week during the terms. Mr. Lomis has a commendable system of instruction—a system which is well adapted for the rapid advancement of his pupils. The school building is a substantial three-story brick structure, with large, airy and well ventilated rooms. It is located on an eminence which commands a wide extent of beautiful country, and its grounds are attractive.

Northern Illinois College. - This is one of the great features of Fulton. It was first established by Col. De Estynge Cavert, in 1861, as a military school, and was called the Western Union College and Military Academy. Col. Cavert proposed to open his institution if the citizens would take hold and help him, which they did, forming a company and issuing bonds. He secured the Dement House, which had been vacant for some years, refitted the building, and extended the grounds so as to have ample room for drill. The war had commenced, and military enthusiasm ran high. He received from the United States Government arms and accoutrements for the use of the cadet corps. It was carried on in this way for about four years, receiving large numbers of students, and sending out many well drilled cadets to the field. Col. Cavert desired then to retire from the college, and have the company take it off his hands and rent it as a college. They took it from him, and organized a college under the general laws of the State, securing a special charter. Donations were asked for and received from all parts of the State, and quite a large fund was raised. One of the objects was to take the disabled soldiers from Illinois regiments and educate them to fill civil stations. The same advantages were extended to the children of soldiers. The trustees managed the institution, with a faculty, of whom Leander H. Potter was President. The expenses were defrayed from the donation fund. The institution received from the State during this period about \$20,000. Mr. Potter's administration was not satisfactory to the trustees, and they indicated to him that his resignation would be accepted, and he resigned. About this period they ceased soliciting aid from the State. The question of changing the name of the college was discussed, and it was finally agreed by the stockholders and trustees to adopt'a new name, calling the institution the Northern Illinois College. The trustees then secured Mr. W. D. F. Lummis, who, with other professors, took charge of the institution. They gave him the interest on the fund (which was then \$30,000), charging him nothing for the use of the building.

Mr. Lummis did well financially, but did not build the college up, and they disposed of him. They then leased the college to a minister, J. W. Hubbard, whose administration was about as unsatisfactory as the preceding ones. Subsequently, A. A. Griffith took charge of the institution. He was a very good man, but did not advance the college as the trustees desired it to be done. It was during Mr. Griffith's management that Professors A. M. Hansen and W. F. Hansen came in. They were very popular and pleased the Board. They finally disposed of Mr. Griffith, and placed the college in charge of Prof. A. M. Hansen, who reorganized the institution, making a good many changes and improvements. President Hansen had erected on the grounds north of the college a large brick three-story building, for the accommodation of his family, the female students, and for a dining hall.

The trustees keep up the expenses of the institution, such as repairs, insurance, etc., and give the use of the building. This is done from the interest on the donation fund. President Hansen has become quite popular, and he has largely increased the patronage. A business education can be had at this institution that cannot be secured at a graded school or any other college. The student can get his business education and go out, or can go through with a regular classical course. This is one of the best educational institutions in the State, and probably nowhere in the State can a thorough education be procured at so little expense. For health and beauty of location it is unexcelled. The Faculty take every pains with their pupils, and the President looks after them with the care of a parent. The parents who send their children here can rest assured that they will be under the best of influences. The college buildings are heated by steam, and the

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rooms, are large and well-ventilated. The apartments appropriated to the young ladies are really elegant. The college has all the instruments, chemicals and chemical apparatus, geological cabinets and charts necessary for the use of the student. One of the attractive features of this institution is that it is free from sectarian influences, though its government is upon a true Christian basis. Board of Trustees-Edmund R. Allen, President : Leander Smith, Treasurer; James McCoy, Secretary; C. E. Langford, Payson Trask, John Dickson, Bradstreet Robinson, Charles R. Rood, Daniel P. Spears, Wm. P. Culbertson, Charles Spears and A. M. Hansen; Executive Committee-Bradstreet Robinson, James McCoy, Leander Smith, Payson Trask and Wm. P. Culbertson.

The Faculty is as follows: A. M. Hansen, A. M., Ph. D., metaphysics and ancient languages; W. F. Hansen, mathematics and literature; Miss Mary A. Parker, A. B., natural sciences and German; J. E. Bittinger, B. S., commercial course and assistant in natural sciences; Miss Minnie L. Wilbur, B. S., instrumental and vocal music; N. C. Pratt, B. S., common branches; Miss E. M. Vath, B. S., elocution and reading; Mrs. Lottie Post, oil painting and drawing.

