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IVF  
(Nic Donoghue)  
Bateman







sandstone is found below the coal, from ten to fifteen feet in thickness. It is No. 11, of the foregoing section, and is believed to be the equivalent of the sandstone in the McLean and Stewart quarries near Macomb. A section of the bed exposed in the vicinity of these quarries shows this succession of strata: Thin coal, 1 foot; Shaly clay, 2 feet; Thin bedded sandstone, 1 to 6 feet; Massive sandstone, 10 to 12 feet; Bituminous shale (coal No. 1), 4 feet; Carbonate of iron,  $\frac{1}{2}$  foot; Fire clay,  $\frac{1}{2}$  foot; Bituminous slate, or shale, 2-3 foot; Shale, 5 feet.

In the Colchester region, at most of the outcrops examined, the same horizon was represented by dark blue shales (No. 12 of the section previously given), containing nodules of iron ore inclosing crystals of zinc blende. On the southwest quarter of Section 24, Township 5 North, Range 4 West (Tennessee), the following beds were found exposed in connection with coal No. 1: Shaly sandstone, 4 feet; Coal No. 1, 2 feet; Fire clay (not exposed); Shaly sandstone, 16 feet; St. Louis limestone, 6 feet.

Although the lower coal was not found developed at any of the exposures examined in the vicinity of Colchester, it was found by Mr. Horrocks at his tile and fire-brick kiln, not more than a mile from the town, and was struck in one of the pits sunk for fire clay. It was discovered about forty-five feet below coal No. 2, being a foot in thickness and associated with an excellent fire clay.

As early as 1853 a coal seam was opened on Section 24, Township 5 North, Range 4 West, on land then owned by Mr. Lowrey. The coal was from eighteen inches to two feet in thickness, overlaid by a few feet of shaly sandstone. Below the bed of coal about sixteen feet of sandstone was exposed, and a short distance up the creek a concretionary limestone underlies the sandstone. This is doubtless the lower coal (No. 1) and probably exists at many points in the county, ranging from one to three feet in thickness. At the same time (1853) coal was also dug on Mr. Thompson's place, on the northeast quarter of Section 16, Township 4 North, Range 3 West (Bethel). At this point the seam was thirty inches thick, but was only exposed in the bed of the creek, with no outcrop of the associate beds. This is, without doubt, the lower seam,

as the concretionary member of the St. Louis limestone was found outcropping on the creek a short distance below where the coal was discovered. On the northwest quarter of Section 33 (Bethel) a coal seam was opened and worked in 1858, on land then owned by J. Stouching. The coal was worked by "stripping" in the bed of a small creek, the deposit ranging from eighteen to twenty inches in thickness and being overlaid by about two feet of gray shale.

These two lower seams also outcrop on Job's Creek near Blandinsville, and have been worked from the first settlement of the county. They appear also on nearly all the tributaries on the east fork of Crooked Creek, and probably underlie at least seven-eighths of the entire area of the county. In this portion of the State, however, they seldom attain a thickness of three feet; but they are nowhere more than 175 feet below the surface of the generally level prairie. No. 3, if developed anywhere in the county, will probably be found in the eastern range of townships, and would probably be the first seam reached in sinking a shaft, or boring from the prairie level.

At Bushnell a boring for coal passed through the following beds, as reported by those in charge of the work: (1) Soil, 2 feet; (2) Yellow clay, 12 feet; (3) Sand, 2 feet; (4) Blue clay, with bowlders, 61 feet; (5) Blue and yellow sand, 35 feet; (6) Sandstone, 5 feet; (7) Clay shale,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet; (8) Black shale,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet; (9) Gray shale,  $\frac{3}{4}$  foot; (10) Limestone, 9 feet; (11) Shale, 1 foot. The beds Nos. 1 to 5, inclusive, belong to the drift, and show an aggregate thickness of 112 feet, indicating the existence of an old valley here, in which the Coal Measures have been cut down to a point below the horizon of the Colchester seam, and which was subsequently filled with drift deposits. Consequently, that coal which should have been found at this point at a depth of fifty to seventy feet below the surface, was not discovered at all. The limestone (No. 10 of the above section) is probably the bed overlying the Seaville coal.

At Prairie City a boring was carried down to a depth of 227 feet, passing through the following beds, as reported by Mr. T. L. Magee: (1) Soil and drift clays, 36 feet; (2) Clay shale, or soapstone, 16 feet; (3) Black shale,  $\frac{1}{2}$  foot; (4) Coal No. 2,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet; (5)

Fire clay, 4 feet; (6) Shale and sandstone, 12 feet; (7) Clay shale, 38 feet; (8) Hard rock (limestone), 11 feet; (9) Shale, 4 feet; (10) White flint, 1 foot; (11) Shale, 10 feet; (12) Coal No. 1, 3 feet; (13) Fire clay, 6½ feet; (14) Hard rock, 5 feet; (15) Clay shale, 8 feet; (16) Sandstone, ¼ feet; (17) Dark gray shale, 8 feet; (18) Clay shale (light colored), 14 feet; (19) Limestone (St. Louis bed), 44½ feet.

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

**LIMESTONE BEDS.**—This division of the Lower Carboniferous series is probably nowhere in the county more than fifty feet in thickness, and consists (first) of a bed of light gray concretionary or brecciated limestone, lying immediately below the lower sandstone of the Coal Measures; and (secondly) of a magnesian limestone and some blue shales or calcareous sandstones, constituting what is sometimes called the "Warsaw limestone." On the east fork of Crooked Creek, a little north of west from Colchester, the following sections of these limestones may be seen: (1) Brecciated light gray limestone, 5 to 20 feet; (2) Calcareous sandstone in regular beds, 12 feet; (3) Bluish shale, 3 feet. The magnesian bed, which usually forms the base of the group, is below the surface here and generally ranges from eight to ten feet in thickness. The brecciated (composed of angular fragments cemented together) of limestone is very unevenly developed, and, in a short distance, often varies in thickness from five to twenty-five feet, or even more.

The Keokuk limestone is the lowest rock exposed in the county, and is only found along the bluffs of Crooked Creek, in Townships 4

and 5, Range 4 West (Lamoine and Tennessee). The upper part of this formation is usually a bluish calcareo-argillaceous shale, containing siliceous geodes, either filled with a mass of crystalline quartz, or hollow and lined within with quartz crystals, mammillary, chalcidony, calcite and dolomite. Below this geode bed there is usually from thirty to forty feet of gray limestone, the strata varying in thickness from a few inches to more than two feet and separated by partings of shale. The limestone beds consist mainly of the remains of organic beings—corals, crinoids and mollusca—that swarmed the primeval ocean; and the old quarries of limestone afford a rich field for the student to become acquainted with the varied and peculiar organic forms of this geological period. South of Colmar the grade of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad cuts into the upper part of this limestone to the depth of several feet, and from the excavated material were obtained many characteristic fossils of this period in an excellent state of preservation.

A complete section of all the limestone below the Coal Measures in this county would show the following order of succession and thickness: Light gray brecciated limestone, 5 to 10 feet; Calcareous sandstone, 12 feet; Magnesian limestone and shale, 10 to 12 feet; Geodiferous shales of the Keokuk bed, 20 to 30 feet; Light gray cherty limestone, 30 to 40 feet.

**ECONOMICAL GEOLOGY.**—As may be seen from a perusal of the foregoing pages, a large portion of this county is underlaid with coal, and although the seams that have been discovered are much thinner than those that outcrop in Schuyler and Fulton Counties, they have not only furnished an abundant supply of fuel for home consumption, but for many years thousands of tons have annually been shipped to adjoining counties. From Colchester alone the yearly shipments have for a long period amounted to about 500,000 tons, and, until within a few years past, the output equalled the shipments.

The Colchester coal is of an excellent quality, if taken out at some distance from the outcrop, where it has been exposed to atmospheric influences. It is hard, bright and comparatively free from pyrites, breaking freely



into cubic blocks when mined. As reported by Henry Pratten, in Dr. Norwood's "Analysis of Illinois Coals," the specific gravity of Colchester coal is 1.290. It loses 41.2 per cent. in coking, the complete analysis being as follows: Moisture, 5.4; volatile matters, 35.8; carbon coke, 56.8; ashes (light gray), 2.0. The coal consists of 60.10 per cent. of carbon.

The analysis shows it to be one of the best grades of coal in the State, and its freedom from pyrites has always made it a favorite with blacksmiths. The coal from the lower seam is usually harder than that from the Colchester vein, and less uniform in quality. No. 3, if found at all in this county, would be met with in the uppermost layers of the bed rock and immediately underneath the bowlder clays, except at a few points where it might be overlaid by a few feet of sandstone or sandy shale. A boring carried down to a depth of two hundred feet would probably pass entirely through the Coal Measures in any portion of the county, and in the western part the subordinate limestone would be reached at a depth of 150 feet, or less. When the light gray brecciated limestone of the St. Louis group is reached, it is useless to bore further in search of coal. This limestone is so different in its appearance from any of the limestones in the lower part of the coal measures that an expert would find no difficulty in identifying it, even by the smallest fragments taken up by the sand pump; hence it forms a reliable guide, both where it outcrops and where it may be reached by the drill, and determines the point below which no coal may be found.

The following, taken from the report of J. A. Kavanaugh, Mine Inspector, for the year 1905, indicates the state of the coal-mining industry in McDonough County: Number of mines in operation, 72; miners employed, 299; total number of days operated, 10,986; bushels of coal mined, 1,076,461; average price and value of coal at mines,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  cents per bushel; total value of coal mined during the year 1905, \$92,519.18. The report shows a decrease of 378,659 bushels, as compared with 1904. Only one accident occurred during the year, and that not fatal. The foregoing represents coal mined at Colchester, Tennessee, Birmingham, Blandinsville, La Harpe, Bushnell, Vermont, Industry and Macomb. In the entire county

there are sixty-nine operators and dealers. The report also stated that each mine had been inspected and found in good working condition. During the year 1905 a large mine owned by a corporation of which W. A. Compton was President, was opened at Littleton, on the Macomb & Western Illinois Railroad, and possesses all the latest facilities for mining.

**FIRE CLAY.**—The fire clay found in McDonough County is plentiful and of first class quality. While manufacturing drain tile at an early day, Mr. Horrocks found an excellent quality of clay near Colchester by sinking a shallow shaft down to the lower, or No. 1 coal, which at his works is about forty-five feet below the Colchester vein. The horizon of the lower coal furnishes an excellent article of fire and potter's clay in various portions of the State and county. In 1868 Messrs. Horrocks and Stevens Brothers erected tile-works just outside the limits of Bardolph, and for a quarter of a century increased their output of tile sewer-pipe and fire clay, with bricks of all dimensions, the entire manufacture being of most excellent quality. The fire clay was noted throughout the country for its purity and fire-resisting qualities. The raw material has been found all along the north side of Crooked Creek from Bardolph to Tennessee, but the shipment of the manufactured product ceased with the destruction of the Bardolph Fire Clay Works, some years ago.

**IRON ORE.**—There is a band of iron ore very generally developed in connection with coal No. 1, and indications of its existence have been observed at other points in the county, though nowhere has it been found in workable quantities. On the creek below Colchester Tile Works, a bed of very pure ore occurs about six inches thick, and it is quite probable that it may somewhere be found in the county of sufficient thickness to be of some economical value. In the adjoining county of Schuyler there are several bands of ore associated with the same coal, attaining an aggregate thickness of about two feet and yielding an analysis of about fifty-two per cent. of protoxide of iron. The ore is argillaceous—rich in carbonate of iron—and compares favorably in quality with the best Pennsylvania ores, but is not found in sufficient quantities to justify mining.

In Mound Township a deposit of bog iron-ore of good quality has been found and reported to be several feet in thickness, but the area covered has not been ascertained. Should it prove sufficiently extensive and pure as the samples indicate, it may be a valuable deposit; but to this date no person has been sufficiently interested to further investigate.

**BUILDING STONE.**—The central and western portions of the county have an abundant supply of freestone from the sandstone bed intervening between coals Nos. 1 and 2. This is usually from ten to twelve feet in thickness (as worked), in the upper part the beds being from three to twenty inches in thickness, and capable of being quarried out in thin, even slabs, suitable for flagging pavements. The lower part of the seam of sandstone is quite massive, and splits evenly. At the McLean, Rowley and Stewart quarries, two miles west of Macomb, there is an exposure of about twelve feet of stone in the face of the quarry. The stone is rather coarse-grained sandstone, nearly white in color, and furnishes a very durable material for foundation walls, curbing and culverts.

At the Hector-McLean quarries, half a mile west of the Rowley place, the sandstone is more regularly bedded, the layers varying from four to more than twelve inches in thickness and the stone being of better quality. Mr. McLean manufactures grindstones, whetstones, grave-stones and milk troughs, from the best portions of the quarry, and several of the veins were equal to any freestone in the county for color, regularity of grain and durability. Mr. Rowley invested a considerable amount of money in erecting the necessary buildings and machinery for the manufacture of grindstones, but it did not prove a remunerative investment and, within a few years, was abandoned.

The sandstone is equivalent to that on the railroad west of Seaville, in Fulton County. The magnesian and arenaceous beds of the St. Louis group will afford excellent material for culverts and bridge abutments—in fact, as good as can be found in the State, since they are scarcely affected by changes in temperature or climatic conditions. Good limestone for burning into quick-lime may be obtained on most of the tributaries of Crooked Creek, and on the east fork as far north as Colchester,

but not in sufficient quantities to justify the erection of kilns and other expensive apparatus. At an early day, before railroad facilities were available, a kiln or two had been erected and the product used by the early settlers, but never in sufficient quantities to encourage its manufacture to any great extent; and to-day there is not a kiln in the county.

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## CHAPTER VI.

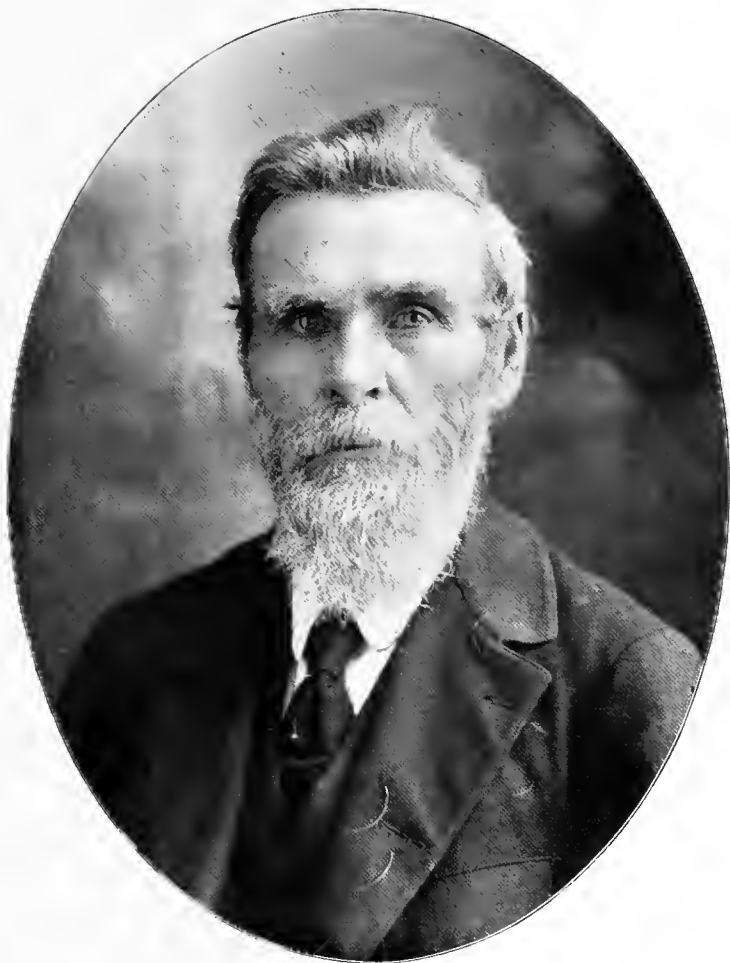
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### EARLY SETTLERS—THEIR HARDSHIPS.

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MCDONOUGH COUNTY PIONEERS AND PROBLEMS THEY HAD TO MEET—HARDSHIPS OF THE EMIGRANTS' JOURNEY—REMINISCENCES OF A PIONEER—BUILDING AND FURNISHING A PIONEER HOME—BREAKING THE PRAIRIE SOD—THE COLD WINTER AND DEEP SNOW OF 1830-31—SUDDEN FREEZE OF 1832—FOOD AND CLOTHING PROBLEMS—BLACK HAWK WAR—EXPERIENCE OF A CALIFORNIA GOLD-SEEKER—CHILLS AND FEVER TROUBLES—CROPS AND BUSINESS METHODS—"WILD-CAT" CURRENCY AND PRODUCE PRICES—AVERAGE LOG HOUSE AND ITS DOMESTIC LIFE—AMUSEMENTS—WAGES—LIVESTOCK PRICES—ABSENCE OF LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY—CONTRAST PRESENTED BY PRESENT CONDITIONS.

The McDonough County pioneers, as well as those in other parts of the State, had many difficulties to contend with, beginning with their journeys from civilization to their prairie homes. For many weary miles their routes lay through a rough country; swamps, marshes, creeks and larger streams were crossed with much hardship and dangerous labor. Their teams were often stalled in fords deep with mud, being obliged to unload the numerous members of the family and their worldly goods. At night they were obliged to camp on the open prairie, subject to storms of rain accompanied with terrific thunder and vivid lightning. It was enough to strike dismay to the hearts of these strangers in a strange land when the rain came down in sheets of water, penetrating the canvas of the covered wagon and sometimes upsetting them, with the camp



*Wm. B. Atterton*



tents, while the horses and cattle would be stampeded—such misfortunes causing the hardy emigrant many hours of anxious search before the family was ready to proceed. Sometimes the streams would suddenly swell in volume, making it hazardous to cross them. The only alternative was to camp on the banks until the angry stream had subsided. Such experiences upon the road were often continued for months; but, through them all, the eyes of the settler were ever turned westward. The wife and children, full of energy and pluck, ably seconded the efforts of the worthy sire to secure a home and haven of rest for those he loved. The boy of twelve to eighteen years, and the girl of equal age, proved ready assistants, early assuming the duties of helpmates to their parents and finally being placed in charge of the household and the farm.

What a contrast between the Then and Now! Today, we travel royally on the railroad, having our comfortable beds, excellent tables set with the best the land affords, bath-rooms, barber shops, reading-rooms, writing desks and stationery; in a word, there is no comfort found in our private dwellings which is not duplicated on the railroad or steamboat. And yet one often hears complaints made by the modern traveler, on the ground of fatigue or a short delay. A little pioneering would do the grumbler good.

Well, the settler at length arrives at his destination. Soon the anxious father and family proceed with their own hands to erect some kind of a habitation; and thus pioneer life begins.

REMINISCENCES OF A PIONEER.—In order to give what would be termed Personal Experience in pioneering, the following account (with some slight changes in verbiage) is presented as related by Ira C. Bridges, of Industry, one of the oldest settlers in the county:

"I (Mr. Bridges) was born in Morgan County, Ill., August 20, 1825, my parents coming hither from the State of Tennessee in 1823. There (in Morgan County) they resided until November, 1829, when they located in McDonough County, at that time composing a part of Schuyler County. With my maternal grandfather, James Vance, the Bridges family located in the south part of the county, Mr. Vance having removed to that locality in 1823.

Mr. Vance was a Justice of the Peace from 1825 until the county was organized in 1830. He was one of the first County Commissioners, was the first Postmaster in his section of the county, and assisted in naming and laying out the city of Macomb. Mrs. Bridges' father had located on eighty acres of prairie land adjoining the timber, and there built a small log house. In its construction not a nail was used; half of the floor was laid with linn-wood puncheons—that is, split logs; mother earth furnished the other half, and contributed to the construction of the hearth, fire-place back and jambs, surmounted by a stick chimney—that is, made up of small sticks plastered over with mortar made of common clay. The door was made of clapboards (split timber), with wooden latch and hinges. Bedsteads were made by boring two-inch auger holes in the logs, constituting the walls, erecting posts at a suitable distance for the width of a bed, and then stretching poles between them and the wall. Clapboards were laid on the poles for a bottom, and on top of this was placed a tick filled with prairie hay, surmounted finally by a feather bed, stuffed with the soft down which the mother had plucked from her geese. A most excellent bed was the result. We had two such in our small room, and the family enjoyed themselves and came out all right in the spring of 1830.

Grandfather Vance erected a small horse-mill, which ground the corn-meal for the entire county. My parents had fifteen children, and all were raised on corn bread and bacon. The father broke up ten acres of prairie, and cutting the overturned sod with an ax, planted the first crop of corn therein (sod corn). Watermelons and pumpkins were produced abundantly; and, altogether, the family lived on the fat of the land. In the summer it was necessary to add another room to our palace; and we felt quite comfortable and were no longer crowded.

"The plow used for breaking prairie was called the barshare; its mold-board was of wood, the bar and shoe (or point) of steel, and with six yoke of oxen attached, it cut a furrow from sixteen to eighteen inches in width. It took a stout man to hold the plow, while the bare-footed boy did the driving. Often, on finishing a land, there would be a snake-killing, as the reptiles were very numerous in the early days.

"The winter of 1830-31 proved to be very severe, on account of an unusually heavy fall of snow which continued on the ground for several months, causing much suffering. The little corn that was raised could be reached only after much digging and great labor, and both the deer and turkeys died for want of food. As we could not go to mill, we made graters for the manufacture of meal and for the supply of our daily bread, mush and hominy. The cold was intense, to add to our sufferings. We would cut down a tree, haul it to the house door, roll on big backlogs and fill in along the front; and then the family would sit around the roaring fire and sing all day long—there were no pianos then.

"In 1831-32 the Indians were quite numerous and troublesome. The Governor called out troops, and, after some parleying, the Black Hawk War ended by the Indians agreeing to leave the State. Only a few remained to steal stock and otherwise make nuisances of themselves. Among those caught in thefts was Black Hawk himself, and Thomas Bridges, a cousin of mine, had the honor of giving him a cow-hiding—after which all the Indians left. (The Black Hawk War occurred in 1832, though there had been much disturbance during the previous year.—Ed.)

"Our churches were few and far between. There were a few Hard-Shell Baptists, but the Missionary Baptists, under Elder John Logan, organized a church among the neighbors and preached from house to house. Although the preacher stood behind a chair for a pulpit the people showed themselves eager to hear the Gospel—much more, it seems to me, than they do now. This church organization continued for some years. Mr. Logan then removed to Macomb, and the congregation recognized that place as their church home.

"In the pioneer days we were much pestered with wolves, as they made sad havoc with our calves, pigs and sheep. Father made a wolf trap, and caught quite a number. He received \$5 for each scalp, which proved quite useful to pay taxes with, money being then very scarce. We continued to break a few acres of land each year. In 1832 emigration became quite extensive.

"There being many ponds throughout the county, and the vegetation dense, malaria, with chills and fever, became quite prevalent; in

fact, hardly any person was exempt. The few doctors in the county did what they could with calomel, and quinine and bleeding, when the case became serious. The fever would leave the patient very weak and listless, with skin of yellowish hue, and with an anxious, far-away look, which would cling to him for years, or until the disease was completely worn out by time and better sanitary conditions by way of drainage.

"Crops of all kinds were abundant, the soil producing luxuriantly, but the prices obtained, on account of distance from market and imperfect means of transportation, were at a low ebb compared with those of today. Pork sold at \$1.25 per hundred pounds, dressed; corn, to emigrants going west, at 8 to 10 cents per bushel; and wheat (which had to be hauled to Beardstown) at 25 to 30 cents per bushel. Sales of produce were made on the principle of barter or exchange—that is, exchanged for store goods. Cattle were very cheap, buyers coming from Jacksonville and elsewhere south of McDonough, getting them at their own prices.

"Our wheat was threshed on the ground by horses trampling on the sheaves. The separating was done with wooden forks; there was not a steel fork, or an iron shovel or scoop in the county. The first threshing separator machine was built and introduced into the county by Dallamand & Imes, the builders, in 1852. This changed our entire method of preparing grain for the market, and to us it was a most wonderful improvement.

"In 1850 the California fever struck our neighborhood, and, with many others, I started for the Golden West. We left McDonough County on the 20th of March, of that year, and arrived at Hangtown, in California, on the 12th of August, after five months of weary pilgrimage spent in crossing the great plains and deserts of the West. We saw numerous bands of Indians, large herds of buffaloes, deer, prairie dogs, antelopes, rattlesnakes and many other animals—not a few of which were welcomed to our camp kettles. Our route was by way of Fort Kearney, up the South Platte River to Ash Hollow, where it was crossed, thence by way of the Black Hills, to Fort Laramie, Sweet Water and Devil's Gate, and through the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains and down the Humboldt River to 'the Sink,' where it enters



*Amelia Atherton*





the ground; then across a grassless, waterless desert of fifty miles to the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and over the mountains to Hangtown. This was an old mining town, which received its name from the hanging there of two notorious thieves. There I remained and worked over two years. I had the usual success of these early miners—made little money, but gained great experience and saw much of the world. I returned by way of Panama, by steamer, to New York, and thence home.”

Mr. Bridges furnishes much more of his valuable and interesting history, but as this covers the early period of his life in connection with the first settling of McDonough County, other portions of his narrative will be reserved for later pages.

DEEP SNOW OF 1830-31.—One of the most notable events in the memory of the early settlers of McDonough County, as it was with those of the same period in other portions of Illinois, was the “Deep Snow” of the winter of 1830-31. Clarke’s “History of McDonough County” (1878), referring to this event, says:

“The snow began to fall the night of the twenty-ninth of December (1830), and continued to fall for three days and nights, until it reached an average depth of about four feet, drifting in places as high as eighteen or twenty feet. Great suffering was experienced in consequence. The settlers relied for their daily food upon the Indian corn which they were enabled to raise, together with the wild game, which was abundant at that time. Plenty of the former was raised to supply the wants of all until the next season’s crop; but when the snow fell, but little had been gathered. Game could not be had. The great depth of the snow was a barrier to all travel, and it may well be imagined the sufferings of the people were great indeed. In a letter, published in the March (1876) number of ‘Clarke’s Monthly,’ Hon. James Clarke thus graphically described the situation:

“The snow fell to an average depth of about four feet, and remained on the ground for about three months. Before the snow fell the deer were as fat as could be, and before it passed away they were so poor they were not fit to eat. Wild turkeys would fall from

the limbs of trees. The morning after the snow my wife was about three hours shoveling it from our cabin. We then lived about one hundred yards from the house lately occupied by Isaac Haines, a little southwest of Macomb. I did not have my corn gathered, and had a good-sized family to feed, and had five horses and some cattle. As soon as possible I sent John Wilson, the young man afterward murdered by McFadden, with the horses to Morgan County to have them kept through the winter. Each day we would have to go out to the field, and where we could see a stalk of corn standing above the snow, reach down until we came to the ear, pull it off, gathering enough for the day. There were no mills in the country, and each family would, with a mortar and pestle, pound their corn so as to make bread. A few were fortunate enough to have a large grater with which they would grate up the corn. The first thing done each morning would be to build the fire and put on a big pot of water in which the corn would be thrown and boiled a while, then taken out and grated and made into good, wholesome bread. This, with what game we could get, was what we had to live on during the long winter.

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

THE SUDDEN FREEZE OF 1832.—Another memorable event, of a character somewhat similar to that just described, occurred in the latter part of the winter of 1832—the year after the "Deep Snow"—when, within a space of fifteen minutes, the weather changed from a mild thaw to a severe freeze, causing much suffering throughout the State, especially in the northern and western portions, accompanied by much loss of life. This incident is mentioned in most of the local histories. Clarke's "History" gives the following brief account of the experiences of some of the early settlers of McDonough County in connection with that event:

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

FOOD AND CLOTHING PROBLEMS—DOMESTIC LIFE—During the first few years of their settlement in the county the early pioneers were compelled to make strenuous efforts to procure food and clothing for the most pressing wants of their families. The first small crops were frequently threshed with flails of their own making, and the grain trampled out by colts

on a closely cut sod. The grain was carefully swept up and winnowed in the breeze by pouring it from some elevation upon a sheet spread on the ground. The first threshing machine was a "terror;" it was called a "chaff piler." The mechanism consisted simply of a concave wooden cylinder, set with iron teeth not always firmly fastened; and, as when they broke loose they flew out with fearful velocity, many accidents happened from this defect. The straw, dirt, chaff and grain were hurled from it in masses; grains of wheat came flying from the cloud of stuff and rattled around like bird shot—the entire process begriming the threshers with smut and dirt, which necessitated a scrubbing with soft soap and an abundance of water.

There were, of course, no granaries or barns in those days, and the threshed grain was usually stored at the place of threshing in cribs, the latter constructed of common rails so laid that the thin edges were toward the outer side. The crib was made to flare outwardly toward the top, thus protecting the contents from the rain. The bottom was also made of flat rails laid closely together and raised a foot or more from the ground, the whole being lined with straw, which prevented the grain from escaping through the crevices between the rails. When the crib was filled it was roofed over with rails, straw and prairie hay. This covering would keep out rain, but the ravages of rats and mice were very destructive. When the wheat or oats was needed for the market or domestic use, what was called a wind-mill was used to clean the grain—the forerunner of the separator of today. This proved hard work for the boys, and much grain was lost by these primitive methods; but within a few years all was changed, and the excellent threshing machines of the present day save grain, labor and expense. Corn was snapped and put in piles, when the neighbors were invited to help shuck it, or it was husked in the field and cribbed the same as wheat, excepting the straw was not needed.

As there were no cellars, the potatoes were kept in good order over the winter by smoothing a circle, some six or eight feet in diameter, on some dry place in the patch, piling the freshly dug potatoes upon it, in pyramidal form, then covering them with a layer of straw like a thatch and shoveling on this a thin banking of earth. At the foot of the mound a shallow

ditch was dug, encircling it for drainage, and the hole was covered with coarse prairie grass to shed the rain. As winter approached more covering was put on to exclude the frost, but with care not to have it too warm, and in the spring the potatoes were as fresh as when first dug.

The money of the country was scarce, barter being the principal means of exchange up to late in the 'fifties. True, coin alone was a legal tender, but there was not enough of it in circulation here to transact one-tenth of the necessary business. So paper money, of all descriptions and denominations, was issued under such euphonious names as "red-dog," "wild-cat," "stump-tail" and "shin plasters." This crude stuff freely circulated as currency and counterfeits abounded. The bills of the same denominations issued by different banks had as many values, which fluctuated from day to day. At every payment of money the *Bank Note Reporter* was always consulted, and the current value of each bill computed. It would be impossible to exaggerate the bewildering and worthless variety of bills and tokens which were in circulation in this Western country.

These conditions naturally caused barter to be the usual method of exchange. In the early days every store had a general assortment of articles needed by the settler, and would take from him in trade almost any product of his farm. The parties to the transaction would mutually agree on the price of the articles, which would be charged up to the account of the farmer, and every six or twelve months the merchant would foot up the balances and take the farmer's note drawing interest at ten per cent. per annum. He would accept dressed pork at \$1.25; potatoes at 10 to 12½ cents per bushel; chickens at 6 to 10 cents apiece; eggs at 4 to 8 cents per dozen, and butter at from 7 to 12 cents per pound. He would charge the farmer for calico 25 to 35 cents per yard, for sugar 10 to 15 cents per pound, and 25 cents for loaf. Every artisan and professional man took "store pay" for part of his bill, and wood, a cow, a pig, or "farm truck" for a goodly portion of the balance. How the settler's wife managed to endure the hardships and inconveniences of those times and make her family comfortable is a marvel.

The average log house was about 14x16 feet in size, and had a low loft for beds, which was

reached by a ladder, or an open, steep, narrow stairway away in one corner. After the saw-mills were started a "lean-to" for a sort of summer kitchen, and perhaps another for a bed-room, were added. The water was hard, and the housewife had to soften it with ashes. She made her own soap, and at first she dipped and molded her own candles. She dried her own wild fruit as she could get it; often milked the cows (out of doors), and always cared for the milk, cream and butter; spun, wove and made the children's clothes; did the daily cooking, and also saw that the hens were performing their daily duties, as her pin money depended much on the efforts of hendom.

Matches were almost unknown. The flint and steel, with tinder or punk, were often used, and some fortunate householders had sun glasses. Fire was carefully buried in the ashes and kept over night, and if, unfortunately, it went out, it was the wife who had to borrow some live coals from a neighbor. The house was so small, and the presence of so many men were required to do the farm work, that the wife had neither place nor time for privacy or rest; and yet how gracefully and bravely she adapted herself to the necessary surroundings, and, with the "men folks," toiled contentedly and happily to found these pioneer homes.

All the slaughtering and the dressing, as well as the preserving of the pork and beef, was done on the farm, and the farmer's wife "tried out" the lard and tallow, and made the sausage and head cheese. Whenever an animal was butchered a portion of the meat was distributed among the neighbors, who, in turn, reciprocated the favor. The scarcity of fruit was felt for a number of years, until the orchards began to bear. The wild fruits, it is true, were abundant during the short season, and were carefully preserved by the ever busy housewives. Dried pumpkin was a common table fruit, and the magnificent pies, over an inch thick, that were such welcome visitors at every farmer's table. Pumpkin "sass," bread, pancakes, salt pork and potatoes, and milk gravy, were the regular and monotonous daily diet.