THE PRESS.

The Fulton Journal.—Feeling that it was essential to the growth and prosperity of Fulton to have an organ to represent its interests, Judge James McCoy and John Phelps got together and determined favorably for the project. Accordingly, in the fall of 1853, they sent to St. Louis and purchased a press and a newspaper outfit. The press was shipped by a steamboat, but it was so late in the season when the boat started that her passage up the river was obstructed by ice, and she was obliged to put in at Rock Island, where the material for Fulton's future exponent was stored for the winter. When navigation opened in the spring, the press was brought up.

Not being printers, the projectors of this enterprise secured the services of a practical printer in the person of A. McFadden, of Freeport, who came and took charge, organized the office and issued the first number in May, 1854. It was issued as the *Whiteside Investigator*, and was the first paper published in the county. It was a very respectable sheet for that period. Messrs. McCoy & Phelps had erected a two-story brick building for the use of the press, on the corner of Short and Union Streets. McFadden bought the paper from McCoy & Phelps, and subsequently took in G. A. Laighton as a partner. Later on, Laighton became sole owner, and changed the name to Fulton City *Advertiser*. He improved the paper, and was assisted in the editorial department by Dr. C. A. Griswold and Messrs. Goot & Lewis. In 1856, the *Advertiser* advocated the election of James Buchanan for the Presidency, which changed its editorial staff. Subsequently Laighton became involved in debt and quit the country, leaving the paper in the hands of subordinates, and after a few issues it suspended.

In 1859 the press was leased to G. J. Booth and B. C. Galliday, and a paper was issued by them under the name of the *Weekly Courier*, which was Republican in politics. In a few months Galliday withdrew and Booth had entire charge. In the spring of 1863 Mr. Booth purchased the plant from Laighton, and changed the name to the Fulton *Journal*, which name has been continued to the present time. In 1866, Mr. Booth took his son into the office, and the paper was carried on under the name of G. J. Booth & Son.

In 1872, Mr. George Terwilliger purchased the establishment and became editor and proprietor. In the fall of the same year he sold a half interest to Dr. W. C. Snyder, who relieved Mr. Terwilliger of the business department.

In March, 1876, Mr. Snyder purchased the entire interest, retaining Mr. Terwilliger as editor. Mr. Terwilliger withdrew in November, 1876, and afterwards Thos. J. Pickett, Jr., leased the paper from Dr. Snyder. Subsequently, Mr. Pickett and J. C. Snyder purchased it. In 1878, W. R. Cobb bought out Pickett's interest. In 1880 it was purchased by the Sterling Gazette Company and J. C. Snyder retained as editor. In 1881, Fred K. Bastian, who was local editor of the Gazette, purchased the entire interest. In August of the same year, his brother A. W. came in as a partner, and the Journal has since been conducted jointly by them. During this year the Journal was changed to a seven-column folio semi-weckly paper. It was first published as a Democratic paper. In 1859 it was changed to a Republican paper and remained so until 1881, when

it became an independent Democratic journal. It has a splendid job office and one of the best composition rooms in the country.

The *Journal* is now in its 31st volume, with a large and increasing circulation. It is a bright newspaper, containing all the important news of the day, devoted to the interests of Fulton and the country, ably edited and one of the leading papers of the county.

Fulton Star .- This paper was established by Rev. George W. Perry, the first issue coming out Jan. 4, 1883. It is a neat, newsy, five-column quarto weekly journal, well conducted, with a circulation of about 500. It was established as a Republican paper. In March, 1885, it became a Prohibition sheet, accepting a proposition extended by this party to be their official organ for Whiteside County. It is the prospective organ of this party of this Senatorial District. Mr. Perry is a retired member of the Rock River Methodist Episcopal Conference. He has been a zealous advocate of prohibition for many years. On account of ill health, Mr. Perry recently retired from the paper, and it is now owned and conducted by his sons, George T. and W. F. Perry.

SOCIETIES.