Game and fish were abundant, but usually the men were too busy to secure their capture or prepare them for food. In winter the children caught numbers of prairie chickens and quails in the old-fashioned "figure-4 traps."

Fishing excursions, turkey-shoots and wolf hunts were the larger sports of the men; while tea parties and quiltings interested the women, and dancing parties, singing schools, spelling matches, corn-huskings and pumpkin parings were the entertainments of the young people. Oxen usually did the greater part of the team work, and often hauled merry parties of young folks to these frolics.

Hired men, working by the year, received about \$8 or \$9 per month, and their board and washing; the hired girl had from \$1 to \$2 per week. A fairly good cow was worth from \$7 to \$10; an ordinary yoke of oxen from \$35 to \$60, and a horse about the same. There were very few cash sales at any price, as barter was the rule, and the people in the county, as compared with their present condition, were financially very poor.

But such men and women were made of the stuff which builds nations. They had no pianos, organs, sewing machines or other species of labor-saving machinery; in fact, simple and primitive as were the implements of their labor, they made the great majority of them. Their agricultural implements, save only the breaking plow, they fashioned themselves; all the harrows, corn-plows and such other aids and helps as were of wooden construction, were made by the handy farmer. A ten-year-old boy may now sit upon a buggy-seat with a surrey top, and break up twice as much ground as a stalwart farmer in the strenuous pioneer period. The girls even, of the long ago, would drop the corn, and, when a poor stand was obtained, would replant the crop with a hoe. In haying season they would rake up the hay, and in threshing time would ride the horses that hauled the straw from the threshing machine; they would carry lunch and water to the harvest hands, and do all cheerfully and with dispatch. In a word, the young women were healthy and splendid specimens of womanhood, and as the young men were of the same fiber, the generation which now constitute the middle-aged residents of the county, upon whose shoulders rests the main responsibility for the well-being and advancement of its communities, have inherited the stalwartness of their pioneer ancestors as a guarantee that the imposed trusts will not only be successfully borne, but increased in value a hundred-fold. Thus will the impress of the hardy,

honest and able founders of McDonough County be made upon unnumbered generations, and the Christian tenor of their noble lives be indefinitely continued, broadened and intensified by modern methods, institutions and individuals.

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## CHAPTER VII.

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### POLITICAL.

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STATE OFFICERS—LIST OF GOVERNORS WITH TERMS OF OFFICE — LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS AND SECRETARIES OF STATE — UNITED STATES SENATORS — CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF WHICH McDONOUGH COUNTY HAS FORMED A PART—LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR SAME DISTRICTS IN CONGRESS—LEGISLATIVE APPOINTMENTS AND LIST OF STATE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

There have been twenty-three gubernatorial elections since the organization of the State of Illinois. Governor Bissell died while in office, and Reynolds, Oglesby and Cullom resigned to accept places in the Congress of the United States—Reynolds as Representative, and Oglesby and Cullom as Senators. In consequence of these vacancies, four Lieutenant-Governors have succeeded to the Governorship. Under the Constitution of 1818 the Governor was not eligible to immediate re-election for a second term, but the Constitution of 1848 removed this prohibition, and Governor French, who was in office at the time of adoption of the latter, became his own successor. Oglesby was three times elected to the office, French twice and Cullom twice; so that with twenty-three elections but nineteen men have been chosen to the office; but as four Lieutenant-Governors have filled the office for fractional terms as successors to those formally elected Governors, there have been as many different Governors as elections, viz., twenty-three.

Of the twenty-three persons who have held the office of Governor but two (the last two to be elected) have been natives of the State, though the others all came to Illinois early in life, and were closely identified with its in-



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terests at the time of their election; seven were born in Kentucky, four in New York, two in Pennsylvania, two in Maryland, two in Virginia and two in Illinois, and one each in New Hampshire, Ohio, Indiana and Prussia. The following is a list of Governors from the organization of the State Government in 1818, to the present time, with politics, date of inauguration and place (or county) of residence:

Shadrach Bond (Dem.), Oct. 6, 1818; St. Clair.

Edward Coles (Dem.), Dec. 5, 1822; Madison.

Ninian Edwards (Dem.), Dec. 16, 1826; Madison.

John Reynolds (Dem.), Dec. 6, 1830; St. Clair, (Resigned Nov. 17, 1834).

William L. D. Ewing (Dem.), Nov. 17, 1834; Fayette, (Vice Reynolds).

Joseph Duncan (Dem.), Dec. 3, 1834; Morgan.

Thomas Carlin (Dem.), Dec. 7, 1838; Greene.

Thomas Ford (Dem.), Dec. 8, 1842; Ogle.

Augustus C. French (Dem.), Jan. 9, 1846; Crawford, (Re-elected under constitution of 1848.)

Joel A. Matteson (Dem.), Jan. 10, 1853; Will.

William H. Bissell (Rep.), Jan. 12, 1857; Monroe, (Died March 15, 1860.)

John Wood (Rep.), March 21, 1860; Adams, (Lieutenant-Governor; succeeded Bissell.)

Richard Yates (Rep.), Jan. 14, 1861; Morgan.

Richard J. Oglesby (Rep.), Jan. 16, 1865; Macon.

John M. Palmer (Rep.), Jan. 11, 1869; Macoupin.

Richard J. Oglesby (Rep.), Jan. 13, 1873; Macon, (Resigned Jan. 23, 1873; elected United States Senator.)

John L. Beveridge (Rep.), Jan. 23, 1873; Cook, (Vice Oglesby.)

Shelby M. Cullom (Rep.), Jan. 8, 1877; Sangamon.

Shelby M. Cullom (Rep.), Jan. 10, 1881, Sangamon, (Resigned Feb. 6, 1883; elected United States Senator.)

John M. Hamilton (Rep.), Feb. 6, 1883; McLean, (Vice Cullom, resigned.)

Richard J. Oglesby (Rep.), Jan. 30, 1885; Macon.

Joseph W. Fifer (Rep.), Jan. 14, 1889; McLean.

John P. Altgeld (Dem.), Jan. 9, 1893; Cook.  
John R. Tanner (Rep.), Jan. 11, 1897; Clay.  
Richard Yates, Jr., (Rep.), Jan. 14, 1901; Morgan.

Charles S. Deneen (Rep.), Jan., 1905; Cook.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.—Following is a list of the Lieutenant-Governors of the State covering the same period as the preceding one:

Pierre Menard (Dem.), Oct. 6, 1818; Randolph.

Adolphus T. Hubbard (Dem.), Dec. 5, 1822; Gallatin.

William Kinney (Dem.), Dec. 6, 1826; St. Clair.

Zadok Casey (Dem.), Dec. 9, 1830; Jefferson, (Resigned March 1, 1833.)

William L. D. Ewing (Dem.), March 1, 1833; Fayette, (President *pro tem.* of Senate—Acting Lieutenant-Governor.)

Alex. M. Jenkins (Dem.), Dec. 5, 1834; Jackson, (Resigned.)

William H. Davidson (Dem.), Dec. 9, 1836; White, (President of Senate—Acting Lieutenant-Governor.)

Stinson H. Anderson (Dem.), Dec. 7, 1838; Jefferson.

John Moore (Dem.), Dec. 8, 1842; McLean.

Joseph B. Wells (Dem.), Dec. 9, 1846; Rock Island.

William McMurtry (Dem.), Jan. 8, 1849; Knox.

Gustavus Koernor (Dem.), Jan. 10, 1853; St. Clair.

John Wood (Rep.), Jan. 12, 1857; Adams, (Succeeded Governor Bissell, deceased.)

Thomas A. Marshall (Dem.), Jan. 7, 1861; Coles, (President *pro tem.* of Senate, and Acting Lieutenant-Governor.)

Francis A. Hoffman (Rep.), Jan. 14, 1861; Cook.

William Bross (Rep.), Jan. 16, 1865; Cook.

John Dougherty (Rep.), Jan. 11, 1869; Union.

John L. Beveridge (Rep.), Jan. 13, 1873; Cook, (Succeeded Oglesby as Governor.)

John Early (Rep.), Jan. 23, 1873; Winnebago, (President *pro tem.* of Senate and Acting Lieutenant-Governor.)

Archibald A. Glenn (Dem.), Jan. 8, 1875; Brown, (President *pro tem.* of Senate, and Acting Lieutenant-Governor.)

Andrew Shuman (Rep.), Jan. 8, 1877; Cook.

John M. Hamilton (Rep.), Jan. 10, 1881; McLean, (Succeeded Cullom as Governor on election of latter to U. S. Senate.)

William J. Campbell (Rep.), Feb. 6, 1883; Cook, (President of Senate, and Acting Lieutenant-Governor.)

John C. Smith (Rep.), Jan. 30, 1885; Cook. Lyman B. Ray (Rep.), Jan. 14, 1889; Grundy.

Joseph B. Gill (Dem.), Jan. 9, 1893; Jackson.

William A. Northcott (Rep.), Jan. 11, 1897; Bond.

William A. Northcott (Rep.), Jan. 14, 1901; Bond.

Lawrence Y. Sherman (Rep.), January, 1905; McDonough.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.—Following are the Secretaries of State up to date:

Elias Kent Kane (Dem.), Oct. 8, 1818; Kaskaskia, (Resigned Dec. 16, 1822. Elected to U. S. Senate.)

Samuel D. Lockwood (Dem.), Dec. 18, 1822; Madison, (Resigned April 2, 1823.)

David Blackwell (Dem.), April 2, 1823; St. Clair, (Resigned Oct. 15, 1824.)

Morris Birkbeck (Dem.), Oct. 15, 1824; Edwards, (Resigned Jan. 15, 1825.)

George Forquer (Dem.), Jan. 15, 1825; Sangamon, (Resigned Dec. 31, 1828.)

Alex. P. Field (Dem.), Jan. 23, 1829; Union, (Removed Nov. 30, 1840.)

Stephen A. Douglas (Dem.), Nov. 30, 1840; Morgan, (Resigned Feb. 27, 1841.)

Lyman Trumbull (Dem.), March 1, 1841; St. Clair, (Removed March 4, 1843.)

Thompson Campbell (Dem.), March 6, 1843; Jo Daviess, (Resigned Dec. 23, 1846.)

Horace S. Cooley (Dem.), Jan. 8, 1849; Adams, (Appointed by Governor French.)

Horace S. Cooley (Dem.), Jan. 8, 1849; Adams, (Elected under Constitution of 1848; died April 2, 1850.)

David L. Gregg (Dem.), April 2, 1850; Cook. Alex. Starne (Dem.), Jan. 10, 1853; Pike.

Ozias M. Hatch (Rep.), Jan. 12, 1857; Pike. Ozias M. Hatch (Rep.), Jan. 14, 1861; Pike.

Sharon Tyndale (Rep.), Jan. 16, 1865; St. Clair.

Edward Rummel (Rep.), Jan. 11, 1869; Peoria.

George H. Harlow (Rep.), Jan. 13, 1873; Tazewell.

George H. Harlow (Rep.), Jan. 8, 1877; Tazewell.

Henry D. Dement (Rep.), Jan. 17, 1881; Lee. Henry D. Dement (Rep.), Jan. 30, 1885; Lee.

Isaac N. Pearson (Rep.), Jan. 14, 1889; McDonough.

William H. Hinrichsen (Dem.), Jan. 9, 1893; Morgan.

James A. Rose (Rep.), Jan. 11, 1897; Pope, re-elected in 1900 and 1904, now (1907) serving third term.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.—Following is a list of United States Senators from Illinois, since the organization of the State, with the period of incumbency and place of residence:

Ninian Edwards (Dem.), 1818-19; Kaskaskia.

Jesse B. Thomas (Dem.), 1818-23, Kaskaskia.

Ninian Edwards (Dem.), 1819-24, Edwardsville.

Jesse B. Thomas (Dem.), 1823-29, Edwardsville.

John McLean (Dem.), 1824-25, Shawneetown, (Vice Edwards, resigned.)

Elias Kent Kane (Dem.), 1825-31, Kaskaskia, (Succeeded McLean.)

John McLean (Dem.), 1829-30; Shawneetown, (Died October 14, 1830.)

David J. Baker (Dem.), Nov. 12 to Dec. 11, 1830, Kaskaskia, (Appointed to succeed McLean.)

John M. Robinson (Dem.), 1830-31, Carmi, (Successor of Baker.)

Elias Kent Kane (Dem.), 1831-35, Kaskaskia, (Died December 12, 1835.)

John M. Robinson (Dem.), 1835-41, Carmi, (Own successor.)

William L. D. Ewing (Dem.), 1835-37, Vandalia, (Vice Kane, deceased.)

Richard M. Young (Dem.), 1837-43, Jonesboro, (Successor to Ewing.)

Samuel McRoberts (Dem.), 1841-43, Waterloo, (Died March 22, 1843.)

Sidney Breese (Dem.), 1843-49, Carlyle, (Succeeded Young.)

James Semple (Dem.), 1843-47, Alton, (Vice McRoberts, deceased.)

Stephen A. Douglas (Dem.), 1847-53, Quincy, (Succeeded Semple.)

James Shields (Dem.), 1849-55, Springfield, (Succeeded Breese.)

Stephen A. Douglas (Dem.), 1853-59, Chicago, (Own successor.)





*J. A. Beeley*



Lyman Trumbull (Rep.), 1855-61, Belleville, (Succeeded Shields.)

Stephen A. Douglas (Dem.), 1859-61, Chicago, (Died June 3, 1861.)

Lyman Trumbull (Rep.), 1861-67, Chicago, (Own successor.)

Orville H. Browning (Rep.), 1861-63, Quincy, (Vice Douglas, deceased, June 26, 1861.)

William A. Richardson (Dem.), 1863-65, Quincy, (Succeeded Browning.)

Richard Yates (Rep.), 1865-71, Jacksonville, (Succeeded Richardson.)

Lyman Trumbull (Rep.), 1867-73, Chicago, (Own successor.)

John A. Logan (Rep.), 1871-77, Chicago, (Succeeded Yates.)

Richard J. Oglesby (Rep.), 1873-79, Decatur, (Succeeded Trumbull.)

David Davis (Ind.), 1877-83, Bloomington, (Succeeded Logan.)

John A. Logan (Rep.), 1879-85, Chicago, (Succeeded Oglesby.)

Shelby M. Cullom (Rep.), 1883-89, Springfield, (Succeeded Davis.)

John A. Logan (Rep.), 1885-86, Chicago, (Died Dec. 26, 1886.)

Charles B. Farwell (Rep.), 1887-91, Chicago, (Vice Logan, deceased.)

Shelby M. Cullom (Rep.), 1895-1901, Springfield, (Own successor.)

John M. Palmer (Dem.), 1891-97, Springfield, (Succeeded Farwell.)

Shelby M. Cullom (Rep.), 1895-1901, Springfield, (Own successor.)

William E. Mason (Rep.), 1897-1903, Chicago, (Succeeded Palmer.)

Shelby M. Cullom (Rep.), 1901-07, Springfield, (Own successor.)

Albert J. Hopkins (Rep.), 1903-09, Aurora, (Succeeded Mason.)

Shelby M. Cullom (Rep.), 1907-13, Springfield, (Re-elected Jan. 22, 1907, for fifth term.)

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS. — Shadrach Bond was the first Delegate from the Territory, serving in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Congresses. He took his seat at the second session of the Twelfth Congress, December 3, 1812, and served until October 3, 1814, when he was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys. Benjamin Stephenson succeeded Bond, and took his seat at the third session of the Thirteenth and the first session of the Fourteenth Congress,

when he also was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys, April 29, 1816. Nathaniel Pope was elected the successor of Stephenson, and entered Congress at the second session of the Fourteenth Congress, December 2, 1816, and served during that session and the first session of the Fifteenth Congress, being the Delegate at the time of the admission of the Territory as a State.

John McLean was the first Representative in Congress from the State, taking his seat in the second session of the Fifteenth Congress. He was followed by Daniel P. Cook, December, 1819, in the Sixteenth Congress. Cook continued to represent the State in the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Congresses, for a period of nearly nine years, from December, 1819, to March, 1827. Joseph Duncan (Dem.) succeeded Daniel P. Cook, taking his seat in 1827 at the first session of the Twentieth Congress and representing the State in the Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Congresses, from 1827 to 1833.

Under the apportionment of 1831 McDonough County was assigned as a part of the Third District for congressional purposes, and continued in this relation until the apportionment of 1843, when it was assigned to District No. 6. It remained a portion of the latter district until the passage of the act of 1852 assigning it to District No. 5, and so continued until by the Apportionment Act of 1861 it was incorporated into the Ninth District. The county became a part of District No. 10 by the act of 1872; District No. 11, by act of 1882; District No. 15 in 1893, and District No. 14 (as at present) in 1901.

The following is a list of those who have successively represented the District of which McDonough County formed a part, beginning with the Twenty-third Congress (1833), when the county was first incorporated in a Congressional District:

1833-35—Twenty-third Congress—Joseph Duncan (Dem.), of Jacksonville.

1835-39—Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Congresses—William L. May (Dem.), Springfield.

1839-43—Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Congresses—John T. Stuart (Whig), Springfield.

1843-47—Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Congresses—Joseph P. Hoge (Dem.), Galena.

1847-49—Thirtieth Congress—Thomas J. Turner (Dem.), Freeport.

1849-51—Thirty-first Congress—Edward D. Baker (Whig), Galena.

1851-53—Thirty-second Congress—Thompson Campbell (Dem.), Galena.

1853-55—Thirty-third Congress and First Session Thirty-fourth Congress—William A. Richardson (Dem.), Quincy, resigned to become candidate for Governor.

1856-57—Thirty-fourth Congress (last session), successor to Richardson.

1857-61—Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses—Isaac N. Morris (Dem.), Quincy.

1861-63—Thirty-seventh Congress—William A. Richardson (Dem.), Quincy.

1863-69—Thirty-eighth to Fortieth Congress (inclusive), Lewis W. Ross (Dem.), Lewis-town.

1869-73—Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses—Thompson W. McNeely (Dem.), Petersburg.

1873-75—Forty-third Congress—William H. Ray (Rep.), Rushville.

1875-77—Forty-fourth Congress—John C. Bagby (Dem.), Rushville.

1877-83—Forty-fifth to Forty-seventh Congress—Benjamin F. Marsh (Rep.), Warsaw.

1883-87—Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses—William H. Neece (Dem.), Macomb.

1887-91—Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses—William H. Gest (Rep.), Rock Island.

1891-93—Fifty-second Congress—Ben. T. Cable (Dem.), Rock Island.

1893-1901—Fifty-third to Fifty-sixth Congress—Benjamin F. Marsh (Rep.), Warsaw.

1901-03—Fifty-seventh Congress—J. Ross Mickey (Dem.), Macomb.

1903-05—Fifty-eighth Congress—Benjamin F. Marsh (died in office.)

1905-09—Fifty-eighth to Sixtieth Congress—James McKinney (Rep.), Aledo, filled Marsh's unexpired term and twice re-elected.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.—The General Assembly of Illinois consists (1907) of 204 members—51 Senators and 153 Representatives. It is the duty of the General Assembly to redistrict the State once in every ten years, making (as near as practicable) the ratio of representation in the Senate the quotient obtained from dividing by the number 51 the total population of the State as returned by the last Federal census.

To be eligible to membership in the General Assembly the candidate must be a citizen of the United States, a resident of the State five years and of the district from which elected for the two years next preceding his election; must be at least twenty-five years of age, if a Senator, and not less than twenty-one if a Representative. No person holding any lucrative office under the United States, the State of Illinois, or any foreign government, is eligible to the General Assembly; but appointments in the militia, and the offices of Notary Public and Justice of the Peace are not considered lucrative offices; nor may any member receive any civil appointment within the State during the term for which he is elected. Members are allowed by statute \$1,000 for each regular biennial session, \$50 for stationery, and 10 cents per mile for the actual distance between the State capital and their respective homes, with \$5 per day for special sessions.

There is no constitutional or statutory limitation on the length of the legislative session. The Governor may convene the Assembly by proclamation on extraordinary occasions, but at special sessions no business shall be entered upon except for the purpose named in the proclamation.

All members are elected at the regular election held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in even numbered years—Representatives for a term of two years and Senators for four years. Senators from even-numbered districts are elected at the same time as Presidential Electors, and from the odd-numbered districts, two years later, at the same time as the Superintendent of Public Instruction. In all elections for Representative (under the minority representation system) each elector may cast as many votes as there are representatives to be elected, giving all the votes to one candidate, or distributing the number, or equal parts thereof, among the various candidates. This system of cumulative voting usually results in the election of two Representatives from the dominant party and one from the minority party of each district.

The General Assembly is prohibited from passing special laws for the granting of divorces, for changing the names of persons or places, for establishing roads and highways, for vacating roads, streets, alleys, etc., for granting special privileges to persons or corporations, and for other purposes specially

enumerated in the constitution; besides which, there is a general provision that in "all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted." The General Assembly meets biennially on the Wednesday next after the first Monday in January of all odd-numbered years.

Under the Constitution of 1848 McDonough County was incorporated into the Sixteenth Senatorial District and Representative District No. 38; by the apportionment of February 27, 1854, in the Tenth Senatorial and the Thirty-eighth Representative District; by act of January 31, 1864, into the Fourteenth Senatorial and the Twenty-ninth Representative District; on January 4, 1871, into the Fourteenth Senatorial and the Fifty-ninth Representative District; on March 1, 1872, (under the Constitution adopted in 1870), into Senatorial District No. Twenty-three, each district being entitled to one Senator and three Representatives, with Warren and McDonough counties both incorporated in the district; by act of May 6, 1882, into District No. 27, comprising the same counties; by act of June 15, 1893, into District No. 28, consisting of Hancock, McDonough and Warren counties; and on May 10, 1902 (as at present) into District No. 32, embracing the three counties named.

McDonough County first sent a Representative to the Tenth General Assembly, its entire representation to date being as follows: 1836-40—William Edmonston, Representative; Thomas H. Owen, Senator; 1840-42—William W. Bailey, Representative; Sidney H. Little, Senator; 1842-44—Hugh Irwin, Representative; Sidney H. Little, Senator; 1844-48—William H. Randolph, Representative; William McMillan, Senator; 1848-50—Josiah Harrison, Representative; 1848-52—John P. Richmond, Senator; 1850-52—John Huston, Representative; 1852-54—James M. Randolph, Representative; 1852-56—James M. Campbell, Senator; 1854-56—Louis H. Waters, Representative; 1856-58—George Hire, Representative; 1856-60—William C. Goudy, Senator; 1858-60—William Berry, Representative; 1860-62—S. H. McCandless, Representative; 1860-64—William Berry, Sena-

tor; 1862-64—Lewis G. Reid, Representative; 1864-66—William H. Neece, Representative; 1864-68—James Strain, Senator; 1866-68—Amaziah Hanson, Representative; 1868-70—Humphrey Horrabin, Representative; Thomas A. Boyd, Senator; 1870-72—James Manly, Representative; Benjamin R. Hampton, Senator; 1872-74—William A. Grant, John E. Jackson and E. K. Westfall, Representatives; Benjamin R. Hampton, Senator; 1874-76—Isaac L. Christie, C. W. Boydston and A. W. King, Representatives; John T. Morgan, Senator; 1876-78—C. W. Boydston, E. K. Westfall and Charles H. Whitaker, Representatives; John T. Morgan, Senator; 1878-80—Henry M. Lewis, Henry Black and Edwin W. Allen, Representatives; William H. Neece, Senator; 1882-84—Isaac N. Pearson, C. M. Rogers and Isaac Pratt, Representatives; Henry Tubbs, Senator; 1884-86—Calvin M. Rogers, W. H. McCord and William H. Weir, Representatives; Henry Tubbs, Senator; 1886-88—James P. Firoved, Henry W. Allen and Richard G. Breeden, Representatives; Isaac N. Pearson, Senator; 1888-90—Richard G. Breeden, Horatio R. Bartleson and Henry W. Allen, Representatives; William J. Frisbee, Senator; 1890-92—Eli Dixson, Charles V. Chandler and Dominick G. Graham, Representatives; O. F. Berry, Senator; 1892-94—Thomas J. Sparks, Louis Kaiser and D. C. Hanna, Representatives; O. F. Berry, Senator; 1894-96—U. A. Wilson, Louis Kaiser and James A. Teel, Representatives; O. F. Berry, Senator; 1896-98—Lawrence Y. Sherman, Ulysses A. Wilson and William A. Compton, Representatives; O. F. Berry, Senator; 1898-1900—Lawrence Y. Sherman, James A. Anderson and George M. Black, Representatives; O. F. Berry, Senator; 1900-02—Lawrence Y. Sherman, S. J. Grigsby, Jr., and J. E. Wyand, Representatives; William T. Harris, Senator; 1902-04—Lawrence Y. Sherman, Everett C. Hardin and William McKinley, Representatives; O. F. Berry, Senator; 1904-06—Everett C. Hardin, Edward Harris and William McKinley, Representatives; O. F. Berry, Senator; 1905-07 (Forty-fifth General Assembly), John E. Harris, H. L. Jewell and John A. Califf, Representatives; O. F. Berry, Senator.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## COURT AND BAR OF McDONOUGH COUNTY.

JUDGES WHO HAVE PRESIDED IN McDONOUGH CIRCUIT COURTS—PERSONAL HISTORY OF PROMINENT JUSTICES — RICHARD M. YOUNG, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, PINCKNEY H. WALKER, CHAUNCEY L. HIGBEE AND OTHERS—LIST OF STATE'S ATTORNEYS—CIRCUIT COURT CLERKS—SHERIFFS—PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE COUNTY BAR—SKETCH OF CYRUS WALKER—OTHER NOTABLE LAWYERS OF AN EARLY PERIOD.

The legal records of McDonough County will compare very favorably with those of any other section of the State with regard to the legal ability and personal worth of the members of its Bar, and it is therefore with pleasure that the editor here offers the careers of members of the learned profession who have administered and expounded the law.

JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.—McDonough is now in the Ninth Judicial Circuit, but at the organization of the county, and until 1873, it was included in the Fifth Circuit—except for a short time after 1853 by special act of the Legislature it was attached to the Fifteenth, then embracing the neighboring counties of Adams and Hancock. Originally the circuit included all that part of the State known as the Military Tract, and extended across the northern part of Illinois, including the counties of Cook and Jo Daviess and the intervening territory.

The first Judge of this circuit was the Hon. Richard M. Young, who was commissioned January, 1829, having previously served two years as Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit. After his appointment in 1829 he made his residence at Galena. In 1833 he resided in Quincy, and remained in office until January, 1837, when he resigned to enter upon his six years' term as United States Senator, to which office he had been elected by the Legislature of that year. After the expiration of his term as United States Senator, he served more than five years (1843-48) as Associate Justice of

the Supreme Court, as successor to Judge Theophilus W. Smith.

Judge Young was a native of Kentucky, and was one of the early settlers of Illinois, first locating at Jonesboro, where he was admitted to the bar in 1817. He ranked high in his profession, and his decisions did much to shape the judicial policy of the State. He possessed a liberal endowment of intellectual ability, in literary as well as legal acquirements, which combination admirably fitted him for the important posts he was called upon to fill. His course and labors as United States Senator brought him into general notice, so that after the expiration of his Senatorial term President Polk appointed him Commissioner of the General Land Office in Washington. He also discharged the duties of other offices at Washington, where he died in 1853.

The Hon. James H. Ralston, also a native of Kentucky, was elected by the Legislature, in 1837, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Young; but in August, 1839, Mr. Ralston resigned, on account of ill health, and removed to Texas. He soon returned to Quincy, where he resumed the practice of law. In 1840 he was elected State Senator, and in 1846 President Polk appointed him Assistant Quarter-Master of the Army, with orders to report for duty in Mexico. After the war he returned to his home in Quincy, but subsequently emigrated to California.

Hon. Peter Lott, a native of New York, was elected the successor of Judge Ralston, continuing in office until January, 1841; was a member of the Fourteenth General Assembly (1844-46) from the Adams County District, and in 1848 was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court. He served in this position until 1852, when he became a resident of California, holding the office of Superintendent of the United States Mint at San Francisco under President Pierce; but was removed from office by President Buchanan, and spent the last years of his life in Kansas in humble circumstances—is said to have died in Mexico while serving as United States Consul at Tehuantepec.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court by the Legislature of 1841,—the Judges of the Supreme Court from that period until the reorganization of the courts under the Constitution of 1848 doing circuit court duty. Judge Douglas continued in



MARIA LEWIS BENNETT



MATILDA BROWN BENNETT

GEORGE BENNETT





office until August, 1843, when he resigned to enter upon his career as a member of Congress from the Quincy District. Upon assuming his judicial duties he found the docket very large, the former incumbent having fallen much behind in the discharge of judicial business, allowing the docket to become "loaded with unfinished cases." Judge Douglas, however, was equal to the task imposed upon him, and "cleaned up the docket" with his usual ability and dispatch. As a Judge he created a favorable impression on lawyers and clients alike, and his subsequent great career proved that their confidence in him was not misplaced. On account of his small physical stature and his great intellectual power, he was commonly designated as "the Little Giant," and became the acknowledged leader of the political party of which he was a member. In 1847 he was elected to the United States Senate, was re-elected in 1853 and again in 1859. In 1860 he received the nomination for the presidency, but was beaten by Abraham Lincoln, his former competitor for United States Senator. On the inauguration of the Republican President, the subsequent withdrawal of the Southern States from the Union and their declaration of war, Senator Douglas proved his patriotism by upholding the officers of the United States Government and the cause of the Union, declaring that henceforth there could be only two parties in the country—"patriots and traitors." On the 3d of June, 1861, the great and patriotic statesman died at his home in Illinois, and, perhaps with the exception of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, no public character of the United States was ever more sincerely or widely mourned. The familiar signature of the historic statesman may be seen in the records of the Circuit Court of McDonough County, subscribed to many of its documents while he labored faithfully and efficiently on the bench.

Hon. Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., (a nephew of a former United States Senator by the same name) was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court in August, 1843, and continued in office until 1845, when he resigned. That he was a most excellent Judge was proven by his subsequent transfer to another circuit. His death occurred soon afterward.

Hon. Norman H. Purple, of Peoria, was elected in 1845, serving until his resignation in May, 1849. As he was distinguished for high legal

abilities and much executive talent, his retirement was considered a distinct loss to the bench and the public service. Both Thomas and Purple, though elected Judges of the Supreme Court, discharged their duties on the circuit bench.

Hon. William A. Minshall, of Rushville, was elected Circuit Judge in May, 1849, this being the first election of Circuit Judges by popular vote under the Constitution of 1848. He remained in office until his death on November 5, 1852. Judge Minshall was born in Tennessee, came to Illinois in early life, and previous to his elevation to the bench, was a member of the Constitutional Convention and of the Legislature. He was an active and successful lawyer, as well as an able Judge.

By the transfer of McDonough County in 1853 from the Fifth to the Fifteenth Circuit, of which it formed a part for four years, Judge Onias C. Skinner became the presiding Justice for a time, being succeeded in 1855 by Judge Joseph Sibley. Judge Skinner was promoted to the Supreme Bench in 1855, and was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70 from Adams County, dying in Quincy in 1877. McDonough County was returned to the Fifth Circuit in 1857.

Those who presided over the McDonough circuit courts, previous to the adoption of the Constitution of 1870, besides those already named, included Pinckney S. Walker, 1855 to 1858, when he was elected to the Supreme Bench; John S. Bailey, 1858 to 1861; and Chauncey L. Higbee, of Pittsfield. Mr. Higbee had a long record as a jurist, serving under various changes from 1861 until his death in 1885. Under an act passed in 1873 after the adoption of the present Constitution, the State outside of Cook County was divided into twenty-six circuits, with McDonough County as part of the Tenth Circuit, Judge Joseph Sibley, of Quincy, being the presiding Justice. In 1877 by the consolidation of adjacent circuits, the total number was reduced to thirteen, McDonough County becoming a part of the Sixth Circuit. This act brought two Judges into each circuit, and under authority of an additional provision of the same act a third Judge was elected in each circuit during the same year. Those who served in the Sixth Circuit under this act were Chauncey L. Higbee, 1877 to 1885; Simeon P. Shope, 1877 to 1879; John H.

Williams, Quincy; Asa C. Matthews, Pittsfield (as successor to Judge Higbee, 1885); William Marsh, Quincy; Charles J. Schofield, Carthage; Jefferson Orr, Pittsfield; Oscar P. Bonney, of Quincy, and John J. Glenn, of Monmouth. The present occupants of the bench in the Ninth Judicial Circuit, of which McDonough County now forms a part, are: Robert G. Grier, of Monmouth; George W. Thompson, of Galesburg, and John A. Gray, of Canton. William S. Brown is the present Circuit Clerk; Clarence S. Townley, State's Attorney; Eugene L. Hampton, Master in Chancery, and Charles W. Taylor, Sheriff.

PROBATE JUDGES.—The Probate Judges of this county, with their terms of service, have been as follows: Peachy Gilmore, 1837-41; James Clarke, 1839-47; William S. Hail, 1847; James Clarke, 1849-53; Thompson Chandler, 1853-69; J. B. Nickle, 1869-73; James Irwin, 1873-77; J. H. Baker, 1878-91 (died in office); R. Breeden (successor of Judge Baker, deceased), 1892-94; C. F. Wheat, 1894-98 (died in office); W. W. Malone (succeeded Judge Wheat, deceased), 1898; J. Ross Mickey, 1898-1902 (resigned, upon election to Congress); W. J. Franklin, 1901-06.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS.—The first incumbent of this office in McDonough County was Hon. Thomas Ford, who served from the organization of the county until January, 1835; in 1839 became Judge of the Northern District, two years later was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, retiring in 1842 to become a successful candidate for Governor of the State, and holding the latter office during the famous Mormon War. His "History of Illinois" is regarded as a valuable and interesting record of the State.

Hon. William A. Richardson served from 1835 to 1837. He served first as Captain and later as Major of the First Regiment Illinois Volunteers (Col. John J. Hardin's) during the Mexican War, and on his return to his home in Illinois was elected to Congress for six consecutive terms. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket in 1856, later was appointed Governor of Nebraska by President Buchanan, but after holding the office a year resigned and returned to his former home at Quincy, where he died in 1875.

Hon. William Elliott served as State's Attorney from January, 1839, to January, 1848. He served in the Black Hawk War and subsequently was Quartermaster of the Fourth Regiment during the Mexican War. Returning to his home in Lewistown, he died soon afterward.

Hon. Robert S. Blackwell served from 1848 to 1852. He was one of the leading lawyers in the State, and the author of "Blackwell on Tax-Titles." This being then the most important subject of common concern brought him into great prominence, especially as his work was considered authority. He lived at Rusville until after he ceased to be State's Attorney, removing thence to Chicago, where he died in 1863.

Hon. Calvin A. Warren, of Quincy, served from May, 1852, until August, 1853, being an able and eloquent lawyer. He died, at his home in Quincy, February 22, 1881.

Hon. John S. Bailey served from 1853 until September, 1858, when he resigned to take a seat on the circuit bench.

Hon. L. H. Waters, of Macomb, was appointed by the Governor to serve out the unexpired term of Mr. Bailey, or until 1860. In the following year Mr. Waters became Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was afterward Colonel of the Eighty-fourth Regiment. Colonel Waters made an excellent soldier and commanding officer, being present at every engagement in which his regiment participated. At the close of the war he returned to his home in Macomb to resume the practice of his profitable profession. Four years afterward he removed to Missouri, became United States Attorney with his residence at Jefferson City, and still later went to Kansas City, where he now lives. Mr. Waters was particularly noted as a stump speaker, and while a resident of Illinois, always took an active and a leading part in politics.

Hon. Thomas E. Morgan was elected in 1860. He was highly educated, a lawyer of fine qualities and altogether the equal of any at the bar. He died on the 22d of July, 1867. L. H. Waters, named above, being appointed to the vacancy.

Hon. L. W. James served from 1868 to 1872. His residence was Lewistown, and at this writing he is still living.

Prosecuting (or State's) attorneys were first elected by counties in 1852; previous to this



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time a Prosecuting Attorney was elected, or appointed, with jurisdiction throughout the circuit. From 1852 to the present time the incumbents of the office have been as follows: D. H. Gilmer, 1852; Thomas E. Morgan, 1860-68; L. W. James, 1868-76; Crosby F. Wheat, 1876-78; William Prentiss, 1878-84; H. C. Agnew, 1884-88; George D. Tunncliff (succeeding Mr. Agnew, at the death of the latter), 1888-92; T. B. Switzer, 1896-1900; Thomas B. Camp, 1900-02 (resigned); R. W. Pontious, 1904; C. S. Townley, 1904 (present incumbent.)

**CIRCUIT CLERKS.**—The incumbents of this office have been as below: James M. Campbell, 1835-48; William H. Randolph, 1848-56; William T. Head, 1856-60; John B. Cummings, 1860-64; John H. Hungate, 1864-68; Benjamin T. Pinckney, 1868-72; Isaac N. Pearson, 1872-80; J. E. Wyne, 1880-84; C. S. Churchill, 1884-1904; and William S. Brown from 1904 to date.

**SHERIFFS.**—The Sheriffs of McDonough County, since its organization, have been: William Southward, 1830-38; William H. Randolph, 1838-44; David Lamson, 1844-50; William T. Head, 1850-52; Sydnor H. Hogan, 1852-56; George A. Taylor, 1856-58; F. D. Lipe, 1858-60; Silas J. Hopper, 1860-62; Amos Dixon, 1862-64; G. L. Farwell, 1864-66; Samuel Wilson, 1866-68; J. E. Lane, 1868-70; Thomas Murray, 1870-72; Samuel Frost, 1872-74; J. B. Venard, 1874-76; Charles C. Hayes, 1876-78; W. H. Taylor, 1878-80; Frederick Newland, 1880-88; Theodore Huston, 1888-92; Robert Thomas, 1896-1900; M. F. Bruner, 1900-04; and C. W. Taylor, from 1904 to date.

**THE BAR OF McDONOUGH COUNTY.**—The present bar of McDonough County will compare very favorably, as to ability and integrity, with that of any other county in the State of substantially the same size and population. The names of the leading members, with their residences, are given below, a more extended notice of a number of these learned gentlemen being elsewhere given: Lawrence Y. Sherman (present Lieutenant-Governor), Tunncliff & Gumbert, Ralph W. Pontious, Neece & Elting, Ira O'Harra, Charles W. Flack, J. Ross Mickey, Thomas McClure, Vose & Creel, W. A. Compton, H. E. Billings, Eugene I. Hampton, D. P. Pennywitt, Switzer & Miller, J. C. Thompson, H. M. Tabler, W. J. Franklin, Frank B. Wetzel,

Clarence S. Townley & H. H. Harris, Cyrus A. Lantz, Dean Franklin, George A. Falder, of Macomb; T. J. Sparks, George S. Doughty, W. M. Crosswait, David Chambers, Solon Banfiell, Bushnell; and George A. Falder, Colchester.

Among the members of the early bar the most prominent was Hon. Cyrus Walker. Born in Rockbridge County, Va., May 14, 1791, while an infant he was taken to Kentucky. He resided in that State until 1833, when he removed to Macomb, Ill., living there until his death, on the 1st of December, 1875. The following sketch, prepared by Hon. Hawkins Taylor, of Washington City, first appeared in the Carthage (Ill.) Gazette:

"The father of Cyrus Walker and my mother were brother and sister, and we grew up in the same county (Adair) of Kentucky. When the settlers first went from Virginia to Kentucky, they had to assist each other in house-raising and log-rolling, and for three years the father of Cyrus acted as a ranger, watching the movements of the Indians and warning settlers of approaching trouble. His circuit embraced several hundred miles of wild, unsettled country, and he was compelled to live almost entirely on game and camp out at night. Several of the uncles of Cyrus Walker were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. The old stocks were both Irish Presbyterians—all of them learned in the Scriptures and of stern, unyielding wills. Cyrus was mainly self-taught, there being no schools in that section of the country at that day, and from his admission to the bar he took high position as a lawyer.

"When Mr. Walker made a profession of religion, for a time he contemplated quitting the law and turning his attention to the ministry. He was educated to believe that slavery was a sin, and when he joined the church he freed all his negroes and paid their passage to Liberia. Among their number was a sprightly boy who has since risen to distinction in the African republic. This boy had a young and handsome wife, who was the property of the pastor of the Presbyterian Church to which Mr. Walker belonged. When Mr. Walker set his slaves free he urged the minister to free the wife of the boy he had liberated; but the pastor refused, saying he was not able to lose the value of the woman, although he had himself got her by marriage. Mr. Walker sent off his freed people, fully believing that the minis-

ter would not separate the man and wife when the time for separation came; but he still refused, and Mr. Walker bought and paid him for her and sent her on after her husband to Louisville.

"Mr. Walker removed to McDonough County in 1833, and, as stated, resided there until his death. Although he did not move to Iowa, he practiced there for several years.

"Mr. Walker had no taste for office. He served two terms in the Kentucky Legislature during the great excitement between the Old Court and the New Court, because he was the most popular man on the Old Court side in the county. He was forced on the ticket by his friends in the contest, and carried the county by a majority of 222, when no other man on his side could have done so.

"After the formation of Congressional Districts in Illinois, based on the census of 1840, the Jo Daviess district was largely Whig, with the Mormon vote, but a debatable district, the Mormon vote going to the Democrats. Nearly all the counties in the district had Whigs who wanted to be candidates, but they were willing to give way to Mr. Walker if he would only consent to be a candidate. Walker was then in Iowa attending the courts, the last one, in Lee County, lasting several weeks. His desk was full of letters from all parts of the district urging him to allow his name to be used as a candidate for Congress. Of these letters at least two were from Joe Smith, and several from George Miller, the Mormon Bishop, but who had formerly lived at Macomb and, while there, was a brother Elder in the Presbyterian Church with Mr. Walker. All these letters urged Mr. Walker to be a candidate, to save the district for the Whigs. In his letters Smith pledged the Mormon vote to Walker, if he would allow his name to be used, but would not agree to vote for any other Whig. Mr. Walker had steadily refused to be a candidate, until he felt that his duty to the Whig party required him to make the sacrifice; but when he finally entered the contest he was terribly in earnest.

"It was well understood by Walker and his friends that the Democracy would not give up the Mormon vote without a struggle. One of the Backenstoses was Sheriff and the other Clerk of Hancock County Circuit Court, and Judge Douglas was a candidate for Congress in

the Adams district. Matters were not working quite satisfactorily in Nauvoo. Mr. Taylor went down to Warsaw to meet Mr. Walker, who was there holding a joint discussion with Mr. Hoge, his opponent. That night Mr. Walker went to Nauvoo. The next morning he called on Joe Smith and told him that he released him from all the pledges made to give him the Mormon vote, but in turn asked honest dealing, telling Smith that if it was necessary for their (the Mormons') safety from arrest by the State authorities, that he should vote for Hoge (see article on "Mormons" for explanation); that he would tell him so, and in that event he would at once go to Galena, and spend the balance of the time before the election in the northern part of the district. Joe said with great vehemence, 'I promised you the support of the church and you shall have it. You stay here and meet Hoge on Thursday.' The joint discussion of the candidates took place, and everything indicated that Walker would get the united vote of the church. On Saturday the voters of the church in city and county were called together in the grove near the Temple, where Hyrum Smith made a speech, urging them to vote for Hoge. It was a regular Democratic speech, and appeared to have no influence. He was followed by Wilson Law, in a bold, telling Whig speech in favor of Walker, and from the commencement to the end he was cheered by the entire Mormon audience. Hyrum arose, black and furious, stretching himself to his full height, and extending his arm at full length said: 'Thus saith the Lord: If this people vote against Hoge for Congress, on Monday, a greater curse will befall them than befell them in Missouri. When God speaks, let men obey!' and immediately left the stand, the whole audience dispersing in silence.

"When Walker heard of Hyrum's speech he was indignant, and was for leaving Joe's house; but Joe stopped him, professing to be furiously mad at Hyrum, saying that he himself would make a speech to the people on Sunday morning; and he again repeated the pledge that Mr. Walker should have the Mormon vote. The next morning Joe did speak to the people just one hour, and no speech had closer attention. In that speech Joe passed the highest eulogy upon Mr. Walker. He denounced politicians, declaring that Walker was not a politician, but an honest and a true man; that he



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had been forced to be a candidate against his will. He denounced, in the most bitter terms, any member of the church who would consult the Lord about whom they should vote for; and declared if anyone should do it, he should be cut off from salvation; said that he would vote for Cyrus Walker, and commanded all to vote for the man of their choice without reference to what anyone said. Yet in his hour's speech in praise of Walker and in denunciation of anyone who would consult the Lord about whom he should vote for, he said: 'Brother Hyrum is the elder brother. Brother Hyrum never has deceived his people. When the Lord commands, the people must obey,' etc. The next day Joe did vote for Walker, and the balance of the Mormons voted for Hoge, as the Lord had commanded.

"This is the real history of the campaign, so far as Walker was concerned. It was to him a campaign of mortification from the beginning. He was forced into it contrary to his wishes, largely to get the Mormon votes; but after entering into the contest he was denounced by the Whigs all over the district for trying to secure them, and really lost more Whig votes in the district than in all probability would have elected him, simply because it was supposed that he could get the Mormon vote."

So ended Mr. Walker's connection with politicians. As before stated, he had no desire to hold office of any kind, as he was acknowledged to be at the head of the bar of Illinois and Iowa—which to him was more congenial and the most honorable position an American citizen could occupy.

There were other prominent members of the McDonough County bar; but only a few names are mentioned at this point, to keep them in remembrance. O. H. Browning, of Quincy, served as Secretary of the Interior under President Johnson and earlier as United States Senator. Archibald Williams, of the same city, was an eminent lawyer who made a specialty of titles to lands in the Military Tract. He successfully established the rights of the soldiers of 1812 and their heirs, to their lands in Illinois, and was the leader of the Republican party in the old Fifth Congressional District, of which McDonough then formed a part. There were also W. C. Goudy, S. Corning Judd, W. H. Manniere and B. T. Schofield. T. Lyle Dickey, for many

years a Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois, began his legal career in Macomb, as well as Judge Pinckney H. Walker, who was Judge of the Supreme Court for a quarter of a century, and Judge D. G. Tunnickliff, who succeeded Judge Walker in that high office. Other leaders of the bar might be mentioned, but these are especially brought forward that their names may be held in proud remembrance.

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## CHAPTER IX.

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### TOWNSHIP HISTORY.

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TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION IN 1857—ORIGINAL LIST OF TOWNSHIPS AND SUBSEQUENT ADDITIONS—INDIVIDUAL TOWNSHIP HISTORY—EARLY SETTLERS AND DATE OF SETTLEMENT—CHARACTERISTICS OF SOIL AND AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS—EARLY MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS—EARLY SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—PRESENT CONDITIONS AND EVIDENCE OF THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY'S GROWTH.

McDonough County was organized into townships under the General Township Organization Act in 1857, in accordance with a popular vote taken at an election a few months previous. At first the number of townships was sixteen with the boundaries identical with the congressional townships, each township consisting of thirty-six sections, or 23,040 acres of land. The names of the townships as first organized (beginning in the southeastern corner of the county) were as follows: Eldorado (T. 4 N., R. 1 W.); Industry (4 N., 2 W.); Eagle Town (4 N., 3 W.); Lamoine (4 N., 4 W.); New Salem (5 N., 1 W.); Scotland (5 N., 2 W.); Erin (5 N., 3 W.); Tennessee (5 N., 4 W.); Mound (6 N., 1 W.); Macomb (6 N., 2 W.); Spring Creek (6 N., 3 W.); Rock Creek (6 N., 4 W.); Prairie City (7 N., 1 W.); Walnut Grove (7 N., 2 W.); Sciota (7 N., 3 W.); and Blandinsville (7 N., 4 W.). The first election of township officers was held in April, 1857, and the Board of Supervisors chosen at that election held their first meeting on May 11th follow-

ing. At that meeting, the name of Eagle Town was changed to Bethel, Erin to Chalmers, Spring Creek to Emmet and Rock Creek to Hires—the new names being still retained. Later as will be seen by the history of the several townships, Prairie City Township was divided into two equal parts, the north half retaining the name Prairie City, while the south half received the name of Bushnell Township; nine sections from the western portion of Chalmers and an equal area from the eastern part of Tennessee Township were cut off and united to create the new township of Colchester; while the city of Macomb, situated in the central part of the county, and originally including the southwest corner of Macomb Township, the northwest corner of Scotland, the northeast corner of Chalmers and the southeast corner of Emmet Township, constitutes a separate township with boundaries identical with the city limits. These changes increased the number of townships to nineteen, of which Macomb City, by virtue of its population exceeding 4,000 and less than 6,500, was entitled to two members in the Board of Supervisors and the others to one member each—making the total membership of the County Board 20.

In the following pages the history of each township is treated separately, beginning with Eldorado Township in the southeastern corner of the county:

**ELDORADO TOWNSHIP (4 N., 1 W.)**—This township lies in the extreme southeastern part of the county and was first settled in 1831. Arthur J. Foster erected the first house on Section 2, the location becoming known as Foster's Point. Some of the old settlers, however, claim that Anson Mathews erected a cabin at this point, in 1827 or 1828, and afterward sold out to Foster.

About one-fourth of the township consists of timber land, the remainder being beautiful prairie. The timber land all lies in the southern part, excepting about 700 acres in the northeast portion, including all of Section 1 and part of Section 2. Altogether there are 21,292 acres of improved land. In the southeastern part of the township building (or sand) stone is found in large quantities. Sugar Creek, with its tributaries, is the principal water course in this section, furnishing an abundance of living water for stock and other purposes.

To continue the record of settlement, which may be termed temporary, William Moore, a Georgian, made a settlement in 1828 north of where the Hushan farm now is, but the following year returned to his old home. George Dowell settled in the township in 1829, put up a cabin, and, like many of the pioneers, soon removed elsewhere. Joshua David settled here early in 1830 and, being pleased with the country, was soon followed by his father, Abraham, and the rest of the family. The father, who was a native of Hardin County, Ky., died in 1863, and his wife in 1878.

As already stated, Arthur J. Foster located on Section 2, residing there until his death in 1843. James Harris settled on Section 1, at an early day. He was a native of New York. John Hushan, who located in the township in April, 1832, came from Indiana. After 1833 quite a number settled in the township, improved farms and the development of this section progressed as other portions of the county. The township had a population in 1900 of 880.

The first marriage in the township took place at the residence of Father Harris, in 1839. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Aaron Kinney, a Universalist preacher, the contracting parties being Cleon Reddick and Lucy Harris. In the fall of 1831 occurred the first birth, that of Samuel J. Foster. Lucy Harris, mentioned above, taught the first school in 1837.

Descendants of the above still occupy farms in Eldorado and adjoining townships. Among the many successful and wealthy farmers now resident in this township may be mentioned A. J. Berry, Henry Bogue, Caleb B. Cox, August Horwedel, J. R. Harris, Samuel Kee, H. S. Leighty, M. D. Leighty, J. N. Lawyer, Frank Moore, Dilworth C. Mershon, Stephen Mershon, George W. Standard, Charles Sweeney and W. E. Snowden. (More extended notices of the above and others mentioned in this preliminary history will be found in the biographical department.)

**NEW SALEM TOWNSHIP**, the most easterly of the second tier of townships north of the southern border of the county, consists of Congressional Township 5 N., R. 1 W. For the most part the land of this township is level, or gently undulating prairie, with the exception of a thirty-eight-acre tract of timber known as Pennington's Point, and small belts in the northeast and southeast corners of the town-

ship. It is therefore considered one of the best townships of land in the county for productiveness.

William R. Pennington was the first settler in this section, erecting his cabin, in January, 1828, at what is now known as Pennington's Point—so named in his honor by Cyrus Walker. The early settlers located on the timber land, in order to secure fuel and fencing material, the prairie lands remaining uncultivated for some years thereafter. Among the other pioneers of the township were Stewart Pennington, Major Stephen Yocum, J. E. D. Hammer, Salem Woods and William Moore.

Salem Woods came from Erie, Pa., in 1828. He had purchased land the year before, and traveled on foot from his eastern home to examine the tract he had bought; but finding the country so sparsely settled, he returned to Pennsylvania. In 1829 he again came to McDonough County and located on Section 30, in what is now New Salem Township, where he resided until his death, September 27, 1879. Mr. Woods brought the first stove ever seen in the county. This was a great wonder to the old settlers of that period, the old "spider" being then the common utensil for baking bread. It is a tradition that some of the good thrifty housewives came several miles with their dough to have the privilege of baking in Mr. Woods' stove. His descendants, as well as those of others of the early settlers mentioned, occupy the old homestead and their names are household words in that vicinity.

The first marriage in the township was that of Morgan Jones and Elizabeth Osborne, in February, 1834. The first birth was that of Perry, the son of William Pennington, in the year 1828, and the first death, that of J. J. Pennington, son of Stewart Pennington, on September 10, 1838. In 1834 Father Harris preached the first sermon at the house of William Osborne, and the first school was taught at Pennington's Point by Miss Martha Campbell, who afterward married Major John M. Walker. Gideon Waters was the teacher of the first public school opened in the township.

Adair is the only village in New Salem Township. It is situated on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. It was laid out in August, 1870, by John Reedy and Jacob Grimm, and was originally known as Reedyville. In

that year an old house was moved onto the town-site—the first building to be occupied. Thomas Elwell erected the first dwelling there during the same year. The first store was built and occupied by Strickler & Bennett, who placed on sale a stock of general merchandise. William G. Wilkins shipped the first carloads of corn and rye from the village. Some of the prominent and prosperous farmers in the township of the present day are Edward Waters, J. B. Woods, A. Warner, E. Joy Seabarn, Lewis Pickle, Jonas W. Everly and Stephen Blackstone. The population according to the census of 1900 was 1,168.

**MOUND TOWNSHIP (6 N., 1 W.).**—The southern portion of Mound Township is flat but the soil is rich, and, as it has been thoroughly underdrained and improved, is very productive. On Section 14 is a high mound, known as Dyer's Mound, from the summit of which a fine view of the surrounding country is obtained. Kepple Creek enters Mound Township in a semicircle, about midway on the west side, flows easterly to the center of the township, where, turning north and west, it runs along and under the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at which point there is a pond and water-tank. This is also the scene of the first accident on that road. During a night of high water the bridge at this point was swept away, and an engine plunged into the gap, killing the engineer and seriously injuring a number of the passengers. Just below this locality the creek forms a junction with another branch at what is known as Drowning Fork, and after flowing west it unites with the north fork of Crooked Creek. The headwaters of Shaw Fork pass eastwardly from a little north of the center of the township, and the headwaters of Camp Creek are in the southern edge.

The first settlement in Mound Township was made in 1832 by Joseph Smith, who erected his house on Section 18 and occupied it with his family. It was an old-fashioned log house, and as the head of the family was quite a hunter and of a restless disposition, he did not occupy it long, but soon removed to Missouri. A son-in-law of Smith, named Osborne, came shortly afterward, but left about the time his father-in-law moved away. Albert Cox located on the northwest quarter of Section 20, improved his

property and sold it to Jacob Kepple in 1833, removing then to Fulton County. John Snapp, a son-in-law of Jacob Kepple, located on the southwest quarter of Section 30, in 1833, and there built a cabin. He continued to reside there until 1840, when he removed to Macomb Township and, in 1856, to Missouri. In 1833 Durham Creel located on Section 18, improved a farm and died in 1867. When, during the same year, Jacob Kepple settled on the farm already improved by Abner Cox, he took possession of a double log house and several acres broken up. There he resided for several years, after which he removed to Bardolph, where he died. From this time quite a number of settlers came in and improved farms in the township, among whom were Silas Creel, James Chandler, Thompson Chandler, Elias Culp, Rev. William H. Jackson, the Crawfords and Mr. McCandless.

Edward Dyer and Jane Kepple were the first couple married in Mound Township, the ceremony occurring April 17, 1838, with Rev. John Richmond officiating. This gentleman was a Methodist and organized the pioneer church, although the first preaching in the township was by Rev. E. Thompson at the house of Jacob Kepple. The first birth was that of Peter Kulp in 1834, and the first to die was Emily Miller, daughter of George and Mary E. Miller, in 1832. In 1838 S. H. McCandless taught the first school in the pioneer cabin of the township.

Mound Township comprises 22,238 acres of improved land, and it is noted as a fine stock country. Among those most interested and successful in this line may be mentioned the Porters, the Creels, the Manleys and the Works.

New Philadelphia Village, situated on the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, in this township, was laid out by Lloyd Thomas October 21, 1858 (Samuel Hunt, surveyor.) It is situated on the south half of Section 23, Township 6 North, Range 1 West. About a mile north of the first survey, J. H. and B. B. Wilson platted a town in 1868, and called it Grant. The postoffice was named New Philadelphia, and thus the town was named. Although the plat of Grant is still on record, its site has been for years under cultivation. Mr. Thomas built the first store-house, and, together with his son John, carried on a dry-goods store and grocery during 1859. The first lots were pur-

chased by Samuel Kost, who erected two store buildings, in one of which Jacob Walter opened the first store. The first marriage in the town was that of Isom B. Shaw and Mary J., daughter of J. H. Wilson, which occurred in 1873. The first death was that of Mrs. J. A. L. Master, daughter of George Sheets, on March 15, 1875. (For the leading farmers in this township, see biographies in another chapter.) Population (1900), 1,014.

BUSHNELL TOWNSHIP (north half of T. 7 N., R. 1 W.), consists of eighteen sections, embracing the southern half of Congressional Township 7 N. and 1 W., and is nearly all prairie. The land is excellent for agricultural purposes, and after the completion of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, the country rapidly increased in population.

In the fall of 1836 the first settlement within the limits of the township was made by Matthew B. Robinson, who located on Section 30, erecting thereon a house and improving a farm. For several years he was almost alone, when a few settlers came to his neighborhood. It was sparsely settled even when the city of Bushnell was laid out, August 29, 1854; so that the growth of the township was almost identical with the development of that city. (See history of the city of Bushnell in chapter on "Cities, Towns and Villages.")

In the fall of 1837 occurred the first birth in the township—that of Missouri E., daughter of M. B. Robinson; the first death was that of John W. Clarke, in September, 1847, and the first marriage that of Perminium Hamilton to Elizabeth A. Robinson. David Robinson taught the first school in 1838, and about the same time the first religious services were held by Rev. William K. Stewart, of Macomb, at the residence of M. B. Robinson.

But little was done by way of settlement until after the completion of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, when every quarter-section was soon occupied; and inasmuch as the details of the growth of the township was closely identified with the city of Bushnell, the reader is referred to the article in this history on "Cities, Towns and Villages." Population (1900) 2,865.

"TRUMAN'S PIONEER STUD FARM," of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., is one of the most interesting places in the State for admirers of



*Andrew Birnie*



high-bred stallions to visit, and it has also proved a very profitable visiting point for a large number of progressive farmers, who have thereby become possessed of the sires of some of the best blooded draft horses to be found in a large extent of territory. The fame of the enterprise is not merely local, nor is it confined to the State where it originated, but has extended to all parts of the country. Its first location was at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, where it was founded in 1878 by J. H. Truman, who, although no longer a resident of the United States, is still one of the owners of the farm. The venture was undertaken for the purpose of perfecting the breeding of Shire horses in the United States, and the process never attained a high degree of success in this country until Mr. Truman identified himself with it. When the establishment was transferred from Chicago to Bushnell, McDonough County, thus giving it the benefit of an environment by one of the best farming regions of the State, its facilities were largely multiplied. Some time after it had entered upon a course of full operation in the new locality, J. G. Truman assumed entire personal charge of the local operation, and J. H. Truman, who had previously confined himself to periodical trips across the Atlantic in the interest of the enterprise, became a resident of Whittlesea, England, from which point he has selected and forwarded to the Bushnell farm the best Shire stallions obtainable in Great Britain. These include Percherons, Belgians, Suffolks and Hackneys. The various specimens of these breeds, which may be found at the Pioneer Stud Farm, are of admirable quality, and in their abundant scale, conformation and style of action, they meet the essential requirements of the most serviceable and desirable modern draft or coach horse. The pavilion which houses these splendid animals is 40 by 140 feet in dimensions, containing 20 large box-stalls, each 12 by 12 feet in size, and the entire establishment is equipped in the most perfect manner, the arrangements being especially well calculated to keep the horses in prime condition, and to conduce to the convenience and efficiency of the grooms in charge. In all respects, the enterprise is a credit to its immediate locality and to McDonough County. Mr. J. G. Truman, who directs the operation of the concern on this side of the Atlantic, is a thorough horseman and wide-

ly popular; and both he and his partner J. H. have been engaged in the business of handling select grade horses for nearly thirty years. A suitable illustration of the "Pioneer Stud Farm" accompanies this sketch.

PRAIRIE CITY TOWNSHIP lies in the extreme northeastern corner of the county (the north half of Town 7 N., R. 1 W.) and consists of eighteen sections of beautiful rolling prairie, which in fertility of soil is not surpassed by any section in the State of Illinois. The entire township is composed of the finest and best improved farms in the county. Like the Bushnell section, little was done toward the development of this township until the completion of the railroad, after which, within a very few years, it was entirely settled and improved.

Prairie City Township was organized in 1857, and its first election was held April 7th of that year, at which time William H. Oglesby and J. R. Parker were elected Justices of the Peace and Leonard Neff, Constable. R. H. McFarland was the first Police Magistrate and ex-officio Justice of the Peace, elected January 15, 1858. At the time of the organization, Prairie City was a full Congressional Township, but has since been divided and the present township of Bushnell created. Although this part of the township had scattering settlers at an early day its growth was slow; in fact, a large proportion of the other townships had been settled before Prairie City; but when the wonderful productiveness of its soil became known, its growth was both rapid and substantial, and now no township in the county can boast of a better class of farms and residences.

Of the pioneers most worthy of mention are Henry Brink, located on Section 2, in 1835, and John Griffin, on the same section, and part of the present site of the corporation of Prairie City. Edward Goldsmith and Henry Thompson were settlers as early as 1836, the latter building his cabin on Section 13. (As the history of the Township is largely identical with that of the town of Prairie City, further details will be given in the chapter on "Cities, Towns and Villages.")

Addie Hamilton, daughter of J. M. Hamilton, was the first child native to the township, being born September 6, 1855. The first class of the Methodist Church was organized in 1856, the Free Will Baptist Church was founded in

September of that year, and the Presbyterian Church in 1841, at the residence of George Kreider, in Fulton County. From the organization last named the church in Prairie City was instituted. Township population (1900) 1,142.

**INDUSTRY TOWNSHIP** (4 N., 2 W.)—In the spring of 1826 William Carter and Riggs Pennington settled in this township, about one mile southeast of where the town of Industry now stands. Like all the early settlers, they commenced clearing their land of timber, not dreaming that the untimbered prairie would ever be used, to any extent, for farming purposes; as was expressed by the pioneers, "the prairie would be good for cattle ranges." The locality noted above was known as Carter's Settlement; but the original settlers remained only a few years, when they left the county. Stephen Osborne likewise improved a farm in 1826, and disappeared after a short residence. In the fall of 1827 William Stephens erected a cabin on Section 24, and located as a permanent inhabitant. It was in his log house that Rev. John Logan delivered the first sermon in the county.

In the winter of 1828 Rev. John Logan, a Baptist minister, resided in the old log fort, but within a year thereafter removed to the cabin built by Stephen Osborne, where, as stated, he preached the pioneer sermon of the county. In the fall he settled in Schuyler County, later returning to Hire Township.

Industry Township, one of the southern tier of townships in McDonough County, and immediately west of Eldorado Township, was organized April 7, 1857, when R. L. Dark and William Shannon were elected Justices of the Peace, and William B. Peak and John Carroll, Constables. The first postoffice was established at Doddsville. The first marriage in the township and the county occurred October 30, 1828, the contracting parties being John Wilson and Martha R., daughter of James Vance. Rev. John Logan was the officiating clergyman.

Mr. Logan also organized the first Sunday-school in the county at the "Old Fort," near what is now called the Cross Roads, about two miles south of the present town of Industry. The oldest Sunday-school in the county was organized in 1833, at the house of John Rogers on Camp Creek, this township. It was desig-

nated as a Union Sunday-school, and was established by Alex. Campbell, who was its first Superintendent. This school was in existence for many years, and was finally merged into the Camp Creek Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. James M. Chase was pastor for many years. Population (1900) 1,504.

**SCOTLAND TOWNSHIP** (5 N., 2 W.), immediately north of Industry and west of New Salem Township, is one of the banner agricultural townships of McDonough County, every acre being under cultivation. Camp Creek, which is in the southern part of the township, passes between Sections 24 and 25, flows in a southwesterly direction through Sections 26, 27, 34, 22 and 32, and thence enters Industry Township. Troublesome Creek rises in Section 1, and passes through Sections 1, 2, 4, 10, 9, 16, 17 and 18. These streams are so situated as to furnish the best watering facilities to the farmer and stock-raiser. There is a narrow strip of excellent timber on the southern edge of the township.

The land not immediately adjoining the streams is level, and in the hands of a class of thrifty and skillful agriculturists has been developed to its fullest capacity, making the township second to none in point of agricultural wealth. The citizens are largely of Scotch birth, or descendants of that industrious, intelligent and hardy people, who take especial pride in the advancement of everything calculated to add to the comfort and attractiveness of their homes. Fine country residences and commodious out-buildings are the rule, and quite a number of artificial groves greet the eye, relieving the monotony of the rich pasture land and large fields of grain.

In the spring of 1828 William Osborne settled in the township, camping during the summer on the banks of the stream which, according to tradition, thus received the name of Camp Creek. The first permanent settlement was made by Joshua Reno and family in the spring of 1831. They located in the southern portion of the township on Camp Creek, near the old Presbyterian church, but after a time Mr. Reno disposed of his property and removed from the county. The next settlers were the Lees—Robert and family, his son John and family, and Alexander and James, unmarried sons of Robert. The latter soon married and





*Edgar Belles*

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located on the farm afterward purchased by Cyrus Walker. About the same time Austin Coker, Berry Stockton, Elhannan Lane, Benjamin Rice and Stephen Harp and family settled along the southern half of the township.

Joseph McCrosky came to the township from Kentucky in 1832, but subsequently removed to Macomb, where he died. In the following year Dr. Charles Hays settled on the southeast quarter of Section 34. As a physician he was favorably known and continued in the practice of his profession at Macomb, where he died some years ago. As stated, Cyrus Walker, a lawyer, whose high reputation extended over the Northwest, settled on the Lee farm. Alexander Lee, of the family mentioned, came to the township in 1831, and erected a cabin on Section 27, which, four years later, was purchased by John Clark, who was the first of the many Scotch settlers who subsequently located in the township.