Fulton City Lodge, No. 189, A. F. and A. M., was instituted Dec. 25, 1855,-Christmas eve. It was organized under a dispensation, the Masons of the city having petitioned for the privilege. In Oetober, 1856, a charter was granted them. David W. Thomson was the first W. M. In 1868, they commenced the building of a hall, which was finished in the spring of 1869, and dedicated June 30. James Luckey, Acting Grand Master, opened the ceremonies with an appropriate speech. On this occasion David W. Thomson presented the lodge with a gavel made in Jerusalem from olive wood, and an ashlar made of stone from the quarry under the city of Jerusalem. The dedication ceremonies were closed by a grand banquet which was held in their banqueting hall, and which was gotten up by the ladies of Fulton. They have a fine hall, which is very neatly and appropriately furnished. Adjoining the hall is their banquet room, and in the rear of this is their kitchen, which is furnished with all the utensils necessary for a culinary department. The lodge has 70 members, is in good working

order, and prospering. The present W. M. is J. C. Martindale.

Fulton Chapter, No. 108, R. A. M., was organized Feb. 13, 1867. It worked under a dispensation. Oct. 4, when their charter was granted, Abraham Salle was the first H. P., D. W. Thomson, King, and Cyrus Pratt, Scribe. They have at present 62 members. The present officers are, W. C. Snyder, H. P., R. H. Andrews, King, and Thomas A. Hardin, Scribe.

Abou Ben Adhem Lodge, No. 148, I. O. O. F. —This lodge was chartered in 1871, and the meeting for the organization was held July 29, same year. It was formed from the old Portland Lodge, whose charter was granted Oct. 12, 1853, and which was disbanded in 1861. J. W. Woodward was the first N. G. This lodge has a large and wellequipped hall, with a membership of 148. The present N. G. is Henry McCurray.

Modern Woodmen of America.—This camp was chartered Feb. 10, 1883. They have a membership of 62, and meet in the Odd Fellows' Hall. The object of this order is to promote good fellowship and neighborly regard. It bestows substantial benefits upon the widows, children, and relatives of deceased members. They also care for the sick and indigent members. It is a life insurance order, paying such amounts upon the death of a member as he may select when joining. During life, each member is subject to assessments on the sum selected by him, whenever necessary to meet death claims. These assessments are very moderate.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union have an interesting organization in Fulton. Their object, as is well known, is to promote the cause of temperance. This society was organized in September, 1875. They hold regular meetings, and give a good deal of time to the objects of their organization. Mrs. George Whitcomb is President; Mrs. C. A. Wood, Corresponding Secretary, and Miss Julia Teller, Treasurer.

The Leata Lodge, No. 428, I. O. G. T.—This society was organized Aug. 6, 1880. Officers, A. A. Wheeler, W. C.; J. C. Snyder, Secretary, and Mrs. W. F. Hansen, Treasurer. They meet in the basement of the Baptist Church.

CHURCHES. The Presbyterian Church.—This Church was or-

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ganized March 30, 1868, by a union of the Old and New School Presbyterians. The Old School Church was organized in May, 1856. Its pastors were Revs. W. C. Mason, J. B. McClure and A. N. Keigwin. The New School Church (growing out of the Congregational Church, which was organized in 1845) was organized in 1862. Rev. Josiah Leonard was its only minister from its organization until the union in 1868. Rev. Henry Keigwin became the pastor after the reorganization, and remained with the Church until June, 1872. Rev. Delos E. Wells succeeded him, serving the society until March, 1882, when Rev. Benj. Mills was called, who remained until May, 1883. Rev. W. D. Smith succeeded Mr. Mills, and served the Church until Nov. 1884. Rev. R. L. Adams, the present minister, assumed the pastoral duties January, 1885. They have a fine, large brick edifice. The society has at present about 100 members and is growing. It also has a large and interesting Sunday-school.

Church of the Immaculate Conception .- The members of this Church were attended by clergymen from parishes in Illinois and Iowa for many years before a society was constituted here. In 1862 they erected a very neat church edifice, which they still use. The have also a good parsonage, and a cemetery, inclosing about five acres. The Church is out of debt and in a most prosperous condition. Dr. J. I. Govern was the first resident pastor. The Church has a membership at present of about 130 families. Rev. Maurice Sack is in charge of the Church. He also serves the Morrison Church, and holds mission service at Coffey's Corners, in Albany Township, about 12 miles below Fulton, every third Sunday. They have a new frame church building at this These place, with a membership of 35 families. Churches belong to the Diocese of Chicago.