From 1850 to 1860 the township rapidly increased in population and wealth, many of those who located there coming direct from Scotland, such as the McMillans, Watsons, McLeans, Barclays and Bennies. The farms of these splendid immigrants are still in their possession, or in the hands of their immediate descendants.

John Walker, Hugh McAlary and James E. D. Hammer settled in 1834, and Joseph Sullivan, Sr., and Allen H. Walker, in 1835. Theophilus G. Walker, son of Allen, was one of the original members of the Camp Creek Presbyterian Church. Many of the descendants of those named are still residents of the township or other portions of McDonough County. Among the most prominent and wealthy farmers of Scotland Township at the present time may be instanced John Watson, Joseph Walker, Bently W. Taylor, Robert C. Pointer, R. A. Pollock, George Patrick, Robert Roberts, R. T. Rexroat, B. D. Herndon, Howard Herndon, W. W. Henderson, William H. Clark, Robert Binnie, Mrs. Sarah Binnie, Josiah McDonald and J. M. Matthews. (Biographical sketches of those just named appear in the Biographical Department.) Population of the township in 1900, 868.

MACOMB TOWNSHIP (6 N., 2 W.) embraces within its limits a fine body of agricultural land, every acre of which is under cultivation. Crooked Creek passes through the entire town-

ship, entering the eastern border at Section 13 and making its exit at Section 30. Drowning Fork, a branch of this stream, receives its name from the following circumstance: In 1827 three soldiers, who had been engaged in fighting Indians, were returning from Wisconsin and, on arriving at this branch of Crooked Creek, found it much swollen by recent rains. In attempting to cross it two were drowned, and the survivor buried the bodies beside the stream. Proceeding to the block-house in Industry Township, he narrated the circumstance to the few settlers who were there, who, on accompanying him to the scene of the accident, found the conditions as he had stated; whereupon they gave the stream the name which it has since borne.

The only timber in the township lies along the banks of Crooked Creek, although the natural deficiency has been largely overcome by the substantial and far-sighted farmers who have planted groves around their homesteads, thereby adding both to their value and attractiveness. As stated, the land is excellent in quality, being chiefly composed of dark loam, with some sections of light clay and vegetable mold. The best quality of fire and potter's clay is found in inexhaustible quantities, and is shipped throughout the United States and Canada, the industry proving to be a great source of wealth to the county.

The first settlement in the township was made by James Fulton in 1830. After remaining on his farm for many years he removed to Macomb, where he died a few years ago. Silas Hamilton located on Section 4, Alexander Harris on Section 22 and George Miller on Section 24, all in the year 1831. In 1832 Abner Walker settled on Section 16 and John Harris on Section 22. In the following year James Creel built a cabin on the site of Bardolph, then known as Wolf Grove, but departed soon afterward and his log house was used for school purposes. Robert Grant, J. P. Updegraff and Ephraim Palmer were settlers of 1834. In the fall of that year, Thomas Brooking came upon the scene, spent the winter in Macomb, and in the spring of 1835 built a double log-cabin on Section 30, where Oakwood Cemetery is now situated.

Mr. Brooking is said to have taught the first school in Macomb during his sojourn, opening this pioneer session in the log court house,

then situated on the corner of the alley at the northeast corner of the Square where the Eagle newspaper office is now located. At that time he resided in a small house across the street from the court house, standing on the present site of the Union National Bank. Major Brookings removed to Macomb in 1856, and for a long time kept the principal hotel on the west side of the Public Square. His death occurred but a few years ago.

John H. Snapp and David M. Crabb settled in 1834 and 1836, respectively. John M. Crabb also located in the township in the latter year. Mr. Crabb was born in Westmoreland Connty, Va., September 1, 1792, and was the son of Daniel and Frances (Middleton) Crabb. His parents were natives of England, but came to this country prior to the Revolutionary War. Mr. Crabb was therefore of good Revolutionary stock, and when the War of 1812 was declared, being then about twenty years of age, his patriotic instincts were aroused. He was one of the first to enter the military service, and for two years served his country honorably and well, eventually receiving a pension of eight dollars per month and a land warrant as a deserved reward for his soldierly service.

The first election under township organization was held on April 7, 1857, when W. S. Hail and W. I. Hendricks were elected Justices of the Peace. On the 4th of the following May J. O. C. Wilson was elected the first Police Magistrate.

In 1832 George Miller and Abner Walker erected the first grist-mill on Crooked Creek. They operated it for some time, and, after passing through various hands, it was finally purchased by Thomas Rabbit, who converted it into a steam mill, which, in turn, was destroyed. The first Sunday-school in the township was organized at the house of George Miller, in 1837, by Rev. William H. Jackson, assisted by James Harris and M. Vincent. The first brick house was built by a Mr. Lovell, on Section 26, in the year 1836.

Among the prominent citizens of Macomb Township may be mentioned John E. Hendrickson (who, for nearly half a century, has been the station agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad), A. H. Maxwell, O. S. Lester, A. Horrocks and J. H. Cannon, sketches of whom appear elsewhere in this record. (For a history of the city of Macomb see chapter on

"Cities, Towns and Villages.") The total population of Macomb Township, exclusive of Macomb City, in 1900, was 1,186.

WALNUT GROVE TOWNSHIP (7 N., 2 W.).—This township is on the northern border of the county, adjoining Warren County, and was first settled in 1830. The quality of the land is excellent, but little timbered. Walnut Grove was so named from the fact that walnut timber grew quite abundantly. For many years camp-meetings were annually held in the Grove by the Cumberland Presbyterians and Methodists, the attendance being large, drawn, as it was, from a tract of country many miles in extent. A powerful attraction was the celebrated Peter Cartwright, a pioneer minister of the Methodist Church and well known throughout the State, who, for several years, was the moving spirit in such meetings.

The Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad passes through the township from east to west, and the Rock Island branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad crosses its northeast corner. A portion of the village of Good Hope lies in the township near the southwest corner.

The pioneer settler of this township was Isaac Bartlett, who, in the fall of 1830, located on Section 34, where he erected a log-cabin and engaged in breaking prairie in the vicinity of Spring Creek. During the following winter, which is remembered historically as the "Winter of the Deep Snow," he also engaged in making rails, and while thus employed made several unsuccessful attempts to reach his aged parents, who, as he knew, would be in destitute circumstances. When he finally was able to come to their relief, he found that his father had killed the cow, to which he and his wife had been driven for the purpose of procuring food, and as soon as possible he removed them to his quarters on Spring Creek.

No farther progress was made in settlement of the township until the spring of 1835, when Sydney Geer, who came from Schuyler County, Ill., entered land on Section 14 and there built a cabin. After breaking five acres of land and planting it with corn, he had what might be considered bad luck. While on a visit to relatives in Schuyler County, the wind blew down his fences, the hogs destroyed his corn, and his team ran away, inflicting upon him a heavy

loss. This series of misfortunes induced Mr. Geer to remove permanently to Schuyler, where, it is hoped, his ill-fortune did not pursue him.

J. H. Campbell settled in the township, March 20, 1835, but after a residence of one year removed to Industry and thence to Macomb, where he lived for many years. The next settlers were Gilmer and Quintus Walker, with their families. The latter settled on Section 16, there erecting a log cabin. Gilmer Walker improved Section 34, building the first frame house in the township. Both remained here during their lifetime, and their descendants are among the most prominent families of the township. In 1836 Hugh Ervin occupied a farm, but afterward moved to Macomb, where he died some years ago. Mr. Ervin was a man of prominence, and served one term as Representative in the General Assembly (the Thirteenth—1842-44.) James Hogshett was a settler of 1837; in the spring of the same year Robert Perry located on Section 16, while about the same time Joseph and John Ballance erected cabins for their families on Section 28. The settlers of 1838 were F. Livingston, William Young and William W. Stewart, the last named locating on the Hogshett farm, where he remained until his death a few years ago.

The township organization was effected at the house of Thomas F. Flowers, April 7, 1857. The first court was held by Gilmer Walker, under a large elm tree near his house; at the time (1837) he was acting as Justice of the Peace. The first religious services, in 1836, were held at Mr. Walker's house by Rev. William Frazier, a Presbyterian minister. On February 15, 1838, occurred the first marriage in the township—that of the Rev. Harrison Berry to Mary M. Walker. Walker Findley taught the first school in a log cabin, in 1838. Sidney Geer, whose misfortunes have already been recounted, broke the first prairie sod and planted the first corn, in 1835. The first wheat was sown by Gilmer and Quintus Walker. In the fall of 1837 occurred the first death—that of Martha, daughter of Gilmer Walker.

The township has two villages—Good Hope and Scottsburg—mention of which is made in the chapters on "Cities, Towns and Villages." All in all, the inhabitants of Walnut Grove Township are a thrifty, prosperous and most excellent class of citizens. Population (1900), 948.

BETHEL TOWNSHIP (4 N., 3 W.)—This township is situated on the southern side of the county, adjoining Schuyler County and west of Industry Township. Its southern portion is largely covered with timber of most excellent quality, the land being underlaid with coal and an abundance of sandstone. The northern part of the township is composed for the most part of good prairie land, which is now well improved and settled by prosperous farmers. The township is well watered. Crooked, Camp and Grindstone Creeks pass through its entire length, the latter coming in at the southeast corner of Section 24, while the former enters the township at the northeast quarter of Section 1, the two streams forming a junction on the northeast quarter of Section 31.

A noticeable feature of this township is in Section 30, where is found a group of Indian mounds, which evidently were used for burial purposes by the aborigines of this section. They consist of an irregular row of hillocks from three to six feet in height and from fifteen to twenty-five feet at their base. In all, they probably number twenty and are located in the eastern portion of the section named. Being now covered with large oak and hickory trees, it is evident that they are of ancient date. At different times, the settlers have opened some of those mounds and found various implements of warfare, such as stone hatchets, spears and arrow heads and even bones of the braves who had gone to the happy hunting grounds so many years ago.

The first settlement in the township was made by John Gibson in 1829, who at that time erected its first house. Among the very early pioneers were also Benjamin Mathews, of 1829; James H. Dunsworth, who settled on Section 8 in 1830; John Edmonson and John Venard came in the same year; William Venard became a resident in the following year; Charles Dunsworth settled on Section 17, in 1832, and Malachi Monk on Section 7 during the same year; Martin Fugate on Section 21, and John W. Fugate on Section 30, 1832; James C. Archer came the same year; Thomas F. Shoopman located on Section 29 in 1833—William I. Pace, Bowen Webb, Jesse C. Webb, John and Samuel T. Mathews also coming the same year; M. C. Foster in 1834; William Holton on Section 30, James L. Horrell, John McCormack, John Patrick, James E. Riggs, and Samuel and Russell Riggs all coming into the township in 1835.

Bethel Township was first named Eagle, but in May, 1857, soon after its organization, the Supervisors changed it to Bethel. The organization was effected April 7, 1857, when William Twaddle and John Taylor were elected Justices of the Peace and John Brundage, Constable. For many years the village of Middletown was a busy and enterprising place, but on the completion of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, it fell into decadence, and now but few houses remain. The location is now known as Fandon postoffice.

The first sermon in the township was preached by Benjamin Mathews, a Baptist minister. A church of that denomination was organized and is still in existence. The place of worship was a log house, 18x20 feet, and was in use for many years, the present frame building occupied as a church being erected on the same premises. John Claybaugh taught the first term of school in 1831, and the first marriage took place March 29, 1836, the contracting parties being William Venard and Sarah I. McClure. The first birth was that of Joseph, son of John Gibson, in the year 1832. The first deaths occurred in 1830, four children being buried on the farm of J. H. Dunsworth, on Section 7. In 1860 the first brick residence was erected by John M. Dunsworth, being a large two-story structure. Population (1900) 1,130.

CHALMERS TOWNSHIP (north of Bethel and west of Scotland Township).—This Township was organized in 1857 and remained intact with boundaries identical with Town 5 North, Range 3 West until 1880, when Colchester Township was formed, at which time all of Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 30 and 31 were detached from Chalmers Township and now compose a part of the newly organized township, leaving the original township with an area of twenty-seven square miles. Chalmers is one of the oldest settled townships in the county, this fact being largely accounted for by its plentiful supply of timber—it having contained more wooded land than any other township in the county. It was originally named Erin, but at the first meeting of the Board of Supervisors, in May, 1857, it was changed to Colchester. A portion of the city of Macomb lies in the northeast corner of the township. There are many excellent farms, highly improved and valuable,

owned by small holders—a not unmixed blessing.

It is believed that Elias McFadden was the first to settle in Chalmers Township. In 1828, with his son David, he located in the northeast part of the township, about one mile south of the site of Macomb—St. Francis Hospital being situated on a part of the old farm, which is now owned by Mr. Meadow. The McFaddens were both hanged at Rushville, in May, 1835, for a cold-blooded murder. It seems that they and John Wilson owned adjoining timber lands, over which they had many bitter disputes. In 1834 Mr. Wilson, with Nelson Montgomery, a Constable and Deputy Sheriff, who held an execution for debt against the McFaddens, started to levy upon the premises. Apprehending no danger and arriving at the place, they were met by Elias McFadden, who engaged them in conversation and decoyed them around to the north side of the house. At that point they were in direct range of a window through which David McFadden, the son, shot Wilson down without a word of warning. Montgomery caught the wounded man as he fell, and dragging him to a wood-shed, hurried to Macomb to give the alarm. Soon a crowd of excited citizens proceeded to the scene of the murder, and found Elias McFadden coolly repairing a fence, while near by lay Wilson in a supposed dying condition. McFadden was at once arrested and search made for the then unknown murderer. Entering the house a rifle was found in the corner near the north window, unloaded. A pane of glass had been broken out, a book lay upon the window sill, and both sash and book bore marks of powder. Searching still further, foot-prints were found leading from the house in the direction of the residence of David McFadden, who lived just across the ravine, on the west side. The tracks led to the door of his house, and there the searchers for the murderer found David McFadden at work on a shoemaker's bench, apparently as unconcerned as his father. The two were at once brought to Macomb and placed under guard, to await the result of Mr. Wilson's injuries.

The wounded man lived but a few days, and at his death a preliminary examination of the accused was held before James Clark, Justice of the Peace, the evidence being as narrated. Elias, David and Wylie (another son) were



J. N. Boyd





committed to the county jail, without bail, to await the session of the Circuit Court, and on the 15th of November, 1834, the grand jury found a true bill against the three McFaddens. A few days thereafter they were arraigned before the court, which granted a change of venue. Wylie McFadden was subsequently discharged from custody, the evidence against him having been found inconclusive, and in the spring of 1835 Elias and David were taken to Rushville, Schuyler County, for trial. In May, 1835, the case came before Judge Young, of the Circuit Court, Cyrus Walker acting as Prosecuting Attorney and Judge Minshall representing the defendants. The trial lasted several days, but despite a vigorous defense, the jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. At the time set by the court the guilty men were hanged upon a scaffold, erected in a hollow near the city of Rushville, thus paying the penalty for their cowardly deed of murder. Thomas Hayden, as Sheriff of the County, erected the scaffold, and his son, acting as Deputy Sheriff, pulled the drop. The bill for hanging the guilty wretches (\$1.50) is still on file in the County Clerk's office at Macomb. The principal witnesses in the case were George Wilson, Alfred Evans, Nelson Montgomery, J. W. Brattle, Moses Henton, William J. Frazier, William Bowen, Daniel Bowen, Perry Keys and James Anderson. Cyrus Walker, who prosecuted the case, regretted, to the last, the part he took in the trial. Never, thereafter, would he prosecute in murder trials, but did defend many such cases to the best of his great ability. Such, in brief, is the history of the second murder which occurred in McDonough County.

Other early settlers in this vicinity were: David Troxwell, who located on the northwest quarter of Section 21 in the summer of 1828; James Edmonston, on Section 32 in 1829, afterward removing to Schuyler County, where he died; William O'Neal located on Section 24 in the same year, later becoming a resident of Iowa; Truman Bowen settled on Section 3, about the same time, and died the following year; John Massingall, who was more noted for his hunting proclivities than for his farming abilities, built a cabin on the northwest quarter of Section 33. In 1829 William I. Pace settled on the farm now owned by A. J. Pace, and William Edmonston on the southwest

quarter of Section 26. Mr. Edmonston served two terms as a member of the State Legislature, being elected in 1836 and 1838 and serving in the same bodies with Abraham Lincoln. Other comers of that period were John Wilson, who came in 1834 and was murdered during the same year by the McFaddens, as heretofore narrated; James McClure and Willis Wayland, settlers of 1832, the latter locating on Section 34, where he died. Other pioneers of the 'thirties were: Reuben Alexander, 1833; William Champ and Wesley Wayland (Section 34), 1834; Israel Camp (Section 3), Alexander Provine (Section 36), William Allison (Section 24), and John McCormick (Section 33)—all in 1835; and Firman B. Camp, on Section 3, November 13, 1836.

Among the prominent and substantial farmers who are still residents of the township are William Andrews, Charles Andrews, T. L. Bowen, Stephen Bagley, Andrew J. Dark, Robert L. Horrell, J. M. Logan, Robert McCutcheon and Fred W. Plassman. (For details of their lives see Biographical Department.) Population of the township in 1900, exclusive of a part of Macomb City, 869.

EMMET TOWNSHIP (6 N. 3 W.).—This township is about equally divided between timber and prairie land, and is well watered. Crooked Creek passes through the southeastern portion, entering on the northwest quarter of Section 25 and leaving on the southwest quarter of Section 34. Spring Creek and some smaller streams also do their part in watering the township. A portion of the city of Macomb is on Section 36 of this township. It contains many good farms, most of its 23,000 acres of land being improved.

In 1830 Peter Hale made the first settlement in Emmet Township, erecting his cabin on land to the west of Macomb, where the old cemetery is now located. About the same time William Pringle located just west of Mr. Hale's place, and in the spring of that year James Clarke and his son, Samuel L., settled on Section 36, and James and Thomas W. Head, on Section 5, in 1832. Richard H. Churchill occupied a farm on Section 14, in the same year; Job Yard settled on Section 30 and Levi Warren, on the same section, in 1833; Benjamin Naylor erected a log cabin on Section 29, in 1833; and in the following year Joshua Simmons settled on

Section 4, white David Hardin came to the township in 1835.

Many others have done their full share in the development of the township, among whose industries must be mentioned the celebrated McLean stone quarries. Among its enterprising and wealthy farmers are: W. A. Murray, C. P. K. Kline, E. Hickman, T. M. Champion, D. H. Clark, I. W. Black, and George M. and E. O. Cole. (For individual records, see biographical sketches.) Population in 1900, exclusive of a part of the city of Macomb, 1,001.

SCIOTA TOWNSHIP (7 N. 3 W.), with the exception of a section in the southwest corner, consists of a fine body of prairie land, every acre of which is under fence and cultivation, and used either for farming or pasturage. Owing to a scarcity of timber, this township was late in being settled. With fuel and building materials scarce, it was a bold act for the early settlers to fix their homes on the bleak prairie; hence, up to 1855 or 1856, but few had the hardihood to try the experiment. But with the advent of the railroads the problem was solved, and a rush was made for the bleak but rich open land. Lumber, fuel and all necessary materials were then easily brought to hand, to enable the settlers to fence their fields, build their barns and maintain comfortable homes. The township is well watered, as Crooked Creek passes through ten or twelve of its sections. Within its boundaries are two villages—Good Hope and Sciota—the latter being first named Clarkesville, in honor of William B. Clarke, who first located at that point. (See chapter in this history, on "Cities, Towns and Villages.")

The first settler of the township was Persley Purdy, who built his log cabin on Section 31. Some time afterward he emigrated to Oregon, where he died not many years ago. In 1834 Victor M. Hardin came and settled on the same section near Mr. Purdy, occupying his farm for many years and afterward removing to Blandinsville, where he spent the last years of his life. John Hainline and family arrived in October, 1836, and settled on Section 31, on the southeast quarter of which Mr. Hainline erected a log-cabin. He resided on this farm until his death June 28, 1861. John W. Hainline, his son, who owns the old family homestead, was born May 10, 1846, and is the oldest

living resident born in the township. In 1838 Benjamin Clarke settled on Section 30, on which he resided until his death in 1854. Harrison Head located on Section 32, in 1834, and lived there until his death in 1881. Thomas W. Head, who became a settler of Emmet Township in 1832, located on Section 32 in Sciota Township, in 1848. After remaining on this place for some years, he removed to the village of Sciota, where he died a few years ago.

The above mentioned comprise the earliest of the pioneers, but as stated, on the completion of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line, settlers rapidly came in and occupied the choice prairie lands. Among this latter class may be mentioned the following: Zachariah Ricketts, who, in 1856, located on Section 25; Louis Woolley, who settled on Section 12, and moved to McLean County, Ill., in 1863; Henry Baldwin, who purchased a farm on Section 11 in 1857, later removed to Warren County, Ill., after which he returned to this township; William and Richard Jones, settlers of the same year, who came in March, 1857, improved a farm on Section 23 and in 1870 removed to the West; Lewis Shaffer, who located on Section 12, in the spring of 1858, but removed to Fulton County in 1862; Robert Bishop, who settled on Section 11 in 1859, and a year later migrated to Kansas; and last, but by no means least, Captain Benjamin A. Griffith, who in July, 1863, was made Captain of a company in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was wounded at Vicksburg and at Champion Hills, and after serving to the conclusion of the war, was mustered out of the service August 17, 1865. Upon his return Captain Griffith located on Section 31, where he died a few years ago.

The first marriage in Sciota Township made V. M. Hardin and Nancy Purdy man and wife, on the 16th of April, 1840. The first school house, erected in 1846, was 18x20 feet in dimensions and constructed of native timber. Louis Goddard taught the first term here. Rev. Cyrus Haines preached the first sermon at the residence of John Hainline, in the summer of 1837. The death of Samuel Purdy, in September, 1841, was the first in the township. John H. Hainline was the first child born, his death occurring in infancy. A man named Townsend, who, in the spring of 1836, entered land on Section 31, broke up the first land in the

township. In the following summer he broke seven acres, but did not put in a crop and left the country during the next fall. In the spring of 1837 John Hainline sowed the first wheat and planted the pioneer crop of corn.

Sciota Township was organized in 1856, the first election occurring April 7, 1857. William B. Clarke and James M. Wallin were elected Justices of the Peace, and so officiated for many years. The total population of the township in 1900, including Sciota village and part of Good Hope Village, was 1,304.

LAMOINE TOWNSHIP (4 N., 4 W.), in the southwest corner of the county, contains about 23,000 acres, the most of which consists of timber and broken land. That portion of the township known as Round Prairie, on the border of Hancock and Schuyler Counties, is good soil, and comprises excellent, improved farms. Troublesome and Crooked Creeks pass through the township, the latter entering on Section 18 and flowing diagonally through Sections 17, 21, 22, 27 and the southwest corner of 34. Troublesome Creek enters on Section 21, and passes through Sections 3 and 9, entering Crooked Creek on Section 34.

The settlement of this township was difficult and slow. As it was densely wooded, heroic labor was required to clear the land. It had been the recent home of the Indian, as well as the deer, the wolf and other wild animals, and it required hardy sons of toil to bring the condition of the people up to a state of security and comfort; but after years of hard work and often of suffering, this was accomplished. As stated, the township has now many excellent farms, and the descendants of the pioneers who bore the brunt of the fight for civilization are wealthy, industrious and prominent citizens.

The first settlement in the township was made in the spring of 1830, by Charles Hills and David Fees, who entered land on Section 12 and erected a log cabin on its northeast quarter. Mr. Hills resided for years on Section 1, and was one of the oldest settlers living in the county. John Hills also came in the spring of 1830, settled on Section 12, and was one of the volunteers during the Mormon War. In the spring of 1832 William Jenkins located in the township, as also did Christopher Yates. The latter moved to Nauvoo, Hancock County,

and was subsequently killed in a runaway accident near Quincy. In the same year Arvel Sherrel settled on Section 31, and Elijah Poole and Abel Friend on Section 30. In 1848 the latter moved to Iowa. Abel Friend, Sr., and family also settled on Section 28. In 1832 James King located on Section 3, and James Denton, on Section 18, in 1833. On the 1st of April, 1834, John H. Smith and his brother, Byrd Smith, settled on Section 31, where they built a cabin. Byrd died in 1880, but John still lives in the township, being one of its most prominent and wealthy citizens. He remained on the farm he first occupied until the spring of 1854, when he sold his place and removed to Section 29, where he now resides, highly esteemed as an honest Christian gentleman and citizen. For many years he has been a consistent worker in the Methodist Church, having been class-leader for more than a quarter of a century. In the local public service, as School Director, Trustee and Road Commissioner, he has earned the high esteem and regards of his neighbors and fellow citizens.

Besides John H. Smith and those mentioned above, a number of the pioneers of the 'thirties are worthy of special mention. Isaac G. Smith came in 1834, his location being on Section 31. In May, 1835, came Hugh E. Wear, a settler, who was Justice of the Peace and died in 1873. About the same time Beverly Whittington located on the southwest quarter of Section 28, where he spent the remainder of his life. Andrew Wear, a son of Hugh, came to the township about the same time as his father and remained on his farm many years.

In 1835 William Hooten came from the State of Vermont, traveling the entire distance in a lumber wagon, and settled on Section 30 in Bethel Township, afterward removing to the eastern part of Lamoine. In 1868 he settled at Round Prairie, where he died November 12, 1877. W. H. Hooten, who located in the township in 1836, died in March, 1867.

In the fall of 1836 Samuel F. Morris erected a small shanty with dirt floor. He was one of the volunteers in the Mormon War, and was present at the death of Joe Smith. John Twidwell came with his parents, in 1836, the family first locating on Section 33 and afterward removing to Section 28. In 1838 Avery Huff settled on Section 32, where he lived for a number of years before returning to his native

State, where he spent the remainder of his life. Edward Jarvis settled on Section 4, in 1841, and is largely interested in stock-raising. Johannis C. Decker settled on Section 29. John W. Hendricks, who resides on Section 15, came to the county in 1838, and built the first brick house in the township.

In 1837 the Lamoine Mills were erected by Butler Gates and a Mr. Mathews on Section 21. They have passed through various hands, but are still in operation. The first religious services in the township were held at the house of John Jarvis, by Jesse Chapman, and the first sermons were preached by Father Bradley and Thomas Owen at the house of Elijah Poole, in 1832. Charles Hills and Charlotta David contracted the first marriage, and the first birth was that of Sarah, a daughter of David Fees, in 1830. In that year the above named gentleman built the first log cabin in the township on Section 12. The first frame building was erected by Marcus Rice, in 1840, its location being on Section 11. In 1839 William S. Hendricks taught the first school on Section 11.

At the township meeting held April 7, 1857, John Twidwell and J. S. Halliday were elected the first Justices of the Peace and Robert Dorothy, the first Constable. The village of Colmar is situated within the township of Lamoine. (For sketch see "Cities, Towns and Villages.") Population (1,900), 1,015.

**TENNESSEE TOWNSHIP.**—The original township was organized April 7, 1857 (then consisting of Congressional Township 5 North, Range 4 West), and remained without territorial change until 1880, when Colchester Township was created, taking a strip a mile and a half wide from its eastern side and reducing its present area to twenty-seven square miles. Nearly one-half of Tennessee Township is composed of timber land, and its surface is underlaid in many places with an excellent body of fire and potter's clay and an almost inexhaustible supply of superior coal. A large portion of the area consists of good farming land, somewhat level in sections, but in course of thorough drainage, and already comprising many first class farms and improvements.

Crooked Creek enters the township on the southwest quarter of Section 1, and flows diagonally through Sections 9, 10, 16, 17 and the northern part of 19, leaving at the southwest

corner of Section 18. At this point it is quite a considerable stream, supplying abundance of water. The village of Tennessee is in this township. (For sketch, see chapter on "Cities, Towns and Villages.")

Daniel Campbell settled in Tennessee Township on December 10, 1829, locating on Section 10. He was a volunteer of the Black Hawk War of 1832, became Sheriff of the county, and died April 9, 1842. His son, Daniel W. Campbell, erected the first business house in the village of Colchester.

Roswell Tyrrell came to the township in 1826. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, enlisting at the age of sixteen years. He remained in the army throughout the period of hostilities, and received for his services a land warrant for 160 acres of land, which he sold and afterwards purchased a quarter of Section 29, in Tennessee Township. This tract he occupied until his death, April 13, 1872. Mr. Tyrrell was a man of great courage, unswerving integrity and esteemed by all who had the honor of his acquaintance. His life was replete with interesting events, well remembered by his old neighbors, but the narrative would be too long to insert in this connection; suffice it to say, that he was an honor to his family and country.

Joshua Hunt located on Section 3 in 1831, and passed the remainder of his life there. His son, Simon W. Hunt, owned large tracts of land, and was noted as a stock-raiser. Hugh McDonough located on Section 31, where he resided for many years, his family being still well known and esteemed in the county. In the spring of 1832 James Fulkerson located on Sections 28 and 29, where he remained until his death, July 3, 1867, aged seventy years. Thomas Fulkerson, his son, proved an unusually bright student, receiving his higher education at McDonough College, at Macomb, and afterward teaching school at Hills' Grove for a number of years. In the fall of 1833 John Waddell entered land in this township, lived on his farm for many years and died there January 9, 1877. There was a large family of Waddills, many of whom are still residents of Tennessee Township. John Kirk settled on Section 34, in the spring of 1834, and in 1856 removed to Blandinsville, where he died in November of that year.

Larkin C. Bacon, a native of Tennessee, be-



MR. AND MRS. EDWARD D. BRINTON



came a resident of the township in March, 1834, settling on Section 34, where he prospered and added continually to his farming interests. He was also an active business man, dealing largely in cattle; and both in his agricultural and his live-stock operations he was entirely successful. Further, for many years, he was a leader in church and Sunday-school work, being superintendent of the latter for a long period. At the age of nineteen years he had joined the Baptist Church, but there being no organization of that denomination in the vicinity of his Illinois home, in 1845 he became a member of the Methodist Church, and continued a faithful adherent to that faith until his death, October 24, 1877. Dr. Bacon, of Macomb, one of the prominent surgeons and physicians of the county, was the founder of St. Francis Hospital, in that city.

In 1835 John Lyon settled on Section 13 of this township, and afterward removed to Section 4, where he resided until shortly before his death, which occurred in Adair County, Ky., September 27, 1840. Michael Lawyer accompanied his mother to this township and settled on Section 34. In the spring of 1837 Lewis B. Mourning came with his parents and located on Section 8, residing there until his death, April 18, 1870. Mr. Mourning was an active man of business, as well as a power for good in all moral and religious movements in his vicinity.

Charles B. Gilchrist became a resident in 1837, purchasing land in Section 32 and establishing there a very comfortable and desirable home. He afterward purchased the old homestead on Section 29, where he resided until his death, June 30, 1882. Both his sons, Charles A. and Van B. Gilchrist, were prominent men in the county, the former becoming a Brigadier-General in the Civil War.

In the fall of 1832 James Jenkins took up land south of Hill's Grove. He is still an active worker in all the religious and moral movements of his locality.

In 1835 Isaac Holton, a graduate of Brown University, moved into the township, and, in a log cabin on Section 29, established what was known as Hills' Grove Seminary. He erected the building himself, it being a rude structure about 20x24 feet, one-and-one-half stories in height; it is now used as a stable. Mr. Holton conducted a school in which all the collegiate branches were taught, and continued in this

line for fifteen years. He then removed to Carthage, Ill., where he taught the high school for a year, returning thence to Hills' Grove with the intention of resuming his educational work there; but his death occurred shortly afterward in the vicinity of the school. Mr. Holton left his impress not only in this township, but his good influence extended throughout the county, and his name will not soon be forgotten.

In 1834 Alexander Ladlock taught a school in a cabin on Section 9. In 1835 the first religious services in the township were held at the residence of Isaac Holton. Mr. Valentine, the minister, also preached the first sermon to the people of Tennessee, in the spring of 1832, at the house of James Fulkerson. O. A. Young built the first steam saw-mill, in 1857, on Section 6. The first marriage was that of Parmenio Jones and Ann Dickson, in the spring of 1836. The first school was taught by James Fulkerson, on his own premises, in the spring of 1832. In July, 1834, occurred the death of a Mrs. Taise, a widow, her demise being the first in the township. As there was no regular cemetery, her remains were interred in the timber on the northwest quarter of Section 4, her coffin of dressed walnut being made by a Mr. Durand.

At the general election in November, 1856, it was decided to organize the county into townships, and no change was made in the limits of Tennessee Township until the spring election of 1880, when it was voted to transfer Sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36, and the east half of Sections 2, 11, 14, 23, 26 and 35 to the township of Colchester. The first township election was held April 7, 1857, when S. A. Knott was elected Justice of the Peace, and D. W. Campbell and Samuel Gibson, Constables. (For sketch of village of Tennessee, see article under heading, "Cities, Towns and Villages.") Population of township in 1900, 1,033.

COLCHESTER TOWNSHIP, as already explained in connection with the history of Chalmers and Tennessee Townships, was organized in 1880 with an area of eighteen sections, composed of equal parts taken from Chalmers and Tennessee Townships—the northern half of the six-mile strip taken from the western part of Chalmers Township being two miles wide and

the southern half one mile wide, while the six-mile strip taken from the eastern part of Tennessee Township is one and a half miles wide. The early history of the township has already been given in connection with that of the townships of which it constituted a part, while the city of Colchester—an important part of the township from its prominence as a mining region—is treated quite fully in the chapters on "Geology and Mineral Deposits" and "Cities, Towns and Villages." The population of Colchester Township, including the city of Colchester, according to the census of 1900, was 2,389.

**HIRE TOWNSHIP** (6 N., 4 W.).—The soil of this township is of good quality, and the improved farms are equal to any others in the county. It has an area of over 22,000 acres of improved prairie land and about 800 acres of timber. When the township was organized, in 1857, it was named Rock Creek, but when the Board of Supervisors met they rechristened it Hire, in honor of George Hire, one of the early and prominent farmers of the township.

Richard Dunn was the first settler who improved land in the township. In 1826 he built a cabin, raised four acres of corn and soon afterward left the county. Lewis Walters next settled on the northwest quarter of Section 3, in the year 1829, but left sometime in 1830. In the spring of the latter year Nathaniel Herron improved a farm on the northwest quarter of Section 3, and continued to make it his homestead until 1855, when he removed to Nodaway County, Mo., where he died. James Seybold settled on Section 4, in 1830, removed to Blandinsville in 1860 and died in that village in 1869. William H. Hays, who located in 1832, resided in the township for a long period and died a few years ago. There was a large family connection in this county, including Hillary Hays, Jefferson Hays, Joseph W. Hays and Nathaniel Hays, many of whose descendants still reside in McDonough. William Rudell and family entered land on Section 6, in 1835, and in 1840 removed to Iowa, where he died in 1871.

Vandever Banks located on the southwest quarter of Section 30, built the usual log cabin, and proved to be an energetic, industrious, prosperous and remarkably intelligent farmer. He was a Captain in the Mormon War, and in

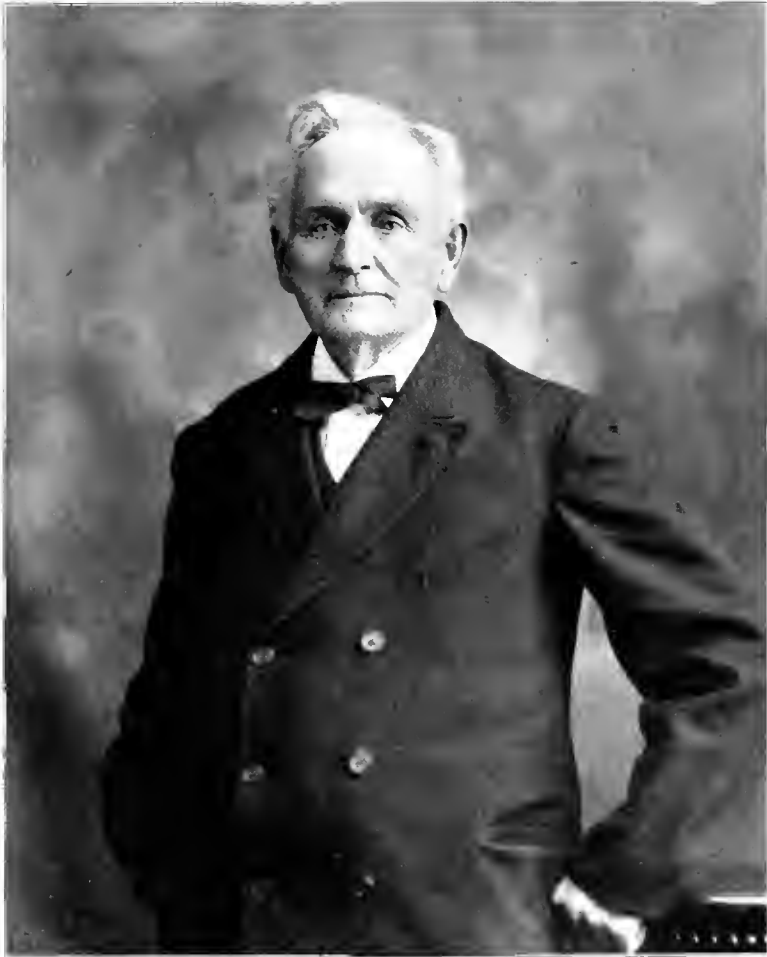
1856 was a candidate for the Legislature. Mr. Banks received a clear majority in the county, which at that time was largely Democratic, but, on a technicality, his opponent, George Hire, secured the seat. The unsuccessful candidate was a Christian gentleman, and had the sincere esteem of his many friends in McDonough County. During the Civil War he was an influential Union man, upholding in every possible way the principles in which he so thoroughly believed. Mr. Banks died a few years ago on the farm upon which he had so long resided.

Major Hungate settled on the southwest quarter of Section 13, but after a few years' residence left the county, accompanied by Jacob Clarke, who had located on the same section. In the spring of 1838 Fitzgerald Woolley and family came overland from the State of New York, and located on the southeast quarter of Section 32. Mr. Woolley lived there until 1847, when he removed to Hancock County, where he died in 1876, aged eighty-nine years. In 1842 Jacob Keithly and family settled on Section 2. He resided there until 1860, lived in Blandinsville from that year until 1870, and then migrated to California, where he died, five years later. Ebenezer N. Hicks settled in the township, in 1842, was a successful stock-raiser and became quite wealthy. Jesse Hire located on Section 32 in 1847, but subsequently purchased a tract on Section 28, upon which he resided until his death.

George Hire, after whom the township was named, settled in McDonough County in 1851. He was a man of ability, practically successful and became a wealthy farmer. In 1856 he was elected to the Legislature, serving two years. Mr. Hire claimed that, when a small boy in Virginia, he saw George Washington.

Among other prominent citizens was John H. Hays, a native of McDonough County, who was born on the family homestead on Section 2, April 7, 1836. Oliver P. Courtright settled on Section 16, and was among the first to enlist under the call for 75,000 men at the beginning of the Civil War. He was also quite active in obtaining volunteers. During the war he was a member of the Seventy-eighth Illinois Regiment, and at the close of the rebellion he returned home. Mr. Courtright died August 25, 1878, his remains being interred in the Southern Cemetery, near Blandinsville. In 1854 John





W. J. Brooking



B. Murray settled on a tract in the southeastern part of the township, his family consisting of three daughters and one son. His descendants in this county are numerous and highly respected. In 1841 M. L. Phelps emigrated from the State of New York and became a settler of this township. He was an industrious and successful farmer, amassing quite a fortune. He was killed, January 13, 1872, near the railroad depot at Macomb, by a runaway team, which threw him from his wagon, inflicting fatal injuries. In 1905, shortly before her death, his widow furnished the means to erect the Marietta Phelps Hospital, at Macomb, which is a well deserved monument to her memory and will ever be gratefully remembered by the citizens of the place. (For details, see "Hospitals.")

On April 7, 1857, at an election held under the new township organization, Samuel Logan was elected Justice of the Peace, and Reuben Martin and Thomas Branham, Constables. The first religious service held in the township was at the residence of Vandever Banks. The pioneer school was taught by Captain Charles R. Hume, in 1838, on Section 18. Population (1900), 1,011.

BLANDINSVILLE TOWNSHIP (7 N., 4 W.).—This township, located in the northwest corner of the county, consists principally of an excellent quality of prairie land. Along the streams, in the early days, there was considerable timber; but this has been nearly all cut down, so that now the township is mostly under a high state of cultivation, its elegant and commodious dwellings and barns showing that the people are industrious and prosperous. There are four small streams which run through the township and afford an abundance of water for all purposes. One of these streams passes through Sections 26, 27, 32, and 33; another through Sections 13, 14, 23, 22 and 21, to Section 30; and another through Sections 1, 12, 11, 10, 15, 16, 17 and 18, indicating that a majority of the sections in the township are well supplied with running water.

The "Winter of the Big Snow" (1830-31) discouraged many from coming into the township, as well as the few who were then here; but those who remained through that season of suffering have seen the development of a fine country, and have received the reward of patient endurance and industry.

The earliest settler in the township was William Job, who, with several others from Morgan County, came on a prospecting tour in 1825. In the following spring he brought his family, and for their accommodation built a split log cabin on the southeast quarter of Section 33. This was succeeded by a hewed log building, considered at that time quite an aristocratic edifice. The latter primitive structure is still in existence in the city of Blandinsville. Mr. Job died in 1835 on the place of his labors and improvements. Others soon settled in his vicinity, and for many years the town of Blandinsville was known as Job's settlement; in fact, to this day old settlers recognize it by that name.

Ephraim Perkins and William Southward came with Mr. Job, Mr. Southward settling on Section 9 and living there for several years. He was the first Sheriff of McDonough County, and after his term of office removed to Missonri. In the Spring of 1826 John Vance also settled in the vicinity of Mr. Job, and, after residing on his farm until 1854, removed to Iowa, where he died December 1, 1866. Frank Redden, one of the early pioneers of this period, located on Section 34, but ultimately became a resident of Iowa.

During the years 1828-30 quite a number were added to the settlement. Elijah Bristow located on Section 21, but later, with his family, removed to Oregon. John Woodsides settled on Section 16, where he lived for ten years, and then departed from the county and the State. John Bagley died suddenly a short time after locating on Section 16.

On March 14, 1830, John Huston settled on the northeast quarter of Section 3. He was a man of great energy and intelligence, prospered, and became wealthy. His death occurred July 8, 1854. The deceased was also an able man of affairs and of unquestioned personal integrity. In 1850 he was elected to the State Legislature, and there, as elsewhere, was truly a representative gentleman. Members of his family occupy prominent positions in the affairs of the county and have proved themselves worthy of his honored name. Rigdon Huston, a son of John, occupied a portion of the family homestead, and added many acres to his landed possessions. He was extensively engaged in the importing and raising of blooded cattle, and had an international reputation as the owner of one of the best herds of Short

Horn cattle in the United States. Rigdon Huston was highly esteemed by all his acquaintances and business associates, and his death, which occurred a few years ago, was generally regretted throughout the county.

In 1830 Russell Duncan built his cabin on Section 3 and lived there until his death in the spring of 1840. John Scroggins erected a cabin on Section 32, made some improvements and after a short residence sold his property and moved from the State. John Hardesty settled on Section 9 in 1830, and died in August, 1875. Enoch Cyrus came to the township in the same year, taught the first term of school, and, after a few years, sold his land and went to California, where he died. Joel Duncan located on Section 4, also in 1830, built a cabin, and afterward removed to a farm farther south, where he spent the rest of his life. Jacob Koffman, after living for a number of years on Section 3, removed to Missouri. The Grigsby family came into the township in 1830, and quite a number of the children are still residents of the county. Thomas B. Duncan settled on Section 18, but subsequently removed to Section 8, where he has since resided for years.

Thomas A. Mustain came with his family in 1832, and settled on Section 32; in the same year William D. and John F. Mustain located on Section 16. The Mustains were an industrious people and exercised much good influence in their community, being regarded as honorable and high minded. Harrison Hungate came to the county September 27, 1833, resided eight years on his farm, and then removed to the village of Blandinsville, where he engaged in the grocery business with V. M. Hardin. In 1834 Joseph Duncan entered land on Section 4, where he afterward suddenly died.

After these early settlers had improved their farms, for some years further settlement was at a standstill. From 1850 emigration became more active, until finally the township was fully improved. James Gilfrey, however, settled on the northeast quarter of Section 20. He was a soldier of 1812, and at his death left a large family. Henry F. Gilfrey, a son of Mr. Gilfrey, came with his father to this township, his chief avocation being that of farming, and his occasional occupation that of a carpenter and joiner. He removed to Macomb

in the early 'sixties, dying there a few years ago. Among other prominent citizens of the township are George W. Mustain, George D. Mustain, Martin Spiker, William Martin Miller, Philip W. George, John T. James, James Smith Dodds, William B. Kirkpatrick and William L. Woodside.

Charles A. Blandin, son of Joseph L. Blandin, founder of the village of Blandinsville, settled on a portion of the present site of that place, at first engaging in general mercantile business. In 1855 he entered into the lumber business, cutting logs and floating them down to Oquawka, where he had a saw-mill. Subsequently he built a saw-mill at Burlington, and constructed and ran a steamboat for the transportation of his lumber. In October, 1860, Mr. Blandin returned to Blandinsville and resumed farming, continuing in this business until 1877, when he moved to the village of Sciota, where he built a mill and elevator. After a year's residence at Sciota, he sold his property there and returned to Blandinsville, where for a number of years he was a hotel-keeper and a dealer in grain and live stock. He then retired to the old homestead, where he still resides. As is indicated by this short sketch, Mr. Blandin has been a very active business man, and it should be added that he is a citizen of upright character and has earned universal confidence and esteem.

As to other pioneer events of the township—Frank Redden built the first grist-mill on Section 34, where he had settled. In the spring of 1830 was born the first white child—James, the son of John Vance. The first school building, constructed of logs, was occupied by Enoch Cyrus as a teacher in 1831. Rev. John Logan preached the first sermon in 1830, the building used as a church being the barn of John Hardesty. In 1832 the Baptist and Christian denominations erected a union church building on Section 21, this being the first house of worship in the township. (For further details of Blandinsville, see "Cities, Towns and Villages.") Population (1900), 1,710.

In the above record brief reference has been made to the several townships, chiefly for the purpose of giving the history of their organization and placing in evidence the names of those hardy pioneers who helped to make the wilderness blossom like the rose, making it pos-



MRS. W. T. BROOKING



sible for succeeding generations to live in comfort, peace and plenty. To these heroic spirits—men and women alike—it is but just that such a memorial should be erected and their goodly names saved from oblivion.

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## CHAPTER X.

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### CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

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CITY OF MACOMB—JOHN BAKER THE FIRST SETTLER—FIRST ELECTION OF COUNTY OFFICERS IN 1830—ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE ESTABLISHING THE COUNTY SEAT—PRESENT AREA AND TERRITORY EMBRACED IN CITY LIMITS—CITY INCORPORATED IN 1856—POPULATION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND BUSINESS ENTERPRISES—SOME EARLY DOCUMENTARY HISTORY—CITIES OF BUSHNELL AND COLCHESTER—VILLAGES OF PRAIRIE CITY, BARDOLPH, INDUSTRY, GOOD HOPE, SCIOTA, BLANDINSVILLE, NEW PHILADELPHIA, TENNESSEE AND COLMAR—BUSINESS CONCERNS, SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—SOME ABANDONED VILLAGES.

CITY OF MACOMB.—The first permanent settler on the original site of the present city of Macomb was John Baker, although one Elias McFadden appears to have settled in the northeast corner of Chalmers Township, near the present site of Macomb in the fall of 1828 or the spring of 1829. On June 14, 1830, in accordance with an act passed by the State Legislature on January 25, 1826, empowering the citizens residing within the limits of the territory now comprising the county of McDonough, to organize a county government when the population of the new county should amount to 350, the first step was taken to this end by the issue of an order by Hon. Richard M. Young, then Circuit Judge of the District, directing that an election be held at the house of Elias McFadden on the 3d day of July following, for the choice of county officers. (For this order see Chapter II. of this "History of McDonough County.") The County Commissioners then elected adopted a resolution declaring that "The present seat of justice be at

the house of John Baker, and that for the present the same be known as the town of Washington."

In December following James Clarke, who had been elected one of the County Commissioners, went to the city of Springfield, then the location of the Land Office, for the purpose of securing the title to the land selected as the seat of justice for the new county; and about the same time the Legislature, then in session at Vandalia, passed the following act, which was approved by the Governor December 24, 1830:

"SECTION I. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That the county seat of the County of McDonough be, and the same is hereby, permanently established on the southwest quarter of Section 31, in Township 6 North, of Range 2 West, and that the Commissioners of said county are hereby authorized to purchase the said quarter section of land of the United States, as provided by the laws of Congress; and that the name of said County Seat shall be called Macomb."

Although the name was adopted in honor of Gen. Alexander Macomb, an officer of the War of 1812 who had been connected with Commodore McDonough—for whom the county was named—in achieving the victory at the Battle of Plattsburg in 1814, the name of the new town was spelled locally, for a time, as "McComb," probably because of an Irish element in the population.

The first sale of lots occurred in May, 1831, and it is said that eleven sales were had before the tract embraced in the original site was disposed of, realizing \$4,903.55, the sales being conducted at a cost of \$186.88—thereby netting \$4,816.67. The population began to grow in 1831, and since that period various additions have been made, until now, judged by the map, the city covers an area of nearly two square miles, the larger portion being in the original township of Macomb, though additions have been drawn from the townships of Scotland, Chalmers and Emmet. The principal additions bear the names of the Chandler's, Yieser's, Chase's, Holmes' and Peasley's, though others have been made, especially those in the vicinity of the County Fair Grounds.

In 1841 Macomb was incorporated as a vil-

lage with a Board of five Trustees, the area then being one square mile. Its incorporation as a city came in 1856, with a charter similar to that granted the city of Quincy.

According to the census of 1900, the population was 5,375, which is now estimated as approximating 7,000. The city is unsurpassed in agricultural surroundings; has a State Normal School with the finest building of its kind in the State; a good business college; five good public schools; a Carnegie Library; one Church School; fourteen churches; Y. M. C. and Y. W. C. Associations; four weekly and two daily newspapers; seven miles of paved streets; a beautiful City Park; a superior water-system; an excellent sewerage system; a well equipped Fire Department; an electric light and gas plant; a complete telephone system; is on two railroad lines; has a City Commercial Club; three of the largest stone-ware factories in the world; two sewerpipe works; one large iron-foundry; a large brick-yard; three pressed stone factories; two planing-mills; two feed-mills; two plumbing establishments; three large lumber yards; bottling works; sheet-metal works; two marble works; two steam laundries; four commodious hotels; two candy factories; two up-to-date hospitals; one National and three private banks; an opera house and coliseum; six livery barns; free-mail delivery; is the center of seven rural-mail routes; has two green-houses; Fair Grounds, including a half-mile track; Band and orchestra; a population of 600 persons employed in factories—and neither saloons nor loafers.

Visitors accord to the city high-praise for its beauty and business appearance. It is regularly incorporated, a Mayor and a Board of eight Aldermen constituting the governing corporation. It has many societies—notably the Masonic, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Modern Woodmen of America, Knights of Columbus, several Labor Union Lodges, a Court of Honor Lodge, Grand Army Post and Woman's Relief Corps, Order of Red Men, Loyal American lodges, Mutual Protective League, Mystic Workers of the World, Harrison Mutual Burial Association, McDonough County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Macomb Merchants' Club, Macomb Gun Club; Armory of Troop H (First Regiment Cav., I. N. G.);

Woman's Christian Temperance Union (with a large number of members); two public parks (City Park and Lake George Park), and three cemeteries—Oakwood, Old Cemetery and the Catholic Cemetery.

The city is well represented with tasteful, modern church buildings, as follows: African Methodist, Christian, Christian Endeavor (Chapel), Baptist (Colored), Cumberland Presbyterian, First Baptist, First Free Methodist, First Methodist Episcopal, First Presbyterian, St. George's Episcopal, St. Paul's Catholic, Trinity Lutheran and Universalist.

The city of Macomb is on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and connected with the Macomb & Western Illinois Railroad. It is 204 miles southwest of Chicago and sixty miles northeast of Quincy.

**SOME DOCUMENTARY HISTORY.**—The following items taken from the public records of McDonough County, soon after its organization and after the location of the county-seat at the city of Macomb, have been furnished by George D. Tunncliff, Esq., an attorney of that city. Having an important bearing upon titles to real-estate in the city of Macomb, it is believed they will have a permanent value to many residents of Macomb and McDonough County; hence, they are deemed worthy of insertion in this connection:

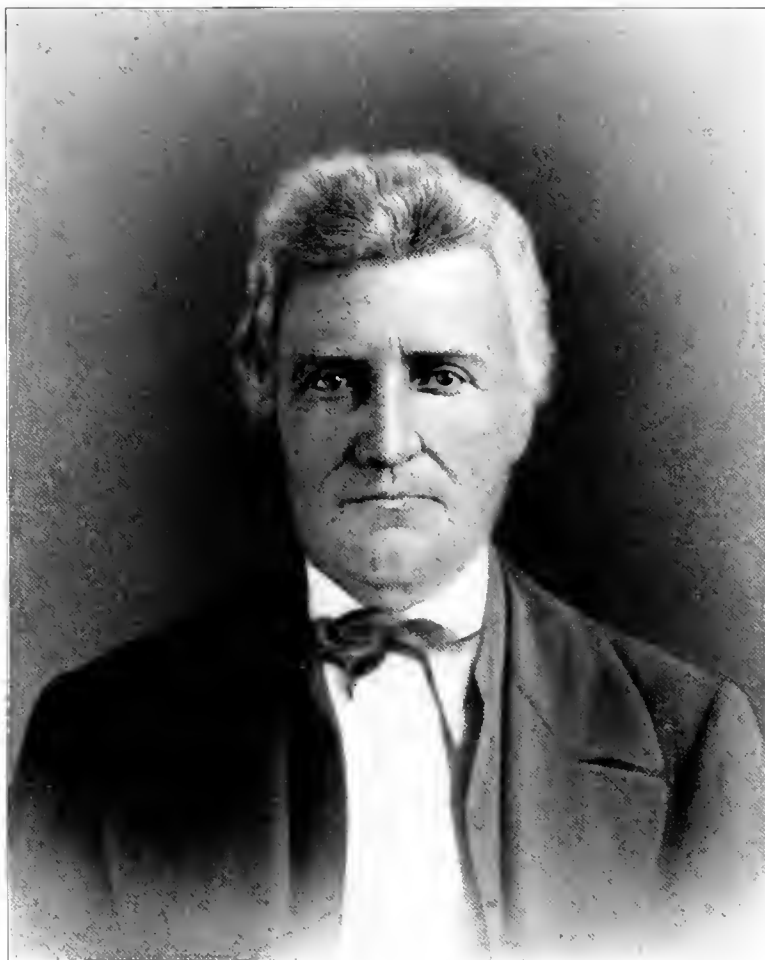
“Tuesday, March 8, 1831.

“Ordered that James Clarke be allowed the sum of Three Dollars for going to Springfield to enter the quarter section of land on which the town of McComb now stands. (In 1830.)

“Ordered that John Baker be and he is hereby allowed and granted the fee simple right to two lots in the town of McComb where his houses now stand, provided the said Town of McComb is or may be laid off on the quarter-section on which the said houses of said Baker now stand, in discharge of payment of account for house-rent for county uses and purposes, as a court-house; and, further, that so soon as the county obtains a deed for said land, that the county agent, or agents, make the said Baker a deed in fee for said town lots.

“Ordered that James Clarke be requested to go to Springfield for the purpose of entering the quarter-section of land on which to locate the town of McComb, and for so doing he is allowed one dollar per day going and returning





THOMAS A. BROOKING



and his expenses, to be borne by the county and refunded him on his return.

"Ordered that the receipt of the Agent of the Land Office be admitted to record, which is done in the words and figures following, to-wit:

SPRINGFIELD, 28 Dec., 1830.

"Received of James Clarke for the County Commissioners of the County of McDonough of the State of Illinois, to be applied to the entry of the southwest quarter of Section 31, Township 6 North, of Range 2 West, or returned when called for."

"JOHN TAYLOR."

"Ordered that court adjourn until tomorrow morning, nine o'clock.

"JAMES VANCE,

"JAMES CLARKE,

"JOHN HARDISTY,

"Commissioners."

"Special Term, March, 1831.

"At a special term of the County Commissioners' Court, begun and holden in pursuance to legal notice given, the following orders and proceedings:

"Present, the Honorables James Vance and James Clarke, Commissioners.

"Ordered that the plat of the town of McComb, presented this day and marked 'A,' be filed and adopted as the plat for the Town of McComb, and that the lots be laid off sixty feet front and to extend back one hundred and twenty feet. And it is further ordered that the said plat be acknowledged and recorded in the Recorder's office in and for said county."

"Special Term, April 11, 1831. At a County Commissioners' Court begun and holden in and for the County of McDonough:

"This day was presented for the consideration of this court a petition of sundry citizens asking and praying this court to revoke an order adopting a certain plat for the Town of Macomb, filed and marked 'A,' and annexed to the said petition as a plat of said Town which they (the citizens) request may be adopted, and according to which the town may be surveyed and laid off and established; whereupon, after consideration of the said petition and examination of the said plat by the Court, it is ordered that the said order heretofore made, adopting and filing the said plat, first be, and the same is hereby, revoked and annulled; and it is further ordered, that the said

petition and plat hereto annexed be, and the same is, hereby adopted and established for the plat of the town of McComb and county-seat of McDonough County. And it is further ordered that the said plat be handed to the Recorder of the said county for record.

"April 11, 1831.

"I, James Vance, an acting County Commissioner in and for the County of McDonough, do hereby enter my protest against the adoption of the Plat named in the preceding order.

"JAMES VANCE."

"It is ordered and agreed that if John J. Keaton will, duly and fully (according to the rules and regulations of surveying), survey and run off the lots of the town of McComb, according to the plat to be furnished by the Clerk (which was adopted and filed this day), the said Keaton shall have the sum of thirty-five dollars; that is, for running out and laying off 208 lots, commencing from the public square and laying an equal number of blocks on all sides of said square.

"Ordered, that court adjourn until tomorrow morning, nine o'clock.

"JAMES VANCE,

"JAMES CLARKE,

"JOHN HARDISTY,

Commissioners."

"Tuesday, April 26, 1831.

"Ordered that William Edmonson be, and he is hereby, appointed Commissioner in and for the county of McDonough, and to have full power as such to sell any lot, or lots, of ground in the town of Macomb, and that he act as crier of said lots on the days of sale, and that he sell at private sale any lot or lots when, in his judgment, the sale is to the advantage of said county, and that the said Edmonson give bond and security, conditioned as required by law, in the penal sum of \$500.

"Monday, June 6, 1831.

"Ordered that the report and account of William Edmonson of the sale of town lots, as agent for said county, be accepted and filed; also the Treasurer's receipt in favor of said Edmonson.

"Monday, June 6, 1831.

"Ordered that the bill of sale of the town lots of Macomb, hanaded in by William Edmonson, Esq., be filed, together with the Treasurer's receipt for \$85.32.

"Tuesday, June 7, 1831.

"Ordered that the conditions of the sale of town lots in the town of Macomb, on the 10th day of June, inst., be made known as follows, to-wit: The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, to the Commissioner for said county, one-half the purchase money to be paid within nine months and the other half within eighteen months from the day of sale.

"Tuesday, March 6, 1832.

"Ordered that the County Surveyor be required to proceed and lay off the whole amount of land belonging to this county, and mark the corners thereof, and then shall proceed to extend and lay off the remainder of said quarter-section in blocks of the size of blocks now established, including the size of the alleys, to-wit, three hundred and sixty feet square; and to extend the streets according to the plat of sixty feet wide, to the out-boundary line of this quarter.

"Ordered that William Edmonson be, and he is appointed, to take the receipt of the Receiver at Springfield, and to draw the sum of two hundred dollars, and when so received, shall be, by said Edmonson, deposited in the Land Office at Quincy for the payment of and for the quarter-section on which the town of McComb is now located, and receive duplicate receipts therefor; that is, for the southwest quarter of Section 31 in Township 6 North, in Range 2 West; and that he hand unto the Clerk's office a receipt for said deposit, and that said Edmonson enter into bond, in the penal sum of four hundred dollars, payable to the County Commissioners for said county, he having undertaken to perform said trip for the sum of thirteen dollars and fifty cents, which service is to be performed on or before the first day of May next.

"March 8, 1832.

"Ordered that the Commissioner offer for sale town-lots in this town, and that he advertise to that effect in the several public places in said county, sale to take place on the second Monday of next month.

"Monday, December 2, 1833.

"Ordered that the Commissioner for the sale of town-lots be, and he is hereby required, to commence suit on all notes in his hands for town lots which are now, or as they become due for lots in the town of Macomb, for all lots which are owned by citizens of other than

this county, and for notes for lots owned by resident citizens of this county, which they have not improved; and that collection be made, or suits brought forthwith.

"It is further ordered that the sales made of all lots from this day, which may be made, shall be for cash in hand and in no case to sell to one individual more than two "small lots" until the first shall be improved, and which improvement this court reserves the right to say and decide on.

"Wednesday, March 5, 1834.

"Ordered that the Commissioner for the sale of town-lots be required to suspend the collection of notes now due the county for lots, until a certificate from the Land Office, vesting the title to the land on which the town of Macomb is located is received.

"Thursday, March 6, 1834.

"Ordered that the County Surveyor, as soon as may be practicable, to take the variation of the streets and lots from the present decree, and that he also place a stake, or a stone, permanently at the corners of each square or block, and that he attach the fraction on the outside of said blocks on the north, south, east and west of said town-quarter to the block annexed thereto, and leave only six feet on each side of said town quarter for a pass way; and that he make a complete report of said survey and lots and blocks so established, the quantity in each fractional block on all sides of said town as so established, etc.

"Thursday, March 6, 1834.

"Ordered that the Commissioner be authorized and required to continue the sale of lots as is ordered at a time previous to that of last court, viz.: To allow a credit, on sales of lots so sold by him or to be sold, for nine and eighteen months thereon, etc., and that said order thereon at the last term of this court be revoked.

"September 1, 1834.

"This day William Edmonson presented his report of his sales of town lots in Macomb, which was accepted and ordered to be filed, and also Treasurer's receipts.

"September 15, 1834.

"Court met pursuant to adjournment, present same as heretofore.

"JAMES CLARKE,

"NATHAN WARD,

"Commissioners."



Log Cabin on the North Line of Emmet Township. Built in 1835 by James Clarke.  
Now owned by Eliphalet Hickman



N. E. Corner Public Square, Macomb  
About 1873



S. E. Corner Public Square, Macomb  
About 1873



"Ordered, that the following be substituted in lieu of the order at the March term, 1834, relative to the survey of the Town of Macomb, to-wit: Ordered that the County Surveyor take the courses and distances of the streets and distances of the streets, alleys, lots and blocks, and that he attach the fractional blocks lying on the north side of said town quarter-section to the tier of blocks next south, which will include such parts of Monroe Street as may intervene and also on the south side of said quarter-section, that he attach the south tier of fractional blocks, including the intervening parts of Clay Street to the tier of blocks next north, and that he leave a space, or alley, six feet in width, on the north and south sides of said town-quarter adjoining its boundary, and that he place at certain given distances and directions from the corner of each block a cedar picket or stake, with distances and bearings to be specified in his notes, and that he make account of said re-survey, accompanied by a plat of the same as is the survey now run and established. And further ordered, James Clark be employed to procure, by himself or otherwise, sixty-five pickets of the dimensions following, viz.: to be delivered in Macomb to James Clark, Esq., for the use of the surveyor as aforesaid—at least two inches square and eighteen inches long, one end sharpened.

"Tuesday, December 2, 1834.

"Ordered that William Edmonson forthwith and without further delay commence suit on all notes due and payable to the county of McDonough and State of Illinois, for lots bought from said county and due from persons living out of this county, in the most remedial way.

"Saturday, January 10, 1835.

"Ordered, that the County Commissioner for the sale of town lots be, and he is hereby required, to issue notices that all persons indebted to this county shall make payment on or before the last day of March term next, and all who are then indebted to said county for lots shall be forthwith sued by said Commissioner.

"Tuesday, March 3, 1835.

"This day came William Edmonson and presented his report of sale of town lots in Macomb as Commissioner for said sales, which was accepted and filed.

"Friday, March 6, 1835.

"This day came James W. Brattle, County Surveyor of said county, who presented a plat and survey, made by him in pursuance to an order made at the September term of this court last; whereupon, it is ordered that Commissioners W. W. Bailey, William P. Richards, Moses Hinton and John Adkinson be requested to take said plat and survey, and suggest from an examination the most legal manner which said plat may be accepted, recorded and established by this court.

"Friday, March 6, 1835.

"And, whereas, the committee appointed to examine a plat submitted to this court by the County Surveyor this day, and this day reported as follows, viz: The undersigned, a committee appointed by the County Commissioners' Court of McDonough County, Illinois, to take into consideration and report to said court their opinion as to the expediency of adopting a new plat of the Town of Macomb in said County, as also their opinion of the best mode of legalizing said plat, obviate all doubts and chances for litigation, report: That, inasmuch as the existing plat was adopted, it should be complied with on the part of the county in the fulfillment of existing contract; but that as serious errors and inaccuracies exist in it, it would be expedient to adopt the plat that has been submitted to our inspection, and that the court should order that in all deeds to be made in fulfillment of bonds given by the acting Commissioners, the corresponding number of blocks in each plat shall be inserted designating the first or original plat No. 1 and the second No. 2; for instance, Block No. 33 of Plat No. 1, being Block No. 5 of Plat No. 2, or Block No. 36 of Plat No. 1, being Block No. 24 of Plat No. 2; the said plat No. 2 being drawn by James W. Brattle, County Surveyor, bearing date December 13, 1834, and having appended to it his certificate that it is a true plat.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

"WM. W. BAILEY,

"MOSES HINTON,

"JOHN ADKINSON,

"WILLIAM P. RICHARDS,

"Committee."

"Macomb, March 6, 1835.

"Whereupon, it is ordered that said plat be, and the same is hereby accepted and adopted in lieu of the former plat, and the Commis-

sioner for the sale of town-lots for sales to be complied with on his part as agent for said county, shall designate the number of blocks and lots, first as to plat No. 1 and plat No. 2, as aforesaid reported, and that he make deeds thereof accordingly; and that the Clerk of this court, after same to be acknowledged, have the same filed for record in the County Recorder's office of said County,—together with the field note or plats explanatory thereof, as made by said County Surveyor.