The Baptist Church.—About twenty years after the first settlement of Fulton, and long after the Methodists and Presbyterians had established their societies, the members of the Baptist Church, feeling the need of a place of worship, assembled together, and after consultation decided to organize. Acting upon this decision, Alfred McFadden, John Peterson, Mrs. A. B. Starkweather, Miss Matilda Mecker, all of whom had letters from the Churches where they had formerly lived, with Rev. A. H. Starkweather, met at the old stone school-house. July 28, 1855, and completed their organization. As soon as this nucleus was formed the Church increased in numbers rapidly. Mr. Starkweather assumed pastoral charge, and remained until the early part of the summer of 1858. During this time the Church commenced the construction of an edifice. It was so far completed that they were enabled to use the basement, and in the fall of 1856 it was dedicated. During this year the society was reorganized by the council and attached to the Dixon Association. About this period some dissatisfaction arose among the members which drew off some of them, and it was deemed best to reorganize, which they did. The new organization was called the First Baptist Church and Society of the City of Fulton.

Owing to this dissension, and the crection of their building, the society became involved in debt. Rev. A. A. Swain succeeded Mr. Starkweather, and through his able efforts the building was completed and the debt paid off. In 1860, March 30, the Church was dedicated, Dr. Evarts, of Chicago, assisting in the services.

The foundation of the building is of stone, the superstructure being of brick, and cost \$6,000. It is a large, plain edifice, 36 x 70 feet. Several pastors served the Church after Mr. Swain, who resigned in the latter part of 1860, the last being Rev. W. H. Barnes. Rev. H. F. Gilbert is at present acting as pastor.

The Episcopal Church.—In the spring of 1869, 13 members of this Church met in the old Methodist building and organized a society which they called Christ's Episcopal Church. The society was served by ministers from Lyons and Clinton until the latter part of the year, when the services of the Rev. George Gibson were engaged, who was the first regular pastor. In July, 1871, they purchased a building from Mr. Wetzell, and fitted it up for the holding of their meetings. This Church has not been very prosperous. Mr. Gibson was their first and last rector. Rev. Mr. Trimble, of Clinton, Iowa, held services occasionally until 1877. In 1878 their building was sold to the Northern Illinois College and moved up and located on Base Street opposite.

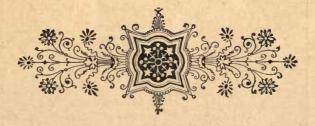
The Holland Church, of Fulton City, was organized Oct. 28, 1866, by Rev. H. G. Klyn and Elder G. Vostenhoud. The Elders chosen at this time were F. Stemberg and G. Manninga; Deacon, J.

Tellema. Their church building was completed, and dedicated Dec. 15, 1867. In August, 1869, Rev. H. Waltman was established as pastor. His health not being good, he was given a leave of absence. He went West, and then to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he died, April 30, 1870. He was succeeded by Rev. John Van der Meurlen, and he by Rev. Wm. Hazenberg. He remained a while, when Rev. H. Van der Ploeg, the present pastor, took charge. The church is situated in the east part of the town, near the Northwestern depot. The members of this Church are made up chiefly of Hollanders living in and about Fulton and in East Clinton. Their membership is composed of about 170 families, and they have about the same number in baptism. They have commenced the erection of a new church edifice, which is to be a large and commodious structure, 50 x 90 feet, and will cost when completed about \$5,500. It will be a frame building, with a solid stone foundation. This society is in a prosperous condition, and has a larger membership than any other in the city. Their new church building is near the center of the town, on Genesee Street. Near it is the parsonage, and, with the exception of one lot, the society owns the entire block.

CEMETERY.

Fulton City Cemetery.—While in the active walks of this life the citizens of Fulton have not forgotten that it is only a temporary one at best, and that the time will come when all that this world claims of them will be laid down to rest forever.

When the founders laid out the town they set off three lots in the northern portion for a cemetery. These grounds were afterwards enlarged and now contain about twelve acres. The cemetery, which is under the control of a stock association, is located upon the high bluffs which lie north of the city, and which afford a magnificent view of the Mississippi and the country below. The grounds were naturally beautiful, and the cultivated taste of the inhabitants has enhanced their attractiveness. They are liberally shaded with trees, some of which have been planted, and some have come up from Nature's original growth. There are many rich and costly monuments, which are varied in design and are artistic.





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