"Friday, March 6, 1835.

"Ordered, that James W. Brattle, County Surveyor of said county, be allowed the sum of \$63.43 $\frac{3}{4}$ , as per bill this day presented, for resurvey of Macomb town-lots, which is allowed and filed. And the sum of six dollars to Abrorah Cannon, as per certificate of County Surveyor, and the sum of \$3.37 $\frac{1}{2}$  to J. Harrison Head, for certificate of County Surveyor filed. And that John Hinton be allowed the sum of six dollars and twenty-five cents as per certificate of County Surveyor filed, and also the sum of one dollar and fifty cents to James Clark as administrator of Isaac Harvey, deceased, on certificate of the County Surveyor filed, and the sum of seven dollars and fifty cents be allowed to each, James Clark, Cavill Archer and Nathan Ward, and same amount to James M. Campbell, and the sum of five dollars to Daniel Campbell (Sheriff) for services this term of court.

"Ordered that court adjourn until court in course.

"CAVILL ARCHER,

"JAMES CLARKE.

"NATHAN WARD."

"Monday, September 7, 1835.

"This day came William Edmonson, Commissioner for the sale of the county property in the town of Macomb, viz.: County Treasurer receipts for the sum of \$467.51, also for \$152.75, which was ordered to be credited to said Commissioner and charged to said County Treasurer.

"Monday, December 7, 1835.

"Ordered, that the report of the County Treasurer for the sum of \$418.03, given to William Edmonson, Commissioner, etc., and to be charged to said Treasurer and credited to said Commissioner, etc.

"July 11, 1836.

"This day came William Edmonson, Commis-

sioner, etc., for the sale of town-lots in and for the said county and State, and presented the following papers, viz.: A receipt from the County Treasurer for \$300.69, and his report of the debts due from the sale of town-lots in Macomb and leaves a balance due the county of \$1,966.25.

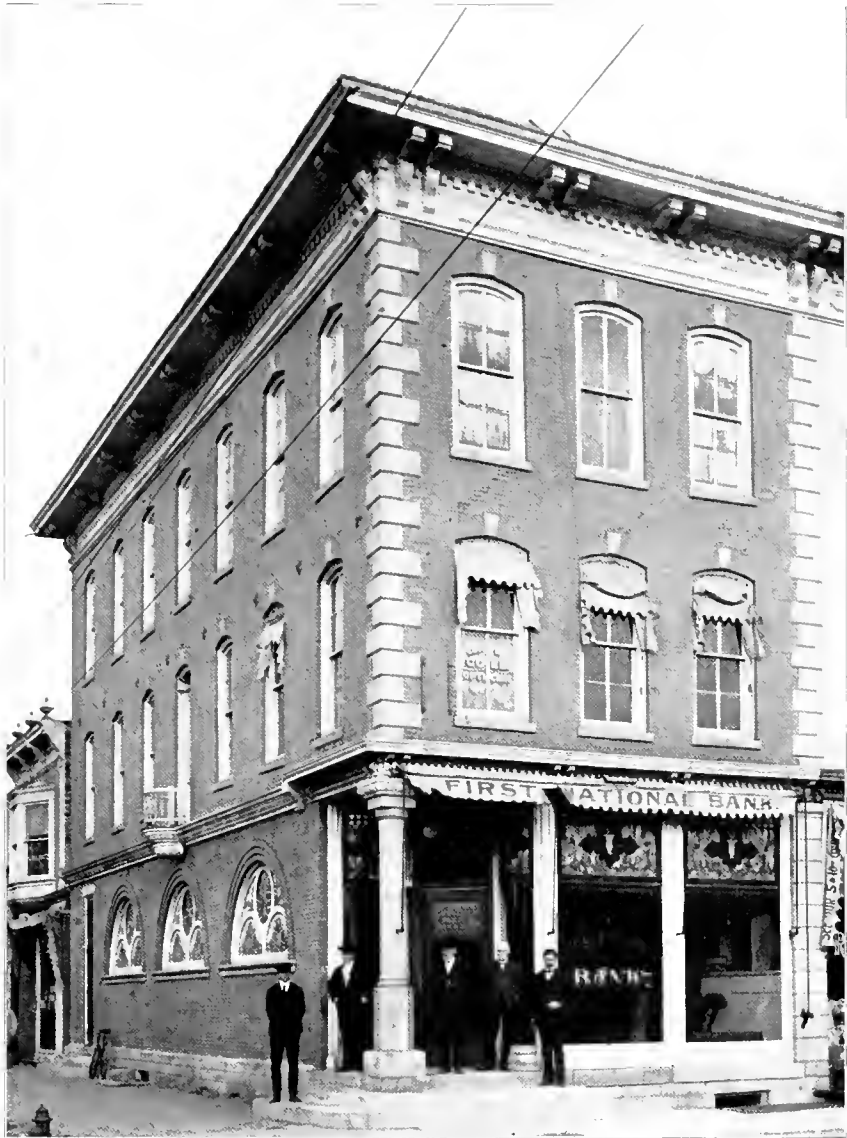
"Monday, November 21, 1836.

"Whereas, this day William Edmonson, Esq., came into court and resigned the office of Commissioner for the sale, etc., of town-lots in the town of Macomb. It was thereupon ordered that Benjamin T. Naylor, Esq., be and he is hereby appointed, Commissioner for the sale of town-lots and for the collection of all moneys due or to become due therefor; to make, seal and acknowledge deeds of conveyance, receive and receipt for money due said county, and that the Clerk take bond in the penal sum of \$3,000, with William Edmonson, Thompson Chandler, Rezin Naylor and T. L. Dickey as his securities."

THE CITY OF BUSHNELL, situated on the northeast quarter of Section 33, Town 7 North, Range 1 West, was platted August 29, 1854, by W. H. Rile, County Surveyor, and has since received numerous additions. John D. Hail was the owner of the original tract, and sold a two-thirds interest to D. P. Wells and Iverson L. Twyman, all of Macomb. The town was laid out along the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which at that time had been graded. The tract was divided into forty-eight blocks of twelve lots each, the blocks being 360 feet square. Two streets were laid out, each seventy feet wide and running parallel on either side of the railroad, all the other thoroughfares being sixty feet in width. The first public sale of lots was held in May, 1854; about seventy lots then being sold at from \$30 to \$120 each.

The city was named in honor of Hon. Nehemiah Bushnell, who was at that time President of the Northern Cross Railroad. The city is now a railroad center, at the junction of three railroad lines—two branches of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (main line and Rock Island Branch), and Toledo, Peoria & Western. Bushnell has always been noted for its enterprise and business push. In brief, the present leading business features of the city are: An opera house, three banks, three book and paper





First National Bank, Bushnell



stores, one carpenter shop, two notion stores, one shoeshop, three furniture stores, one undertaker, three tailor shops, two harness shops, two hardware shops, one grain buying concern, two clothing stores, one florist establishment, two meat markets, two carriage factories, one bicycle factory, two photograph establishments, an electric light and power plant, two pump manufacturers, one Telephone Central office, one bottling store, three general dry-goods stores, three millinery stores, three agricultural stores, four jewelry stores, two lumber yards, five groceries, one produce dealer, one coal dealer, four drug stores, two bakeries, eight restaurants, two newspapers, a City Club, eight cigar-makers, one feed mill, one poultry store, one tinner's shop, two boot and shoe stores, one tank manufactory, one laundry, six blacksmith shops, one livery barn, two hotels, one plumber shop, two dentist offices, three barber shops. The surrounding country is highly improved, and the city is principally sustained by the farming interests. Bushnell also has an annual Agricultural and Mechanical Fair, which is well patronized. The population of Bushnell in 1900 was 2,490 and it has since had a healthy growth.

PRAIRIE CITY, located on the northeast quarter of Section 1, Township 7 North, Range 1 West, in the extreme northeast corner of the county, was laid out by Edwin Reed and platted October 11, 1854, by DeWitt C. Folsom, Surveyor. It is situated in the midst of the finest tract of prairie land imaginable, and its name is quite appropriate. It contains one wheat roller-mill, one elevator, one livery barn, one lumber yard, one dentist's office, one harness shop, two hardware stores, three groceries, three dry-goods and clothing stores, two drug-stores, one jewelry store, one bakery and restaurant, one hotel, one meat market, one millinery store, two barber shops, one machinist shop, two blacksmith shops, two insurance agencies, one newspaper, one bank, three churches (Presbyterian, Methodist and Free-Will Baptist), four physicians, one general assortment store, Golden Gate Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Lee Chapter, No. 332, Order of the Eastern Star; McDonough Lodge, No. 205, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Westfall Camp, Modern Woodmen of

America. The census of 1900 reported a population of 818.

THE CITY OF COLCHESTER, located on part of the northeast quarter of Section 13, Town 5 North, Range 4 West, was laid out by Charles A. Gilchrist and Lewis H. Little, and was platted on November 21, 1855, by C. A. Gilchrist, Surveyor. The coal industry is paramount in this section. (See article on "Geology," Chapter V.) Colchester has always been a stirring business center. The clay and brick industry is rapidly coming to the front, and, in time, will be a potent factor in the material wealth of the city. It has two dry-goods and general mercantile stores, two banks, three groceries and meat stores, one boot and shoe store, one hardware store, one agricultural warehouse, two furniture stores, one clothing store, five restaurants, four barber shops, two harness stores, two millinery stores, two hotels, two undertakers, two drug stores, two book stores, one wall paper store, two livery and feed barns, two jewelry stores, one cigar factory, one shoemaker, one photographer's rooms, two feed stores, one newspaper, two physicians, three dentists. The city is regularly incorporated, with a Mayor, Board of Aldermen and other municipal officers. Population (1900), 1,635.

VILLAGE OF BARDOLPH.—Located on Section 24, Township 6 North, Range 2 West, the village was laid out by William H. Randolph, G. W. Parkinson, William Chambers and Charles Chandler, proprietors, and platted September 1, 1854. It was at first named Randolph, but from the fact that there was another town and postoffice in the State of that name, it was afterward (February 12, 1856) changed to Bardolph. The town was surveyed and platted by William H. Rile, County Surveyor, is surrounded by excellent, well improved farms, and was at one time the principal center of the potter's clay industry. In their day, the Bardolph Fire Clay Works constituted one of the first-class factories of the State, but a few years ago they were totally destroyed and have never been rebuilt. In the vicinity of the village are large deposits of excellent clay, and it is probable that they will again be worked to the industrial advantage of Bardolph. It has the usual number of stores of all classes, notably a large department establishment. There are

Masonic, Odd Fellows and Woodmen lodges, one newspaper, one bank, a large elevator, two churches, and a High School. The village is governed by a Board of Trustees. The population in 1900 was about 400.

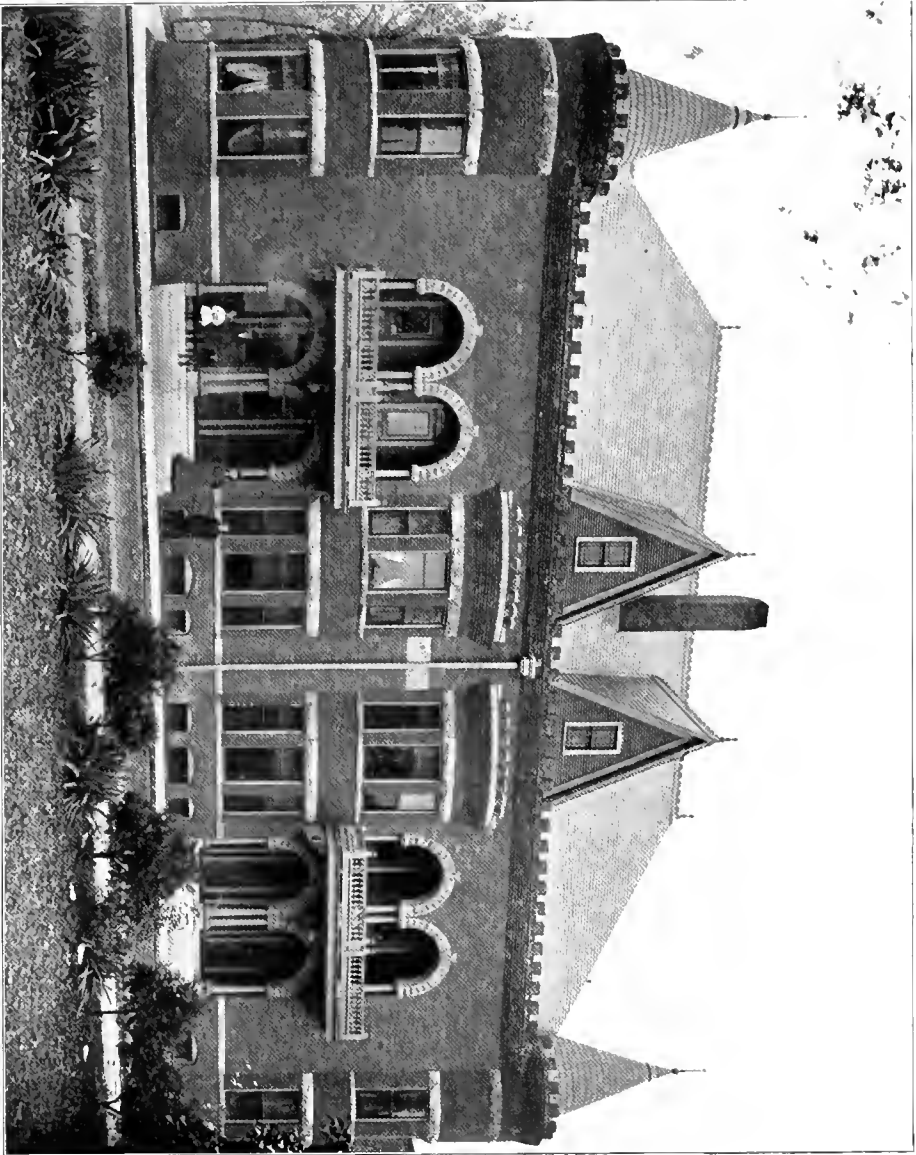
**VILLAGE OF INDUSTRY.**—Situating on Section 10, 4 North, 2 West, the village of Industry was laid out by William R. Downer, proprietor, surveyed by William H. Rile, and platted October 17, 1855. It was one of the earliest settlements in the county, and is surrounded by heavy timber land, upon which it was originally located. Considerable business is drawn from the wealthy settlers on the prairie farms to the east and west. Industry has a small brick and tile factory, and a flour and gristmill. In the vicinity are fine coal lands, which are increasing in production and may add much to the business of the village. Its business establishments consist of one harness shop, two meat shops, one jewelry store, two barber shops, two restaurants, three millinery stores, one notion store, one agricultural warehouse, two livery concerns, two blacksmith shops, one clothing store, two dry-goods stores, one lumber yard, three general stores, two groceries, one bakery, two drug stores, one hotel, one elevator, two churches, an opera house, a high school and an importing stock farm. There are also two veterinary surgeons, two physicians, one dentist, and a builder and contractor. The secret and benevolent societies comprise a Masonic Lodge (No. 327), Lodges of the Eastern Star, Odd Fellows, Rebekahs, Mystic Workers and Patriotic Sons of America. The village is quite a shipping point for cattle. Since the completion of the Macomb & Western Illinois Railroad to the town, there has been a decided increase of business of all kinds, marked by the erection of brick blocks and dwellings and other substantial evidences of prosperity. The village population in 1900 was about 500, which has since materially increased.

**VILLAGE OF GOOD HOPE.**—This village is located on the southeast quarter of Section 25, Town 7, Range 3 West, and was laid out by William F. Blandin, its proprietor, and platted July 16, 1867, by James W. Brattle, Surveyor. Its original name was Milan. Its site is prairie land and is surrounded by highly improved farms

and a wealthy class of settlers. The town is on the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, and, as it is the grain center of the county, it has several good elevators. It has also a public hall, a Masonic Lodge, one bank, two general mercantile stores, five groceries, two dry-goods stores, one agricultural warehouse, one livery, three carpenter shops, two blacksmith shops, one wagon-shop, one harness shop, one barber shop, one lumber yard, one furniture and undertaker's warehouse, one restaurant, one meat market, three elevators, Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist churches, a graded High School, one drug store and two physicians. As stated, Good Hope is a noted grain shipping point, and it may be added that altogether it is a thriving little village. The last Government census (1900) showed a population of 430.

**VILLAGE OF SCIOTA.**—This place was laid out by William B. Clarke and originally named Clarkesville. It is situated on the southeast quarter of Section 29, Town 7 North, R. 3 West, and was platted December 23, 1867, by J. W. Brattle, Surveyor. The Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad passes through the village, located about ten miles west of north from Macomb. The surrounding country is level prairie, and principally devoted to the raising of corn. The land is very productive, and Sciota is one of the best grain shipping points in the county. It possesses two elevators, one hotel, one public hall, one harness shop, a lumber yard, a blacksmith and repair shop, a shoemaker's shop, a livery, one hardware and agricultural warehouse, one boot and shoe store, two groceries, one restaurant, three dry goods stores, one millinery store, two churches. All in all, the business of the village is commensurate with the rich farming district by which it is surrounded. Population in 1900, 238.

**BLANDINSVILLE.**—This old and beautiful village was laid out by James L. Blandin on the southeast quarter of Section 32, 7 N., 4 W., and was platted March 16, 1842, by S. A. Hunt, Surveyor. Situated on the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, it is a lively business village, its principal stores being substantially built of brick and carrying large stocks of merchandise. Following is a business directory of the firms and business houses of Blandins-



James Cole Flats, Bushnell



ville: C. A. Roberts, millinery; C. R. Huston, lumber dealer; W. L. Bennett, C. L. Welsh & Company, Webb & Son, H. E. Shryack, dry goods; E. E. Voorhees, hardware and implements; M. E. Marston, J. J. Voorhees, livery; William Phillips, blacksmith; Huston Banking Company, Grigsby Bros. & Company, bankers; Edwards Bros., hardware; J. C. Bishop, J. H. Fowler, John O. Oakman, D. J. Curran, groceries; Al. B. Pond, Huston Drug Company, drugs; C. L. Spielman & Sons, furniture; W. H. Yates, J. B. Beeley, jewelry; J. B. Finley, bakery; E. C. McCartney, James Markland, harness; William B. Daniels, John Gibbs, Jacobs & Sons, restaurants; Craig & Ray, meat market; Augustus Webb, millinery and notions; W. A. Grigsby, Hicks & Coffman, clothing; Davis Brothers, Theodore Squires, barbers; Ballou & Wright, flour mill and electric lighting; F. B. Sharpe & Co., grain and live stock; and C. W. Carroll, grain.

In addition to the above business firms and establishments, there are Masonic and Royal Arch Lodges, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Modern Woodmen of America; three churches—Methodist, Baptist and Christian; an opera house; two hotels and an elevator. The town supports one newspaper and is governed by a Board of Trustees.

Blandinsville is fourteen miles northwest of Macomb. Considerable wealth is in the hands of its citizens, and the farming community within business range is unusually prosperous. The population in 1900 was 995, but has since increased.

**VILLAGE OF NEW PHILADELPHIA.**—The village was laid out by the proprietor, Lloyd Thomas, and platted October 21, 1858, by Samuel A. Hunt, Surveyor. It is situated on the south half of Section 23, 6 N., 1 W., and is a station of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad. Being surrounded by fine, arable prairie land, cultivated by wealthy owners, it is a good shipping point for grain, but the village itself never improved much after the first year or two of its organization. It has an excellent elevator, a hardware and agricultural warehouse and several general stores.

**VILLAGE OF TENNESSEE.**—Its site is a part of the northeast quarter and the northwest quarter of Section 22, 6 N., 4 W., and is located on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The village was laid out by Thomas K. Waddill, Joseph B. Bacon and Steven Cockerham, being platted by W. H. Hill, Surveyor, on the 5th of April, 1854. Its incorporation dates from November 25, 1872. The town has four general stores, one hotel, a blacksmith shop, two churches, an excellent public hall, and Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges. While not increasing in size, it does a good business. An important industry, which is growing rapidly, is the shipping of clay, principally to the Western Pottery Company of Macomb and Monmouth, which owns most of the banks. The country surrounding the village of Tennessee is fine prairie land, intermixed with considerable timber about one mile south of Crooked Creek. Population according to the census of 1900 was 327.

**VILLAGE OF COLMAR.**—Situated on the southeast quarter of Section 7, 4 N., 4 W., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, the village was laid out by its proprietor, William Graves, and surveyed and platted by Charles A. Gilchrist. It has a general store, a blacksmith shop, restaurant and elevator. For a place of its size, business is good, but stationary.

**DEFUNCT VILLAGES.**—At the early settlement of the county several villages were organized in what were then the largest centers of population; but, after an ephemeral existence, they went back to the farm and were heard of no more. The most noticeable of these defunct villages were the following:

Sewardsville, once situated on the northwest quarter of Section 25, 4 N., R. 2 W., was laid out by William Seward, its proprietor, and platted by O. F. L. Martin, Surveyor. It was at one time quite a prominent voting precinct, but is now a corn-field.

The village of Grant, situated on the southeast quarter of Section 23, 6 N., R. 1 W., was laid out by its owner, James H. Langford, and platted by S. S. Hunt, Surveyor, February 13, 1869.

J. H. and B. B. Wilson platted a town in 1868, and called it Grant. When New Philadelphia was platted the postoffice was moved to that place and named accordingly. There is nothing now on the site of the old town of Grant to indicate that a settlement ever stood there.

The village of Middletown, located on the northeast quarter of Section 5 and part of the southeast quarter of Section 32, 4 N., 3 W., was laid out by James Edmonston and John Patrick, and surveyed and platted by Charles W. Bacon, on the 21st of March, 1837. At one time this was one of the largest villages in the county, and situated in its most densely settled tract—being also one of its heaviest voting precincts; but on the completion of the Northern Cross Railroad it rapidly decayed. Some of its dwellings, together with several of its merchants, became a part of Colchester, and the place is now a little settlement, whose postoffice is Fandon. Otherwise, it consists of a general store, a blacksmith shop, a barber shop, a restaurant, a few dwellings and two churches.

As before stated, these villages have become defunct, and passed from the stage of history. Their projectors thought they would grow and become permanent, but the world progressed in a direction which they had not anticipated, and both they and their villages have passed away.

**McDONOUGH COUNTY POSTOFFICES.**—In 1900 there were twenty-one postoffices in McDonough County, including, in addition to the towns and villages named in this chapter, Siesta, Sorghum and Vishnue. By the extension of the rural delivery system, this number was reduced in 1906 to sixteen, as follows: Adair, Bardolph, Blandinsville, Bushnell, Colchester, Colmar, Fandon, Good Hope, Industry, Macomb, New Philadelphia, Prairie City, Sciota, Scottsburg, Tennessee, Walnut Grove. Of these all except Colmar and Scottsburg were classed as money order offices.

## CHAPTER XI.

### RAILROADS.

PRIMITIVE HISTORY OF RAILROAD ENTERPRISES IN McDONOUGH COUNTY—STRUGGLE TO SECURE THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE FIRST LINE—THE NORTHERN CROSS RAILROAD DEVELOPS INTO A PART OF THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY—SUBSCRIPTION OF STOCK VOTED BY THE CITIZENS OF McDONOUGH COUNTY—SOME OF THE EARLY PROMOTERS—SOUTHERN SECTION OF THE ROAD COMPLETED TO MACOMB IN 1855—ITS INFLUENCE UPON THE LAND VALUES—OTHER RAILROAD ENTERPRISES—THE TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN, THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND & ST. LOUIS AND THE MACOMB & WESTERN LINES, AND THE SECTIONS OF THE COUNTY WHICH THEY PENETRATE.

The subject of building railroads through this section of the country had, for some years, been given much attention; but the great majority of the early settlers had with difficulty been able to improve their farms, and were especially anxious to be free from debt. Added to these considerations, they had had no experience in railroad transportation, and they were, therefore, but little inclined to contribute of their slender means to such projects. But the subject would not down, as Eastern capitalists had their eyes on the future of the great rich prairies of the West, and had learned that efforts had been made, many years before, to build a railroad through this section of the country, but that continued hard times had delayed the enterprise if not almost obliterated the matter from the public mind.

**RAILROAD CAMPAIGN STARTED.**—Under date of October 10, 1851, Macomb's first newspaper took up the subject most vigorously, in the following words:



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

And this clear and true explanation of the needs and benefits of a railroad system was the subject of weekly articles, equally as vigorous and pointed; so that the communities, both of this and adjoining counties, were being educated to the advantages of such means of transportation.

MEETINGS TO PROMOTE SUBSCRIPTIONS OF STOCK.—On November 5, 1851, a public meeting was held at the court house in Macomb, which was addressed by Hon. Calvin A. Warren, of Quincy, and General Darnell, of Hancock County, and which resulted in the appointment of a committee to confer with the directors of the railroad. At an adjourned meeting, held on the following evening, it was resolved to ask the County Court to call an election for the purpose of giving the people of the

county an opportunity to vote on the proposition to take \$50,000 stock in the proposed line. Substantially the same resolution was adopted at a third meeting held December 1, 1851, and on the next day Hon. B. R. Hampton appeared before the County Court and presented the following resolution as an expression of the sense of the people:

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

The Court thereupon adopted the following order:

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

The machinery was now set in motion, and the subject prosecuted with enthusiasm. A committee, consisting of Hon. James Campbell, Dr. J. B. Kyle, B. R. Hampton, J. P. Updegraff, L. H. Waters and others in favor of the road, at once began to canvass the county, speaking in nearly all its school houses.

The opponents of the road—and they were not few—were not idle, and exerted every means in their power to influence the people against it. At a meeting in Industry, the Hon. Cyrus Walker, a prominent attorney, took a decided stand against the whole scheme. At other places he also endeavored to show the fallacies of the arguments advanced in favor of the railroad. Mr. Walker remarked at a meet-

ing held in Macomb, that he had been informed by a couple of prominent merchants in the town that one train of cars could carry away all the surplus products of McDonough County raised in one year; or that David Rall and Harry Perry (two well known teamsters) could likewise remove all the surplus produce, carry it forty miles to market, and return with all the merchandise required by the inhabitants. If these facts were correct—and he thought they were—what use had they for a railroad? And much more was advanced in the same line of argument.

The opposition was not conned to farmers and mechanics, but prominent merchants inveighed against the railroad. Even the question of birthplace cut a figure. Many of the citizens of the county were of Southern birth, and hinted that the road was being manipulated by "Yankees," as all Eastern people were termed. Of course, they were looked upon as shrewd and far-seeing, and as undoubtedly this railroad business was an evidence of their keen perception of trade advantages, it ought to be accepted with great caution; so argued the opposition.

But the committee named continued its work of enlightening the people throughout the county, answering many strange questions and theories, which, at this date, would seem frivolous and even silly; and, in spite of open unfriendliness, there was no cessation of effort on the part of the supporters of the enterprise. As the day of election drew near, its friends were fearful of the result, realizing that the county had not been thoroughly canvassed and also noting the increased activity of the enemies of the measure. It was therefore deemed wise to petition the County Court for a postponement of the election. Perhaps, fortunately for the supporters of the enterprise, that body revoked its former order, on March 6, 1852, and postponed the election until Saturday, May 22, of that year.

The battle was again commenced, and every household in the county was canvassed by both sides in the fray. The result of the election, as finally held, was 817 votes for, and 644 against issuing the \$50,000 bonds as an offset against the stock of the Northern Cross Road. The result showed a determined opposition, but the majority was sufficient to encourage the friends of the measure to continue their

campaign of education. The obstacles, however, were not easily removed; a year passed after the vote, and still no road. Its friends were much troubled, and its enemies correspondingly elated. "I told you so," was the usual greeting accorded its supporters, and predictions were freely made that the road would never be built. The reason for the delay, however, was not local, but arose from the fact that it was difficult to convince Eastern capitalists that the proposed line would be a safe, paying investment.

The Hon. Nehemiah Bushnell, of Quincy, the President of the road, was indefatigable in his efforts to secure the necessary funds, but for some months failed to make headway. It therefore became necessary that McDonough County should increase its subscription of stock. Private citizens subscribed \$52,500, which showed the increasing public sentiment in favor of the enterprise; for it should be remembered that the population of the county was then but 8,000 and it contained comparatively but little wealth. But more capital was absolutely necessary before building could be commenced, and arrangements were finally made with Eastern capitalists which Mr. Bushnell thought more favorable; hence, on the 29th of June, 1853, at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the road held in Quincy, the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That in case McDonough County will, in its corporate capacity, in lieu of the \$50,000 already voted, subscribe \$75,000 to the capital stock of the company in bonds bearing eight per cent. interest, the company will agree to pay, until the road is put in operation the whole distance from Quincy to Galesburg, all the interest which may accrue on said bonds over and above the \$3,000 annual interest which would accrue on the bonds already voted, so that no additional tax will be required in consequence of this increase of the county subscription; the interest thus advanced and paid by the company, to be hereafter refunded out of the surplus dividends which may be declared on the county stock, after providing for the interest thereafter accruing on the bonds."

A resolution was also passed asking that an election for the proposed increase in stock to \$75,000 be held, as provided by the statutes, and, in case the popular decision was favorable



GEORGE W. BURPEE



to the new proposition, that the former vote of the county subscribing for \$50,000 stock be annulled.

Again the friends of the road rallied to its support, and the result of the election of August 20, 1853, was 1,145 in favor, and only 285 against the proposition. This gratifying outcome of the second campaign was an assurance of the building of the road, which proved to be of incalculable benefit to the entire county.

COMPLETION OF THE RAILROAD.—In the fall of 1855 the road was completed as far north as Macomb, and the citizens—many of whom had never seen a locomotive or train of cars—were highly gratified to find that they had suddenly become linked with advanced civilization. The line was completed to Galesburg in January, 1856, connections at that point being made with the Central Military Tract Railroad to Chicago, which subsequently became a section of the great Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system.

The residents of McDonough County found that all predictions made in the preliminary efforts to obtain subscribers to the stock of the road were more than fulfilled. Land prices advanced at a rapid rate, and all kinds of produce now found a ready market; and from the day the first train reached Macomb its merchants and farmers received cash. All the old and cumbersome methods of store orders in exchange for products, and actual barter, were wiped out.

THE TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN RAILWAY, originally chartered as the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad in 1863, and completed across the State in 1868, passes through the northern tier of townships in McDonough County, its stations being New Philadelphia, the city of Bushnell, and villages of Scottsburg, Good Hope, Sciota and Blandinsville. In the building of this line, no subsidies or subscriptions were requested. It opened a fine portion of the county, and is of great benefit to the inhabitants of that section.

THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD passes along the eastern border of the county, running through the village of Adair, Jefferson Station, city of Bushnell and

village of Walnut Grove. The townships of Eldorado, New Salem, Mound, Bushnell and Walnut Grove subscribed for \$161,000 stock, nearly all paid; but, of course, the stock is worthless, as the road for many years was not a paying investment. After being transferred to various parties, or corporations, it finally was purchased by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and since coming under this ownership has become profitable, as part of its great system.

THE MACOMB & WESTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD was incorporated in 1903, and was in running order by 1904. Its line, twenty-one miles in length, extends from Macomb to Industry and Littleton, in the northern part of Schuyler County. William A. Compton is President and Ralph S. Chandler, Secretary and Treasurer. The road passes through some of the best farms and farming lands in the county, and has proved of great benefit to the county. Since its construction the price of lands has risen at a phenomenal rate. Its terminus, Littleton, is in the midst of a splendid coal region, which is being rapidly developed by Messrs. Chandler and Compton, the principal owners of the road and coal land privileges. The industry promises to become large and profitable. The village of Littleton has become quite a busy point for grain and live-stock shipments, as well as coal, as the road connects with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy at Macomb. The town has a bank and several general mercantile establishments.

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## CHAPTER XII.

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### BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

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LIST OF NATIONAL, STATE AND PRIVATE BANKS IN  
MCDONOUGH COUNTY—DATE OF ORGANIZATION,  
PRESENT OFFICERS, ETC.

There are seventeen banks in McDonough County, owned and conducted by her wealthiest and most conservative business citizens. They

comprise two National, one State and fourteen private institutions, and are situated in the most convenient towns and villages for the transaction of the business of the different communities. Their reputation for safety and integrity is second to none in the State. Following are the names, locations, officers and directors of the several banks:

**UNION NATIONAL BANK OF MACOMB.**—The officers of the Union National Bank are: President, Albert Eads; Vice-President, B. F. McLean; Cashier, J. W. Bailey; Assistant Cashier, L. F. Gumbart; Directors, Albert Eads, B. F. McLean, J. W. Bailey, W. S. Bailey and George W. Bailey. This bank was originally instituted by Dr. T. M. Jordan, in 1858, then passed into the hands of M. Holland, and finally organized as above. Following is a report of the condition of the Union National Bank of Macomb, at the close of business, January 26, 1907:

#### RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts.....	\$568,444 15
Overdrafts.....	7,053 90
U. S. Bonds.....	100,000 00
Stocks and Bonds.....	45,792 00
Furniture and fixtures.....	3,500 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas.....	5,000 00
Cash and Exchange.....	153,353 97
Total.....	\$883,144 02

#### LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	\$100,000 00
Surplus fund.....	20,000 00
Undivided profits.....	11,543 72
National bank notes outstanding.....	100,000 00
Deposits.....	651,600 30
Total.....	\$883,144 02

**BANK OF MACOMB (Private, C. V. Chandler & Co.)**—The present officers of this bank are: President, C. V. Chandler; Cashier, Ralph S. Chandler; Assistant Cashier, Frank H. Mapes. This bank went out of business November 30, 1906.

**CITIZENS' BANK, MACOMB (Private, Binnie Bros. & Co.)**—Present officers: President, John Binnie; Vice-President, James Binnie; Cashier, Elmer T. Walker. This bank was organized January 1, 1898.

**MCDONOUGH COUNTY BANK, MACOMB (Private, J. O. Peasley & Co.)**—Officers: President, J. O. Peasley; Cashier, George H. Scott; Assistant Cashier, George M. Wells. This bank was organized in 1901.

**BANK OF ADAIR (Private.)**—President, M. I. Herndon, Jr.; Vice-President, S. A. Hendee; Cashier, Walter Sperling. This bank has been in operation for several years.

**BANK OF INDUSTRY (State Bank.)**—President, Albert Eads; Vice-President, J. W. Bailey; Cashier, T. D. Sullivan. This bank was organized in 1905.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BUSHNELL.**—Officers: President, M. M. Pinkley; Vice-President, H. A. Kaiser; Cashier, J. M. Gale; Assistant Cashier, Charles E. Henry; Directors, T. J. Ball, T. K. Condit, J. M. Gale, H. A. Kaiser, O. M. McElvain, M. M. Pinkley, P. K. Updegraff. This bank was originally established by J. M. Cole.

**BANK OF BUSHNELL (Private.)**—Officers: President, E. D. C. Haines; Cashier, J. S. Nunemaker; Assistant Cashier, S. H. Robinson. This bank has been in existence for several years.

**CITIZENS' BANK, BUSHNELL (Private.)**—Officers: President, W. B. Heaton; Vice-President, Ed. Heaton; Cashier, George Heaton; Assistant Cashier, Bert Reach.

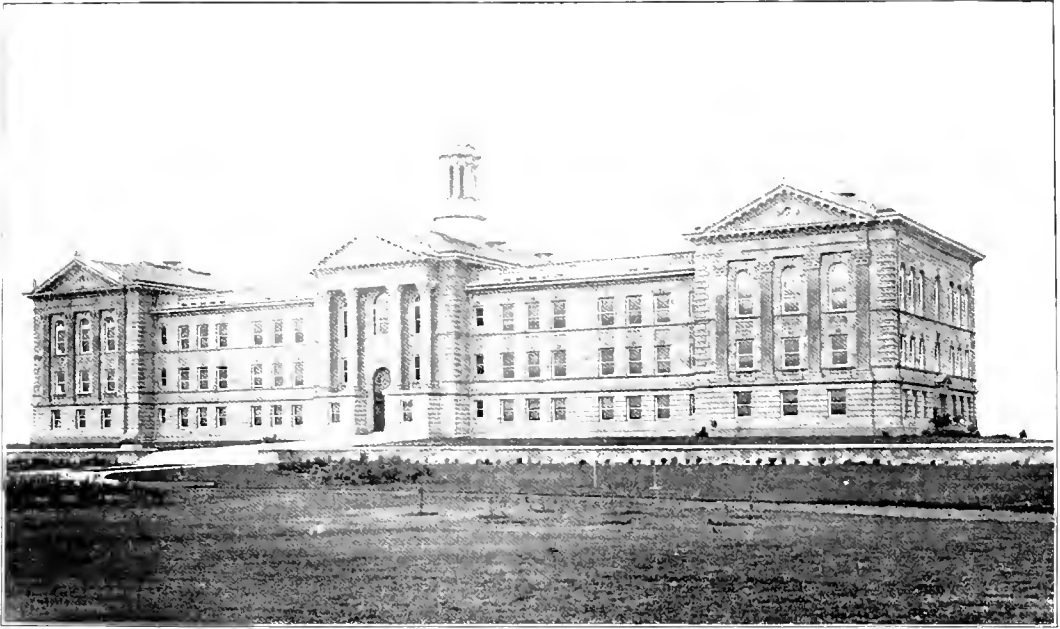
**COLE SAVING BANK, BUSHNELL (Private.)**—Officers: President, James Cole; Vice-President, George Cole; Cashier, James McDill. Organized 1905.

**GRIGSBY BROTHERS & Co. (Private Bank) Blandinsville.**—Officers: President, James H. Grigsby; Cashier, Frank W. Brooks. This bank was organized by William H. and S. Grigsby and James H. and L. McGee, in 1884, and is now owned by the first-named Grigsby.

**HUSTON BANKING COMPANY (Private), Blandinsville.**—President, John Huston; Vice-President, George B. Huston; Cashier, Guy Huston. This bank was organized several years ago.

**BANK OF COLCHESTER, (Chandler & Imes, private bank.)**—President, C. V. Chandler; Cashier, C. I. Imes. This bank went into liquidation November 30, 1906.

**BANK OF RABDOLPH (Chandler and Smith, private bank.)**—President, C. V. Chandler;



Western Illinois State Normal School, Macomb. Built in 1902



Carnegie Free Public Library, Macomb





Cashier, U. G. Smith. Went out of business and was succeeded by Samuel Daugherty, President, and U. B. Smith, Cashier.

BANK OF GOOD HOPE. (Cummings, Ward & Co., private).—President, Q. C. Ward; Cashier, H. A. Allison. Organized in 1890.

BANK OF PRAIRIE CITY (private bank).—President, A. M. Craig; Cashier, J. Waldo Wilson. Originally organized by W. H. Kreider several years ago.

BANK OF SCIOTA. (Ward, Allison & Co., private bank).—President, Q. C. Ward; Cashier, A. Allison. Organized in 1902.

NATIONAL BANK OF COLCHESTER.—This bank was organized December 29, 1906. Its present officers are: President, Albert Eads; Vice-President, B. F. McLean; Cashier, Edgar R. McLean; Assistant Cashier, Newton Boyd; Bookkeeper, Laura I. McLean.

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## CHAPTER XIII.

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### EDUCATION—SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES.

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EARLY SCHOOLS IN McDONOUGH COUNTY—SCARCITY OF COMPETENT TEACHERS—DAYS OF THE LOG SCHOOL HOUSE AND THE PIONEER TEACHER—EARLY TEXT BOOKS—A TEACHER'S CONTRACT—BEGINNING OF THE FREE SCHOOL SYSTEM—FIRST MACOMB SCHOOL—PUBLIC SCHOOLS BY TOWNSHIPS AND DISTRICTS—MACOMB AND BUSHNELL CITY SCHOOLS—ATTEMPTS TO FOUND HIGHER INSTITUTIONS—M'DONOUGH COLLEGE, NORMAL AND SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS, AND MACOMB FEMALE SEMINARY—WESTERN ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL SCHOOL—PRESENT BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND TEACHING FACULTY—SUNDAY SCHOOL STATISTICS—LIBRARIES—REMINISCENCES OF AN EARLY TEACHER.

Schools for children engaged the active attention of the early settlers of the county.

Scarcely had a dozen families located within a radius of a few miles and secured indispensable shelter for themselves within the walls of their rude cabins, before efforts were being made to provide a school for their children. In the early days good schools were truly few and far between, and it was thought to be very fortunate indeed if an opportunity was offered for obtaining even the rudiments of a common school education. Any one was thought competent to teach school if he had a reasonable knowledge of the "Three Rs"—Reading, 'Rit-ing and 'Rithmetic—and, even with these qualifications, teachers at that time were difficult to obtain. Many of the scattered settlements could not afford to hire a teacher, and the children had no educational advantages other than what their parents could find time and opportunity to provide. But it was observable that the parents of that day were extremely anxious that their children should not grow up in ignorance; hence it was that during the winter months the children who were large enough were sent to school two to five miles distant. Morning and evening, they would trudge all that distance, taking the dinners with them which their affectionate mothers prepared, and during recess a regular picnic was held, the substantial meal being fully appreciated.

THE LOG SCHOOL HOUSE AND THE TEACHER.—The school house was a log cabin, with one window at the side and a fireplace at the opposite end from the door entrance. The furniture was of primitive style, the heavy seats constructed of sawed slabs or split puncheons, while there were a rough desk and a stool for the teacher, with a plentiful supply of hazel switches in full view. The latter sometimes had a wholesome effect on the children, who knew full well that in them were the elements of corporal punishment or correction. The teacher usually sat before the fireplace, facing the scholars, and could, at a glance, see what was transpiring among his pupils. Books were few, consisting chiefly of the "blue spelling-book"—"Webster's Elementary Speller" being then universally used—with one or two "English Readers," Kirkham's Grammar and Pike's, Smith's or Ray's Arithmetic, these constituting the sum total of the fountain of knowledge from which to fill the minds of these sturdy,

healthful pupils. From these may be judged the sources from which were drawn the elements which, under adverse circumstances, developed some of the foremost men of the nation, such as Lincoln, Garfield and others, who entered upon their intellectual life through this modest curriculum. The walls of the old-time school-room were not decorated with beautiful maps—geographical, scientific and hygienic; nor did artistic and massive globes stand upon the floor, representing in detail all the lands and seas of the universe; neither was there an abundance of text-books, filled with up-to-date information and covering the broad fields of literature, science and art. This was before the days of photography, and mark the contrast between the artistic conditions of then and now. On the walls of the log school-house, where space would permit, some youthful Hogarth would scrawl a likeness of the teacher; or, as was often the case, he would try to transfer to high rough canvas—the whitewashed logs—the pretty features of some little Venus with whom he was in love. Besides maps and works of art, the modern walls were often decorated with beautiful specimens of penmanship for the children to copy; in those days teachers were often employed who could scarcely write their own names intelligibly.

CONTRACT BETWEEN TEACHER AND PARENTS.—A good illustration of the difference between the primitive and modern methods of education is afforded in the following agreement, made between John G. Woodside and the patrons of his school, the original being in possession of his son, William L. Woodside:

"Articles of Agreement, made and entered into this first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, by and between John G. Woodside of the first part, and the undersigned, of the other part, both of McDonough County and State of Illinois:

"I, the above named Woodside, do agree to teach a school in the school house near Levi Parents for the term of six months, five days in each week, or time to that amount. I do agree to teach spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic to the best of my skill and judgment. I also bind myself to keep good order, and pay strict attention to my school.

"And we, the undersigned, do promise to pay the said Woodside for his services one dollar per scholar in money, and three dollars in good merchantable wheat, pork, wool, linen, linsey, flax, or work at the market price in this neighborhood, to be delivered at said Woodside's house—the pork to be paid at the usual time of killing, the money part, or other articles, to be paid at the expiration of the school.

"And we, the subscribers, do bind ourselves to fix the school-house in a comfortable manner, school to commence the first of May, or sooner if subscribers want it.

"I, the said Woodside, will begin with twenty scholars, and any larger scholar, or scholars, who will not submit themselves to the rules of said school, shall be expelled from said school; and it is understood that said Woodside is to have the liberty of teaching his own children.

"If either of the parties should become dissatisfied the school can be discontinued at the end of three months by the teacher, or a majority of the subscribers, either party giving two weeks' notice."

This agreement shows the primitive methods adopted in the early settlement of this western country, and, at the same time, bears witness to the earnest desire of parents to have their children educated in some measure. An analysis of the environments and opportunities of the settlers of seventy-five years ago must bring one to the conclusion that they were earnest, common-sense, patriotic citizens, and builded much better than they dreamed of.

COMMENCEMENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.—Remember that the public school system, though long projected, was not an actual realization until 1855, when by law taxes could be levied for free-school purposes. By laws enacted in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and applying to the region northwest of the Ohio River, of which Illinois formed a part, the sixteenth section of every township was dedicated and set apart to be used for school purposes; but, there being little demand for land at that time and the government price of \$1.25 per acre being all that could be realized from its sale, the income to be derived from that source was small. Hence, subscription schools had to be relied upon for many

years. The appropriation, by the United States, of the sixteenth section was wise legislation, and had each county kept the land, which could not be taxed, it would now be realizing a vast income. McDonough County had sixteen sections, or 19,240 acres, which, at the present average price of \$100 per acre, would amount to \$1,924,000; and this, with interest at four per cent., would more than pay the entire county taxes each year. Of course, the future of this country had not entered into the mind of the most extravagant dreamer, and the necessities of the early settlers were such that the lands had to be sold and the proceeds or interest thereon applied to school purposes.

The first school in Macomb, if not in McDonough County, which received support from the public treasury, was in operation in 1837, and was taught by Miss Ellen Overton, who, for more than forty years, continued in that profession. From this time forward the people began to avail themselves of the privilege of the school law, and for the past forty years rapid progress has been made in all branches of public education.

**PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF PRESENT DAY.**—Public schools, as now organized in McDonough County, are distributed in districts, varying in number from six to eleven in each of the several townships, the average number being nine. They are generally numbered consecutively, the exceptions being several Union Districts and the District of Good Hope (formerly No. 9) in Sciota Township.

**ELDORADO TOWNSHIP** (4 N., 1 W.)—This being a wealthy township, its schools and school houses are equal to any in the county. It contains nine school buildings, all frame.

In District No. 1 the school house stands upon the northeast corner of Section 11, and is valued at \$700. Until 1872 the district was two miles and a half long, north and south; in that year Districts Nos. 1 and 6 were divided, forming 1, 6 and 7. The first school house in District No. 2 was built in 1865, at a cost of about \$400. In 1884 it was rebuilt for \$350, and is now an average school building. District No. 3 school-house stands on the southwest corner of Section 5, and is worth about \$400. The building for District No. 4 is located on the northeast corner of Section 13.

On the northwest corner of Section 22 is the school-house of District No. 5—a good frame building erected in 1869, at a cost of \$1,500, and now valued at \$1,000. It is 24x30 feet, and is familiarly known as old "sixteen." District No. 6 has a school-house on the southeast corner of Section 14, erected in 1872, at a cost of \$800. The building for District No. 7 is located on the northwest corner of Section 36 and was erected in 1875, costing \$700. On the southwest quarter of Section 37 is the school-house of No. 8 (cost \$250). The building for District No. 9 was erected in 1875, at a cost of \$750.

Five of the districts in Eldorado Township have school libraries, numbering a total of 126 volumes, of which 61 were bought in 1905. The salary paid female teachers for that year was \$1,250 and for male teachers \$1,655. The total amount received for school purposes during the year was \$5,159.35, and the total of school assets of the township, in cash, notes and increased value of property, was \$2,360.95. The number of females of school age (6 to 21 years) was 250, and of males, 347.

**NEW SALEM TOWNSHIP** (5 N., 1 W.)—This township contains ten school buildings, all frame. Eight of the districts have school libraries which contain a total number of 628 volumes, of which 75 volumes were purchased during 1905. There are 358 females and 391 males of school age (6 to 21 years) in the township, of whom 70 are enrolled in the graded schools. The salaries paid teachers aggregate \$2,255.55 to female teachers, and \$1,352 to male teachers. There are two male teachers and one female instructor in the graded school, and five male and six female teachers in the ungraded schools of the township.

The first school-house was erected in New Salem Township in 1849, on the northwest corner of Section 36, its site being on the farm of Joseph Lownes. In 1846 the township was divided into three school districts, equally divided north and south. In 1852 the west half was divided into two districts, and in 1857, by an entirely new subdivision, nine districts were created in the township, each two miles square. The old school-houses were sold. For the accommodation of District No. 2 an old school



was built on Section 17 in 1881, at a cost of \$700. The grounds comprise one acre of land. District No. 6 building was erected on Section 9, in 1859, and cost \$400. The school-house of District No. 7 is situated on the northwest corner of Section 12, the site embracing one-fourth of an acre and its cost being \$300. Organized in 1864, District No. 8 has a good building on the southeast corner of Section 30, erected at a cost of \$1,400.

SCOTLAND TOWNSHIP (5 N., 2 W.).—Scotland Township is one of the best in the county, every acre of its thirty-six sections of land being available for cultivation, and the owners of its farms among the wealthiest in this section. The farms are well improved, with elegant residences and capacious barns, and the settlers noted for their industry and thrift. The township received its name because of the large percentage of Scotch people who settled there, and, like others of that nationality, in whatever part of the world they are found, their schools are objects of their special care. The township has nine frame school-houses, fully equipped, two of them being provided with good libraries. Of its ten teachers, three are males and seven females, their salaries aggregating \$2,343.

District No. 1 was organized April 21, 1856, and a small frame building was first erected for the accommodation of its few scholars. In 1874 a substantial new building was put up on Section 1, at a cost of \$1,469. The first school building for District No. 2 was a small log house, known as Mount Nebo School, but in 1857 an excellent frame structure was erected on Section 4, its cost being \$1,500. District No. 3 has a building on Section 6, erected at a cost of \$600. District No. 4 school-house stands on the northwest corner of Section 20; a new building was erected in 1883 at a cost of \$900. The Centrepoint School (District No. 5) is located on the southeast corner of Section 16. Adjoining the building is a very fine Presbyterian church, erected by the same congregation that originally worshiped in the old church on the edge of the timber adjoining the Clark farm. The first religious structure was built in the early 'forties, on what is known as the Robert Roberts farm. In 1857 District No. 6 was organized and its building erected on Section 13, at a cost of \$700. In 1882 a new

building was erected on the site of the old one, costing \$1,000. The school-house in District No. 7 is located on the southeast corner of Section 26 and cost \$500. District No. 8 has a building on the northeast corner of Section 33, repaired and remodeled in 1883, and costing \$800. District No. 9 was organized in 1847, and a new building was erected in 1863 on the southeast corner of Section 29.

MACOMB TOWNSHIP (6 N., 2 W.).—This is a wealthy and thickly settled township, with eight frame school buildings, of which four have libraries, containing 294 volumes. Within the township are 850 persons of school age—451 males and 439 females—and of its thirteen teachers, two are male and eleven female. The total amount paid in salaries to teachers was \$3,150.

District No. 1 was organized in 1866, and in the same year the school-house was moved from District No. 2 to its present location, the northwest quarter of Section 12. In the same year District No. 2 had a school-house put up on the northeast quarter of Section 10, at a cost of \$1,080. In 1865 District No. 7 was divided into Nos. 1 and 7, and in 1867 No. 7 was changed to No. 2. District No. 4 was organized by a consolidation of Nos. 3 and 8, and in 1868 a school-house was built on Section 16, costing \$375. District No. 5 is composed of portions of Macomb and Emmet Townships, and has two buildings—one located on Section 1, Emmet Township, and the other on Section 18, Macomb Township,—both being erected in 1856 at a cost of \$840 each. Previous to this, school was held in a log house on the Patrick Laughlin place. The school-house of District No. 6 is situated on the southwest quarter of Section 23, the house being built at the time of the organization of the district, in 1855. In 1866 the old school-house was replaced by a new building erected at a cost of \$1,650, on land donated by Benjamin Randolph. District No. 7 was organized several years ago, but as early as 1860 a good frame school-house was erected in Bardolph. The building now being used in that town for school purposes was commenced in August, 1874, and accepted by the board December 7, 1874. It is a good two-story frame building, with four rooms, and cost, completed and furnished, \$4,500. The present building in District No. 8 was erected

in the summer of 1877, and is provided with all modern educational conveniences. It is known as the Wiley School House, is located on the northeast corner of Section 34, and its cost was \$1,300. The former school-house, built on the same site in 1863 (cost \$731), was sold and removed in 1877. District No. 9 was organized in 1863, and the building on Section 29 was erected the same year at a cost of \$470. (The schools of the city of Macomb are mentioned later on in this chapter.)

WALNUT GROVE TOWNSHIP (7 N., 2 W.).—The township named consists of some of the best land and most substantial farms in the county, every acre being cultivated or made valuable by the most modern improvements known to agriculture. The educational facilities comprise one brick and seven frame buildings. In the township are 281 males and 251 females of school age, and its four male and eleven female teachers draw salaries aggregating \$2,415 annually.

The building for District known as No. 1 was moved to its present location (northwest corner of Section 12) in 1863. In the same year District No. 2 was organized, and in 1864 a building costing \$200 was erected on the southeast corner of Section 4. District No. 3 was also organized in 1863, and in the following year a school-house was built on the northeast corner of Section 7 at a cost of \$250. In August, 1863, District No. 4 was organized, and a house costing \$351 was erected on the northeast corner of Section 19, in 1873 being moved to its present location on Section 18. In 1863 buildings costing \$500 each were also erected in Districts Nos. 5 and 6, the house for the latter district being on the northwest corner of Section 24. The school-house for District No. 7, located on Section 26, was built in 1872. District No. 8 was formed by a union of No. 3, of Macomb, and No. 8, of Walnut Grove Townships, its school-house (costing \$500) being situated on the southwest quarter of Section 32. District No. 9 has an excellent brick building situated on Section 9, erected in 1861 at a cost of \$400.

BETHEL TOWNSHIP (4 N., 3 W.).—The estimated value of school property in Bethel Township is nearly \$6,000, and the wages paid male teachers range from \$25 to \$47.50 per month.

There are seven school-houses in the township, six of which are frame structures and one of brick. The enrolled pupils in the several schools aggregate over 300, and the population of school age over 600. The first school building—a log house 12 by 15 feet—was erected on Section 30 and used for school and church purposes, a school being taught there in 1836. District No. 3 was organized in 1845, and a log house (18 by 18 feet) erected on Section 29; this building being used until 1879, when the present one was erected on the southwest corner of Section 21 at a cost of \$700. In 1840 the first school-house in District No. 4 was erected on Section 22, was moved in 1859 to Section 14, and two years later gave place to the frame building (24 by 36 feet) now in use, erected on the same site at a cost of \$1,400. Mount Zion School-house (District No. 5) is located on Section 33, to which it was removed from Section 34 in 1874. The building (22 by 30 feet) is located on a lot containing one-half acre. This is a Union District, a part of which lies in Schuyler County. The school-house for District No. 6 is situated on Section 25, and is known as the Victor School-house. It was erected in 1875 at a cost of \$800. West Bethel School is located on the southeast corner of Section 8, on a site embracing one acre of ground. The first building (20 by 26 feet) was erected here in 1862, costing \$200. In 1873, the present building (26 by 36 feet) was erected on the same site at a cost of \$1,200, and is now in a fairly good condition.

The township originally consisted almost entirely of timber lands, but now contains many good farms owned by thrifty and enterprising farmers. Water is abundant and stone and coal underlie the surface, which will, in time, add greatly to its wealth. Improved farm-lands command high prices and sales are not frequent.

CHALMERS TOWNSHIP (5 N., 3 W.).—This township is largely timber, and is not as thickly settled as the prairie townships, but contains many well-to-do, even wealthy, farmers, who have made substantial improvements. One brick and seven frame school-houses provide educational accommodations, and three male and seven female teachers, whose salaries total \$1,859, are the agents of the public school system. Throughout the township

there are 509 males and 387 females of school age.

The school building of District No. 1 is situated on the southeast quarter of Section 1, and that of No. 3 on the northwest quarter of Section 8. In 1867 a brick school-house, costing \$900, was built on Section 17 for the use of pupils in District No. 4, those who were educated at the public school for a decade previous to that year obtaining their instruction in a small log cabin erected in 1857. School houses for Districts Nos. 5 and 6 stand on the northwest corner of Section 22, and the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of Section 14, respectively. The building provided for District No. 7, at a cost of \$500, is located on Section 25. District No. 8 has a good frame building, which until 1866 was used as a business house in Middletown, but, upon the organization of the district in April of that year, it was purchased for \$600 and removed to its present location on Section 33. The school-houses for the various Union districts are situated as follows: No. 1, in Bethel Township, Section 1; No. 6, in the town of Colchester; No. 8, on Section 19, and No. 12, in Fandon, formerly Middletown.

EMMET TOWNSHIP (6 N., 3 W.).—More than half of the township consists of timber land, fairly well settled. The prairie land is all arable and in a high state of cultivation, carrying good improvements. For school purposes, there are nine frame buildings, with three district libraries containing 81 volumes. In the township are 433 males and 407 females of school age, with seven male and six female teachers, whose combined salaries are \$2,529.

In 1836 the first school was held in Union District No. 1, the building in which the few scholars assembled being a rude log cabin. In 1840 a new log house was built on Section 10, near the location of the present building. In 1854, during a season of turbulence between parents and teacher, the house was razed, and soon afterward the present structure was erected at a cost of \$500. The pupils in District No. 2 first received instruction in a log house which was built in 1841, situated about forty rods north of the present building. The school house now occupied was erected in 1864 and cost \$600. District No. 2 has a most excellent

building on Section 29, valued at \$700. The school-house for District No. 4 is a mile and a half west of Macomb, on Section 35. District No. 5 provided a school-house in 1856, at a cost of \$840. It is situated on Section 1. District No. 6 was organized in 1866, and in the same year erected its present house at a cost of \$800. The building for No. 7, southwest corner of Section 13, cost \$550, and dates from 1876. District No. 8 was formed by the division of No. 7, and its school-house, on Section 22, was built in 1877 and cost \$350.

SCIOTA TOWNSHIP (7 N., 3 W.).—This township consists of most excellent prairie land, is thickly settled, and the agricultural improvements are all modern and valuable. There are eight school buildings in the township, which has a school population of 332 males and 318 females. Its three male and seven female teachers receive salaries which aggregate \$2,265.

Previous to the organization of District No. 1, school was held in a building south of the present location. The building was in what was then known as District No. 5. In 1871 the district was divided into Nos. 1 and 6. The school-house now occupied is situated on Section 11. The house in District No. 2 was erected in 1868 at a cost of \$450, and stands on the southeast corner of Section 4. During the same year a school building for No. 3 was moved to its present location, northeast corner of Section 8, District No. 2 having been divided, in 1868, into Nos. 3 and 4. District No. 4 was organized in 1867, and for its accommodation a house was built in that year costing \$450. In 1858 District No. 5 was organized and a building erected on Section 22, at a cost of \$450. The school building for No. 6, situated on the southeast corner of Section 14, was erected in 1872, and is valued at \$1,500. The school building known as District No. 10 is in the village of Sciota, and dates from 1872. Its cost was \$1,200. The structure occupied formerly by the pupils of District No. 9 was situated on the southwest corner of Section 30, the date of its erection being 1861. When the district was changed to Good Hope, in 1874, the school was moved to that town, and the old building has since given place to a large and excellent structure.

LAMOINE TOWNSHIP (4 N., 4 W.).—As this township is nearly all timber land, it is not thickly settled; yet the arable area is in a high state of cultivation with good improvements. Of the eight school-houses, four have libraries. In the township are 369 males and 364 females of school age, and five male and seven female teachers, with salaries aggregating \$2,200.

In 1844 the first school in the township was taught on the J. D. Tabler farm, but the building was long ago destroyed by fire. The present school-house of District No. 1 was erected in 1871, on the northwest quarter of Section 8. District No. 2 building, located on the northwest corner of Section 11, was put up in 1862, and two years later District No. 3 erected a school-house on the line between Sections 29 and 30. The building for No. 4 on Section 28 was erected in 1872. A log house on Section 36, built prior to 1841, replaced by a frame structure in 1858 and rebuilt in 1880, provided educational accommodations for District No. 5. The school-house of District No. 6, on the east half of Section 15, was built in 1870.

TENNESSEE TOWNSHIP (5 N., 4 W.).—About equally divided between timber and prairie lands, this township is quite well settled. In it are three brick and nine frame school buildings, ten of which contain libraries aggregating 266 volumes. The school population is divided between 1,161 males and 1,094 females, and the twenty-nine teachers draw salaries amounting to \$6,227.

District No. 1 has two school-houses—one situated in Hills Grove and the other on Section 20; cost, \$600. No. 2, situated on Section 26, was erected in 1869 and is valued at \$500. The building for District No. 3 is on Section 10 and cost \$400. For some years previous to 1856 a school was taught on the northern part of Section 5 (District No. 4); the present building, erected in 1857, is situated on the southwest quarter of Section 5. The substantial building for District No. 5, erected in 1873 at a cost of \$7,000, is located in the village of Tennessee. The school-house in Colchester (No. 6) is an excellent brick structure, erected in 1870 and valued at \$8,000. The buildings of Districts 7 and 8 are not in Tennessee Township—one being located on Section 19, Chalmers Township, and the other on Section 36,

Hire Township. The school-house of District No. 9 is situated on Section 18 and cost \$300. (The report for Colchester Township, which originally consisted of equal parts of Chalmers and Tennessee Townships, is included in the reports for the original townships.)

HIRE TOWNSHIP (6 N., 4 W.).—This township is about two-thirds prairie and the balance timber, being thickly settled by substantial farmers. There are nine school buildings in the township; 332 males and 340 females of school age, and ten teachers with aggregate salaries of \$2,556.

The building of District No. 1, located on Section 11, was erected in 1862 at a cost of \$400. In 1877 the school-house for No. 2 was built on the southwest quarter of Section 3; the first building (1837) was on Section 4. District No. 3 was organized and its school-house built in 1864, it being located on the northwest corner of Section 8. District No. 4 was formed in 1857, and its building on Section 17 was erected in 1873 at a cost of \$1,060. No. 5 building, located on Section 22, was removed to its present site in 1862; original cost, \$200. The school-house of District No. 6, which stands on the northeast corner of Section 28, was built in 1872. District No. 7 has a building on the northeast quarter of Section 36, which is valued at \$300. Organized in 1852, District No. 8 erected a house during the following year; the present building on Section 34 was put up in 1837, costing \$1,200. In 1863 a school-house for District No. 9 was erected on Section 30.

BLANDINSVILLE TOWNSHIP (7 N., 4 W.).—The township is about equally divided between prairie and timber lands, and in material wealth is third in the county. It has one brick and nine frame buildings, with 29 teachers whose salaries amount to \$4,663. The persons of school age in the township number 534 males and 564 females.

District No. 1 school is located on the southeast corner of Section 2; erected in 1872 at a cost of \$750. The building of No. 2, on the northeast quarter of Section 7, cost \$300. District No. 3 has a school-house on Section 18, and District No. 4 on Section 21—the latter being built in 1858 for \$600. No. 5, on Section 36, was erected in 1876 at cost of \$500. District No. 6 includes the town of Blandins-





*Earl M Byers*



ville, and its handsome school-house is worth \$10,000. No. 7 school building is located in Hire Township. District No. 8 has a house on Section 23, and District No. 9, on Section 29, each costing \$300. The school property in District No. 10 cost \$300. The school-house in District No. 11 was moved to its present site, southeast corner of Section 4, in 1864.

**MACOMB CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**—Grant School, which is situated in the First Ward between Johnson and McArthur Streets, Macomb, was erected in 1894. While not as artistic as some of the other buildings, it is convenient for school purposes. All grades except the fifth are taught here. Ida M. Bonwell is Principal; Winifred Comer, Nellie B. Elwell, Edna Barrett and Estella Payne, teachers. The last enrollment showed 132 scholars.

Lincoln School is in the Second Ward, on Calhoun between Dudley and Madison Streets. The original building was burned some years ago, and the present edifice was erected on its foundations, the interior of the new school being arranged more conveniently. This is known as the High School, five-eighths of the building being occupied by graduates from the grammar grades and the remainder by the first four grades. The following compose the faculty: Maria F. Hazel, Principal; Laura Hazel, Teacher of English; Edna E. O'Hare, Latin and German; Amelia Deneweth, Music and Drawing; Mary E. Taylor, Natural Sciences; and W. W. Ernest, Superintendent of City Schools. There are 120 students enrolled in the High School, and 214 in all grades.

Logan School, in the Third Ward, is located between Madison and Edwards Streets. All the eight grades are taught by the following faculty: Henrietta M. Campbell, Principal; Anna M. Pollock, Assistant; Alice I. Black, Olga C. Watson, Helen M. Hoskinson, Nellie Gilmore, Bessie Kirkpatrick and Clara B. Cochrane, teachers. The total enrollment is 320.

Douglas School is situated on the corner of Johnson and Washington Streets, Fourth Ward, and its Principal is John O. Cowan; with Blanche Parks, Mary Neville, Myrtle Venard, Sadie McMillan and Lucille Simmers, as teachers. The first six grades are taught in this school, and 154 pupils are enrolled.

The music and drawing in the Macomb

schools have been under the immediate supervision and instruction of Amelia E. Deneweth, and under the general superintendency of Prof. W. W. Ernest. Sixteen graduates from the high school were added, in 1906, to the list of alumni, which begins with the class of 1868. The Macomb schools have all been successful, and have sent out into the world many graduates who have made their mark in business and professional fields. Since their foundation the attendance has steadily increased.

**BUSHNELL SCHOOLS.**—The Bushnell High School building was erected in 1876, but some years later was burned down and the present large and convenient structure was erected on the original site. All grades are taught and filled. The West Side School was built a few years ago to furnish educational facilities for the ever increasing demand. Bushnell has always been interested in school matters, and has spared neither money nor effort in making her educational institutions second to none in the county—which position she has reached and maintained. A business, or normal institute, open to both sexes, was continued in Bushnell for many years, and was a power in the community. After the State Normal School at Macomb was in operation there was no further need of such an institution, and the management sold the property.

SCHOOL STATISTICS

TOWNSHIPS.	Population	Over 6 and under 21	No. of Day Schools	Enrollment Day Schools	No. of S. S.	Enrollment of Sunday Schools
Eldorado	880	226	9	195	3	248
New Salem	1168	336	11	271	5	336
Mound	101	290	10	203	3	192
Bushnell	2865	845	19	634	5	553
Prairie City	1142	338	10	218	2	295
Industry	1504	497	11	350	4	348
Scotland	868	242	9	209	2	242
Macomb	1186	392	10	274	3	337
Walnut Grove	984	266	8	171	3	132
Bethel	1130	384	7	290	7	372
Chalmers	869	387	9	263	2	81
Emmet	1001	291	8	207	2	109
Sciota	1304	316	14	302	7	377
Lamoine	1015	350	8	246	3	87
Tennessee	1033	940	20	887	5	255
Hire	1011	302	9	226	4	245
Blandinsville	1710	494	15	453	5	598
Macomb City	5375	1730	25	1354	12	1721
Colchester	2386				5	594

McDONOUGH COLLEGE—HIGHER INSTITUTIONS.—As early as 1835 a project was inaugurated for the establishment of a college in this county, showing what a deep interest the people took in higher education even in that day. A petition signed by a number of the citizens of Macomb was presented to the Legislature at its session of 1835-36, praying for the passage of an act to incorporate an institution by that name. By this act, which was passed and approved by the Governor January 12, 1836, William W. Bailey, Charles Hays, Moses Hinton, William Proctor, James McCroskey, Joseph G. Walker, George Miller, John M. Walker, Saunders W. Campbell and Alexander Campbell, were appointed Trustees. Notwithstanding the early day in which this charter was granted, it was not until 1851 that a full college course was established, though a high-grade school was conducted in the building which was situated in the extreme northeast corner of the city. The building was of brick, two stories in height, and was begun immediately after the charter was granted, but not completed until the following year. Rev. James M. Chase and Rev. Mr. Stafford occupied the building some years with a select school, both of these gentlemen being regular college graduates. The Schuyler Presbytery, under whose control and supervision the college was to be, never felt warranted in reorganizing the regular college course. In 1848 McGinnis and Banks, the contractors, obtained judgment against the trustees for work performed on the building, and sold the property to satisfy the same.

Macomb Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M., had in contemplation the establishment of a Masonic college. As the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of Illinois was then seriously considering the propriety of establishing such an institution, Macomb Lodge thought it advisable to purchase the property and tender it to the Grand Lodge, believing it would be an inducement to locate the college in Macomb. It will thus be seen that the pioneers of the county were enterprising and far-sighted, especially looking forward to the upbuilding of its educational interests in all directions; and this spirit has continued to the present. At the annual session of the Grand Lodge of that year (1848) Dr. J. B. Kyle, an enthusiastic Mason, in behalf of Macon Lodge, formally tendered

the property to that body. The offer was declined, the Grand Lodge having become satisfied that it would be unwise to engage in the contemplated undertaking. It was then tendered to the Schuyler Presbytery, on condition that this body should establish and maintain a school of high grade—which proposition was accepted.

A charter for a college to be known as the "McDonough College" was then obtained—the old charter probably, by that time, having been forfeited. Under its provisions, James M. Chase, William F. Ferguson, William K. Stewart, F. S. Vail and W. R. Talbot were named as Trustees. The Masonic Lodge of Macomb then nominated Rev. Ralph Harris to a professorship in the institution, which action was ratified by the Trustees on condition that he take charge of the school, and for his services therefor receive the tuition fees as his salary. Mr. Harris accepted the offer, and on the first Monday in November, 1849, the school was opened, the principal being assisted by Miss Ellen Phelps for a period of two years.

On the eleventh of June, 1851, Rev. William F. Ferguson, D. D., was unanimously elected by the Board of Trustees as President of the college, his term of service to commence in September. A full college course was decided upon, and the following faculty appointed: Rev. William F. Ferguson, D. D., President and Professor of Mental Philosophy, Political Economy and Evidences of Christianity (a huge undertaking); Rev. Ralph Harris, A. M., Professor of Languages; and Thomas Gilmore, Tutor. The two first named are long since dead; the latter still survives and is a citizen of Macomb. During the first year of the college 133 students were enrolled in all the departments, showing a fair degree of success. On the death of Professor Ferguson, which occurred March 15, 1853, Professor Harris was appointed President pro tem., and James W. Mathews, Instructor, until the regular meeting of the Board of Trustees. At the meeting named Mr. Mathews was elected Professor of Mathematics, and Rev. Ithamer Pillsbury, President. Inasmuch as Mr. Pillsbury could not enter upon the duties of the presidency for a few months, the Rev. John C. King was appointed to act pro tem., and so continued until the regular head took charge of the college. Under Mr. Pillsbury's adminis-



*Bessie Byers*



tration the college prospered somewhat for a year or two, but as the Synod of the Presbyterian Church refused to help the institution, which action was quite unexpected, it was found impossible to sustain the enterprise any further. In 1855 it was therefore closed, the building and grounds reverting to the Masons; and thus ended, for the time being, what promised to become an honorable and useful institution in McDonough County. The property subsequently came into the possession of Dr. B. R. Westfall, the Masons having sold their interest in it.

**McDONOUGH NORMAL AND SCIENTIFIC COLLEGE.**—In 1865 a charter was granted by the State Legislature for the organization of this institution in the city of Macomb, the old college property above described being then owned by Dr. E. R. Westfall. That gentleman, whose heart and mind were with the cause of education, sold the property to Professor D. Branch, on condition that a school of high grade should be established and kept in operation therein for ten years; and by arrangement with the Trustees under the new charter and Mr. Branch the college was continued for over twelve years.

After various changes the grounds were finally sold to John M. Keefer, who subdivided the block of ground, on which have since been erected several residence buildings, a part of which is now owned and operated by Frank Bonham and known as College Hill Greenhouse. Thus ended the laudable efforts of the early citizens of this city and county to again demonstrate that the future interests of education had not been lost sight of.

**MACOMB FEMALE SEMINARY,** established in 1852, was situated on the City Park, fronting the present site of the Soldiers' Monument, but has long since disappeared. It was purchased by the Baptists, who used it for their religious services.

**WESTERN ILLINOIS NORMAL SCHOOL.**—The first State Normal School in Illinois was established by an act of the Legislature approved February 18, 1857, and the school was located near Bloomington in the central part of the State. The Southern Illinois State Normal School was es-

tablished in 1869 and located at Carbondale. During the year 1894, a movement sprang up in the northern portion of the State led by Col. Isaac Elwood, for the establishment of a normal school in one of the northern counties, and in 1895 a bill was introduced into the Legislature to this effect. A strong opposition to this bill at once arose in the eastern part of the State. To quiet this opposition a compromise was agreed upon by which two schools should be established—one for the northern and one for the eastern part of the State. Bills establishing the schools were passed and approved the same day. One was located at DeKalb, the other at Charleston. Thus it came about that the central, southern, northern and eastern parts of the State have been supplied with normal schools. The injustice of this distribution of normal schools appealed strongly to the people of the western part of the State. Common equity demanded that a region furnishing so large a proportion of the taxable property of the State should also have its normal school. These people found a champion in Hon. L. Y. Sherman, a member of the Legislature from McDonough County, who had been elevated to the Speaker's chair in 1899, and in 1904 was promoted to the Lieutenant Governorship. Shortly after the meeting of the Legislature, he drew up a bill modeled after the bills for the creation of the other normal schools in the State, and gave it to Representative Black, of Schuyler, who introduced it into the Legislature.

To preserve party harmony it was deemed undesirable to pass bills which the Governor would deem it his duty to veto. A list of the bills receiving favorable mention in the various committees was therefore presented to Governor Tanner to ascertain his attitude toward them. Believing that the distribution of State institutions is a fertile cause of "log-rolling" in the Legislature, the Governor drew a blue pencil mark through the normal school bill. Some of the friends of the measure a few days later waited upon the Governor, explained the justice and necessity of the bill, and assured him that it was the one bill the Speaker desired to have passed. Whereupon the Governor withdrew his objections and the bill was passed and approved April 24, 1899.

Immediately upon the passage of the bill a committee of citizens from Warren County

waited upon the Governor, stating that Monmouth would be an applicant for the location of the school and asked that he appoint one of its residents a member of the Board of Trustees. Macomb and Rushville also sent committees to the Governor making similar requests. After a lapse of some sixty days, no other towns applying, the Governor appointed Senator Fred E. Harding, of Monmouth, John M. Keefer, of Macomb, John S. Little, of Rushville, Col. William Hanna, of Golden, and Hon. Charles J. Searle, of Rock Island, as members of the Board of Trustees, believing that Col. Hanna and Mr. Searle and Mr. Bayliss, Superintendent of Public Instruction (an ex-officio member of the Board), would be able to locate the school in one of the competing towns, despite the votes of the two Trustees from the other two towns. Scarcely had these men received their commissions when two other cities appeared as applicants for the location—Quincy and Aledo. Mr. Searles championed the cause of Aledo, while loyalty to his home county inspired Col. Hanna to espouse the cause of Quincy; and thus was laid the foundation for the prolonged contest that was to follow. In due time La Harpe and Oquawka entered the arena.

The Board of Trustees met in Bushnell, July 20th, and organized by electing Senator Harding President and John Little Secretary, and drew up rules for the guidance of the various towns which should compete for the location of the school. During the month of August the Trustees visited the competing towns and inspected the sites. Never did these towns present such a beautiful appearance. Streets were swept, weeds were cut, trash was burned, fences were whitewashed, stagnant pools were skimmed and fresh water pumped in, children's faces were washed, Sunday clothes were put on. In some cases it is said blankets were spread over the graveyards. The fire department was on dress parade. There were hose laying contests and water was squirted over the court house or other high buildings. These were but feeble indications of the pent-up determination of the citizens of each locality to secure the school.

August 31st, the Trustees met in the "Union Hotel" at Galesburg to hear the pleas, to open the bids, and, if possible, to select the site. Two hundred delegates from the competing towns, were present. Prominent politicians within and

without the "tract" had gathered, for a seat in Congress and possibly a judgeship were at stake in addition to the location of the school.

The act establishing the school required the Trustees "to receive from localities desiring to secure the location of the said school proposals for donations or a suitable site and other valuable considerations," and authorized them to locate the school "in the place offering the most advantageous conditions, all things considered, as nearly central as possible in that portion of the State lying west of the Fourth Principal Meridian, in what is known as the 'Military Tract,' with a view of obtaining a good water supply and other conveniences for the use of said institution."

"The other valuable considerations" and "all things considered" were interpreted to mean money, and the competing towns vied with one another in securing the largest sum. On opening the bids, it was found that Rushville had offered \$120,000 in addition to other valuable considerations. It is said that every tax-payer in Schuyler County was under obligation to contribute. Aledo and Macomb each offered \$70,000 in addition to the site; Monmouth \$54,000 and a valuable site; Quincy \$30,900 and a site; La Harpe \$10,000. The excitement among the delegates was intense. Would the great bid of Rushville land the school? The first ballot revealed the fact that each Trustee proposed to stand by his own town. The contest lasted for a year. Besides the time spent in traveling to and from the meetings, the Board was in session thirty-seven days, held sixty-one separate sessions, and cast five hundred and ninety-seven ballots without choice.

There were meetings in Springfield, in Galesburg, Rock Island, Beardstown, and in other places. The meeting in Beardstown during the holidays was perhaps the most exciting. The Trustees were weary of the long battle and were seeking ways to end it honorably to themselves and to their constituents. An advisory board was suggested, but Governor Tanner gave the Board to understand that the Trustees themselves must locate the school. The plum now ripened rapidly and was about to fall. Mr. Bayliss, the only unprejudiced member of the Board, had declared again and again that he would vote for any one of the towns that could secure three other votes. That



happy condition had now arrived, for Aledo, Monmouth and Rushville had each received three votes. Mr. Bayliss was sent for to Springfield where he was attending the annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association. He came, but the Trustees adjourned for one week to Rock Island and the decisive ballot was not cast. Before the week ended the Governor called for their resignations. A new Board was appointed. New rules governing the contest were adopted. The money consideration was abolished; the sites again inspected, new propositions made, and the new Board on August 14, 1900, assembled in the Senate Chamber at Springfield, to hear the pleas and to select the site—the bids having been opened the week previous at Galesburg.

The struggle was short. The first ballot decided the matter, and Macomb was selected by a unanimous vote. The new Trustees were C. J. Searle, Rock Island, President; B. M. Chipfield, Canton, Secretary; S. P. Robinson, Bloomington; J. H. Southwick, Flora; J. J. McLellan, Aurora, and Hon. Alfred Bayliss, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Springfield. None of these men were residents of the territory in which the school was to be located. To these men was committed the task of selecting a site and erecting the building.

The corner-stone was laid December 21, 1901, with elaborate ceremonies, in the presence of a great crowd. A parade was one of the features of the day, being led by Governor Tanner, President C. J. Searles, of the Board of Trustees, Judge Lawrence Y. Sherman, and other prominent men. Then came the Fifth Regiment band, of Canton, the militia, and the Grand Lodge of Masons escorted by the Macomb Commandery. The stone was laid with Masonic rites, and within it was placed a strong box containing papers, documents and other valuable articles. Addresses were delivered by Governor Tanner, President Searle and others.

The work of building was pushed as rapidly as possible, with the view of opening the school for the fall term of 1902. Professor John W. Henninger, of Jacksonville, was appointed President of the institution, and, with thirteen others, comprised the faculty. It was due to their tireless efforts and determination that the school was set in operation September 23, 1902.

The enrollment in both the Training and Normal Departments exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The first year proved a most successful one, and excellent work was done in every department. The attendance for the entire year was 370 in the Normal proper, and 180 in the Training School, and the institution has manifested a healthy growth up to the present time (1907).

For that year the Board of Trustees was as follows: Alfred Bayliss, Superintendent of Public Instruction, President; John A. Mead, of Augusta, Secretary; C. R. Chandler, of Macomb, Treasurer; Fred R. Jelleff, of Galesburg; John M. Keefer, of Macomb; Louis H. Hanna, of Monmouth; J. F. Mains, of Stronghurst. Professor Henninger having resigned at the close of the term in 1905, Alfred Bayliss was elected by the Board of Trustees to succeed him, which proffer has been accepted, Mr. Bayliss resigning his position as Superintendent of Public Schools to enter upon his duties at the beginning of the fall term. Pending the assumption of his duties by President Bayliss, Prof. S. B. Hursh served as acting President.

A complete list of the members of the faculty (1906) follows: Alfred Bayliss, President; Samuel B. Hursh, Professor of English; William James Sutherland, Ph. B., Professor of Geography and Geology; James Clinton Burns, A. M., Professor of History and Civics; Ernest S. Wilkinson, Professor of Mathematics; Hemer L. Roberts, Professor of Biology; John Payson Drake, A. M., Professor of Physics and Chemistry; Frederick Joy Fairbank, A. M., Professor of Latin, German and Greek; Seth Lincoln Smith, Professor of Drawing, Writing and Commercial Branches; Winifred Swartz Fairbank, Director of Music; Alice M. Osden, Expression and Physical Culture; Louis Henry Burch, Manual of Arts; W. E. Lugenbeel; Miss Dunbar, Librarian; Cora M. Hamilton, Principal of Training Department; Laura Hazel, and Elizabeth Hitchcock, Critic Teachers; Mrs. Josie Tabler, Stenographer. (Some changes have been made within the last year.)

Appropriations were made by the Legislature of 1905 sufficient to complete the building, which (1906) is rapidly approaching completion. When complete, the building, furniture and equipments, will be second to none of the normal schools of Illinois. The grounds, em-

bracing an area of sixty acres lying on a beautiful rolling ridge overlooking the city and the country for miles around, were laid out under the supervision of a celebrated landscape gardener and planted under the direction of a competent botanist. Taken altogether, the site is magnificent, the surroundings pleasant and the grounds artistically beautiful, reflecting great credit on the Trustees and all in authority.

McDONOUGH COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—From its earliest years McDonough County evinced an earnest desire to institute Sunday

The county is divided into districts, the following being the District Presidents: Southeast District, J. F. Lawyer, Vermont, Ill.; Northeast District, Robert Burden, Prairie City; Southwest District, William Harrell, Colchester; Northwest District, O. A. Webb, Blandinsville. The Department Superintendents are: Normal, J. F. Merriweather, Macomb; Primary, Mrs. Herman Stocker, Macomb; Home, John Ulrich, Macomb.

The following table presents an interesting study, showing the Sunday School attendance in comparison with the population, and cer-

STATISTICS OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS BY TOWNSHIPS

NAME OF TOWNSHIP.	TOWNSHIP PRESIDENT.	POSTOFFICE ADDRESS.	Total No. S. S. in Township.	No. kept open all the year.	No. S. S. Reporting Teachers Meeting	Membership.			Received into Church from S. S.	Home department.		Financial.			
						Total and Patrons.	Total Membership.	Average Attendance.		No. S. S. leaving a H. D.	Officers and Visitors.	Members.	Total Amount of Missionary Collections.	Amount Given to State and Co. S. S. Work.	
Lidorado.....	Arvin Cash.....	Vermont R. R. 1..	3	3	0	30	208	238	116	0	1	3	20	\$ 12 67	\$ 4 56
New Salem..	Mrs. Harvey Miner..	Adair .....	5	4	1	64	272	336	179	16	0	0	0	26 00	6 72
Mound.....	J. J. Thompson.....	Bardolph R. R. 1.	3	3	0	36	156	192	93	0	0	0	0	.....	3 84
Bushnell.....	J. B. Spicer.....	Bushnell .....	5	5	1	67	186	553	355	12	2	3	20	60 00	7 74
Prairie City..	G. V. Booth.....	Prairie City .....	2	2	0	37	258	295	177	0	2	12	56	82 05	5 90
Industry.....	J. G. McGaughey..	Industry R. R. 2..	4	4	1	54	294	348	123	6	2	2	41	46 89	6 84
Scotland.....	Arthur Walker.....	Macomb R. R. 3..	2	2	1	24	218	242	213	21	1	1	30	140 50	4 84
Macomb.....	H. B. Walker.....	Macomb .....	3	3	0	49	288	337	210	38	1	3	10	22 57	6 71
Walnut Grov.	J. W. Simmons.....	Roseville R. R. 3.	3	2	0	25	107	132	66	0	0	0	0	.....	2 85
Bethel.....	C. W. Schmatterly..	Colchester R. R. 3.	7	7	1	50	293	352	220	4	0	0	0	9 80	7 04
Chalmers....	S. J. Bagley.....	Macomb R. R. 5..	2	2	1	13	68	81	60	7	0	0	0	.....	1 55
Macomb City	L. B. Vose.....	Macomb .....	12	12	5	209	1512	1721	956	100	6	29	363	2,55 40	34 41
Emmet.....	A. M. Stickle.....	Macomb .....	2	2	0	20	89	109	63	0	0	0	0	4 40	.....
Sciota.....	I. A. Smith.....	Sciota .....	7	7	3	71	306	377	230	6	3	2	64	11 40	5 39
Laraine.....	C. L. Bartlett.....	Plymouth .....	3	3	1	19	68	87	58	3	0	0	0	.....	1 09
Colchester..	G. W. Carson.....	Colchester .....	5	5	2	72	522	594	376	5	1	2	40	27 04	11 26
Tennessee..	Miss Pansy Green..	Tennessee .....	5	5	2	41	214	255	154	3	1	0	9	32 06	5 16
Hire.....	W. Baumgardner..	Colchester R. R. 1.	4	4	1	30	215	245	143	25	1	3	5	25 00	5 20
Blandinsville	Frank Herzog.....	Blandinsville .....	5	5	2	62	536	590	317	1	1	2	15	53 08	6 54
Total.....			82	73	19	982	6110	7092	4109	249	23	62	73	878 77	8427 61

Schools and other Christian organizations. For years every township has been regularly organized, holding its own conventions and being represented at the gatherings of the County Sunday School Association. At the State Sunday School conventions, the county, in turn, is always represented by its most efficient workers, and ranks with the first in Illinois for earnest and systematic Christian effort in this direction.

The officers of the County Sunday School Association for 1906 are as follows: L. B. Vose, Macomb, President; I. U. Underhill, Colchester, Vice-President; Agnes Hamline, Blandinsville, Secretary and Treasurer.

tainly speaks well for the interest and Christian effort sustained in McDonough County:

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—In addition to the school libraries, Bushnell has a circulating library organized and sustained by a few of its leading citizens, but the details of its workings are inaccessible. There is also a small select library in Prairie City, organized by the Superintendent of Schools, who issues the books. Its quarters are in the High School building.

The Macomb Carnegie Public Library is a valuable institution of the city and county. It had its origin in a debating club, whose members, in the early 'seventies, commenced to



C. V. Chandler

1000

solicit from citizens their unused books. The collection afterwards developed into a free circulating library, and for some years continued as such, the citizens contributing books, renting the rooms and paying a librarian. Thus the book-loving sentiment was fostered, and the movement resulted ultimately in getting liberal legislation from the City Council, which, under the State laws, appropriated annually such sums of money as would in great measure meet the wants of the people. Suitable rooms were provided in the city building, and the operating expenses of the library also met by the Council for one day in the week. Interest rapidly increased throughout the entire community, and it soon became necessary to open two days in each week—Wednesdays and Saturdays. Encouraging accessions were made to the book department, and the Public Library became a permanent and popular institution.

The first Library Board, appointed by the City Council in 1881, was organized as follows: Benjamin R. Hampton, President; Mary Pillsbury, Secretary; Dr. W. O. Blaisdell, Elizabeth Garrettson, and Mary Pillsbury, Trustees for one year; B. R. Hampton, J. M. Downing and Alex McLean, Trustees for two years; Mrs. W. S. Bailey, Ella Whitson and A. K. Lodge, Trustees for three years. The library was opened to the public in April, 1882. At that time the number of volumes was 826, of which 231 were Government documents. The location of the first library room, under the foregoing organization, was in the Stocker building on the south side of the Square, but was afterwards removed to the City building.

In 1903 Mr. Andrew Carnegie contributed \$15,000 to the city for a library building, on condition that the municipality appropriate \$1,500 annually for the support of the institution. The terms were accepted, and a structure complete in every respect for the required purpose was erected, at a cost of \$31,000. The Board which had the entire matter in charge from the stage of negotiation with Mr. Carnegie to the completion of the building, was as follows: Van L. Hampton, President; Ralph Chandler, Secretary; L. F. Gumbart, Philip E. Elting, Hiram H. Harris, Prof. James C. Burns, Mrs. Lilly Keefer, Eva M. Stocker and Cora B. Harris. Well did they perform their duties, the building itself being a monument to their

taste and earnest, efficient efforts in the public interest.

During the year 1904 the library was re-organized under the Dewey system of classification, Mahala Phelps having been the efficient librarian from the first. Under her charge the Public Library of Macomb has done much to elevate and foster an educational spirit, not only in the city, but everywhere in the county, as books can be obtained by non-residents of Macomb under certain rules established by the Board. The new building is situated on Lafayette and Jefferson Streets, and is open daily except Sunday. Architecturally it is a handsome structure, and its interior arrangements and furnishings are of the latest and best quality.

EARLY SCHOOL REMINISCENCES.—The following is the experience of one of our earliest teachers in a neighborhood where it had been the not infrequent custom of "locking out the teacher," and thus rather ingloriously ending the term of school. Benjamin L. Patch, for over a quarter of a century Judge of the County Court of Carroll County, Ill., when a very young man, began the study of law in the office of Hampton & Waters, of Macomb. In order to make his bread and butter, he taught school for a time, and his experience was that of all early teachers in this new county. While these faithful pedagogues were not university graduates, they taught the elementaries in a forceful and satisfactory manner, and many of their pupils have become leading lawyers and statesmen. All honor belongs to these unvarnished pedagogues, and their memories should be carefully preserved. Judge Patch's letter follows:

"The winter of 1850-51, I taught school in McDonough County, a few miles south of Macomb, at a place known as Gin Ridge. The School Directors were Messrs. Calvin, Venard and Haney. Having learned that they wanted a school teacher in said district, I called upon them. They informed me that the public school fund was not sufficient to pay the teacher; that the deficit had to be made up by the patrons of the school; that in the district were a lot of big tough boys who attended school, but made much trouble, and that the teacher being unable to control them would soon give up the school. They added that, during the last winter, several teachers had been employed, and,

having failed to manage these scholars, were obliged to leave. As I was a young man the Directors said they had doubts of my abilities to control this element in the school.

"I replied that if they, as Directors, would stand by me in every thing that was right, I would undertake to teach the school; that if I failed and had to give it up, I would not ask pay for the time I taught. I was thereupon employed to teach a term of three months at \$16 per month and board—the latter being supplied by different patrons of the school.

"When the time arrived to commence school, Mr. Calvin, one of the Directors, went with me to the school house. This was a log cabin, with a large fire-place in one end of the building and the chimney on the outside. The furniture consisted of a rough table, several rough benches, and a long writing desk made by boring holes into the logs and inserting wooden pins, upon which was placed a wide rough board. It was certainly a hard-looking place for a school.

"The district was large and most of the inhabitants lived in log houses, neighbors not very near each other. When all the sixty-one scholars were present there was no vacant space in the school house. The pupils had all kinds of school books—hardly any two alike—seven different arithmetics, five different grammars, but all full of useful information. But the multiplicity of books made no difference to the scholar who was trying to acquire an education. The scholars were of all sizes—twenty-six great strapping boys, any one of them big and stout enough to thrash the teacher.

"But I had no trouble with any of the scholars; they were all kind and obliging, interested in their work and seemed much pleased with the school. And thus it continued during the term. At the close of the term the Directors and patrons of the school were so well satisfied with the success of the school that they employed me to teach a term of six weeks, and increased the salary to \$20 per month. The same order and good feeling continued throughout this term.

"My experience in teaching the school convinced me that the prior trouble in the district was more the fault of the teachers than the scholars. I was well treated by the Directors, patrons of the school and scholars, and

much pleased with all of them. I failed to find any 'bad, tough boys' among my pupils, and concluded that 'Gin Ridge' was not a bad place in which to teach school."

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## CHAPTER XIV.

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### THE McDONOUGH COUNTY PRESS.

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HISTORY OF McDONOUGH COUNTY NEWSPAPERS—FIRST NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHED IN 1851—SOME NEWS ITEMS OF THAT PERIOD—THE MACOMB ENTERPRISE AND MACOMB JOURNAL — OTHER MACOMB CITY JOURNALS AND MEN WHO HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED WITH THEIR HISTORY—B. R. HAMPTON, THE HAINLINES AND OTHERS—COLCHESTER, BUSHNELL, PRAIRIE CITY, BLANDINSVILLE, GOOD HOPE, BARDOLPH AND INDUSTRY JOURNALS — GROWTH OF THE McDONOUGH COUNTY PRESS IN THE PAST FIFTY YEARS.

On the 12th of September, 1851, the first number of the "McDonough Independent," which was the first newspaper issued in the county, was launched on the journalistic field. It was a six-column folio, published by George W. Smith and Theodore L. Terry, the former having previously been proprietor of a paper at Beardstown, Ill. This was long before the day of railroads in this section of the State, and during the period of muddy thoroughfares, slow stages and an entire absence of educational or literary surroundings. In fact, all the settlers were too busy making a living to think of such things; they were certainly short on education, and long on hard work.

THE FIRST EDITOR.—Mr. Smith was a strict Democrat of the Jacksonian school, but in order to gain a foothold in the community, he published, as its name indicated, an independent paper bearing the usual motto—"Independent in All Things; Neutral in None." But in spite of the motto, Smith could not hide his predilections; his individual politics would crop out. But neither the Whigs nor the community at



*Samuel M. Compton*



*John Campbell*





large were in a fault-finding mood. They were too thankful to have a newspaper to be hypercritical, and it took amazingly. Smith was a born editor and printer. He made his own wood cuts; manufactured his ink from soot and oil, when the roads were bad and communication with Beardstown impossible; and, when short of paper, which was not an infrequent predicament, he bought from the merchants such as they used in business, thus maintaining his reputation for regularity. Mr. Smith did the most of his own work at the case, never using manuscript, but simply picking up his types and "firing away." In a word, he was one of the most versatile of geniuses; he could run a paper, lecture on scientific subjects or grind out poetry and prose with equal facility. His partner in business was a young, dapper little fellow, being a good compositor and general office man. But the town was too slow and uninteresting for him, and in February, 1852, he returned to his home and a more advanced state of civilization.

SPECIMEN ITEMS FROM THE FIRST ISSUE.—It may be of some interest to select a few items from the first issue of this paper, showing the conditions which prevailed then as compared with the present. News from abroad was generally a month old, or rather it was from thirty to forty days in getting West. To illustrate: In a column which was headed "Latest," appeared some war news from China, dated January 23, 1851, and published eight months thereafter in the first issue of the "Independent." Now the morning and afternoon papers keep the uttermost parts of the world before their readers, as a moving picture, almost of the present. This paper of September 12th had news from New Orleans dated September 5th, per steamer "Cherokee," giving authentic information of the capture and execution of Lopez in Havana, and the taking of over ninety Americans who intended to capture the Spanish possession. Some of the passengers on the steamer were present at the garrotting of Lopez, and at the execution and banishment of many others. Thus ended the first invasion of Cuba. Items of local interest appeared, such as the marriage notice of Alexander V. Brooking to Elizabeth H. Randolph, which occurred August 27, 1851, and, with the notice, was announced the receipt of an abund-

ance of wedding cake, "for which the fair bride has our sincere thanks." So taffy has been in the market for many years past. Other marriage notices appeared in the first issue, including those of Isaac Massingill to Sarah Groves, August 31, 1851; David H. Lockett, of McDonough, to Priscilla Sherman, of Hancock County, and Alexander Dorothy to Sarah Hurn, on September 7th—Squire C. R. Hume performing the marriage ceremony of the latter. The first death notice was that of Mrs. Jane S. Langwell, wife of Peter Langwell, aged sixty years.

Much more ancient history could be made by referring to the files of the "Independent." The usual crop of home poets came to the front, and quite frequently their effusions appeared. Smith, like Barkis, "was willin'," and so they had a good show for trying the patience of a generous public; but, up to date, nothing has been heard of any who have acquired lasting fame.

In September, 1852, the paper was enlarged to a seven-page folio, afterward appearing as the "McDonough Independent and Democratic Review." In September, 1855, it was again changed to the "McDonough Democrat," at which time R. M. Royalty became a partner in the paper. The paper now became intensely Democratic. Mr. Royalty retired in 1856, and Mr. Smith continued as editor and proprietor for some time, after which he removed to Blandinsville and issued the "Argus." Still later, he went to Missouri, and was fatally injured by falling from a hotel veranda.

"THE ENTERPRISE" was the second paper published in McDonough County, its first issue being dated June 19, 1855. Smith's paper having developed into an outspoken Democratic journal, two young men named T. S. Clarke and D. G. Swan, both practical printers, were induced to establish "The Enterprise," engaging L. H. Waters, an attorney of brilliant abilities, to edit it according to Republican principles. Mr. Clarke was connected with the paper only for a few months, its management remaining in the hands of Mr. Swan as proprietor and Mr. Waters as editor. On account of the limited patronage of the paper, publication was discontinued in November, 1855, but after a few weeks Hon. B. R. Hampton, an attorney, purchased an interest in the paper, and assumed its editorial control. His salutatory appeared

December 26, 1855, and strongly presented the claims of the Republican party for public support. Under Mr. Hampton's editorial management the paper prospered, and his honest, candid and fearless policy soon brought it into the lead as a Republican paper in McDonough and adjoining counties.

Mr. Swan, one of the founders of the paper, retired January 28, 1857, and F. C. Fowler obtained his interest. "The Enterprise" continued under the joint management of Messrs. Hampton and Fowler until March, 1859, when the latter was succeeded as part proprietor by J. W. Nichols, who retired in 1860. Mr. Hampton thus assumed complete control of the paper, after which Virgil Y. Ralston held the editorial chair for some time until 1861, when he relinquished it for the purpose of raising the first company of the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, remaining with that regiment until 1864. Mr. Ralston died from wounds and exposure incurred during the war in 1864. In the spring of 1861 James K. Magie, of Carthage, purchased a half interest, the name of the paper then being changed to "Macomb Journal," which title it has since retained.

In 1862, having become a private in the Seventy-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Mr. Magie sold his interest in the "Macomb Journal" to Mr. Nichols, who again became editor and continued the management of the paper until January, 1864. He then disposed of his interest to Mr. Magie, and T. S. Clarke, one of the founders of the paper, became editor in August, 1864. Mr. Clarke associated with himself C. L. Sanders, and thus continued the publication of the paper until the return of Mr. Magie from the war, in June, 1865. The latter then assumed full charge, and in November of that year Mr. Hampton again purchased the office, continuing in control until June 17, 1870, when William H. Hainline purchased a half-interest in the establishment.

Hampton & Hainline continued as publishers of the "Journal" until January 3, 1881, when the former disposed of his interest and Mr. Hainline edited and controlled the paper until January 3, 1884. The announcement was then made that the concern had become a corporation, with William H. Hainline, Mrs. W. H. Hainline, Walter L. Piper and A. J. Hainline as stockholders, its official title being "The Ma-

comb Journal Printing Company." The editorial management remained as formerly. Frank Harris is now both managing editor and financial manager. Since the commencement of its corporate life, the "Journal" has continued to grow in size and influence, and is now second to none in the State as a prosperous county paper.

"THE MACOMB EAGLE," the leading Democratic newspaper of McDonough County, was established in that city in October, 1856, by R. M. Royalty and W. E. Avise, the former as editor. The first issue bears date October 18th. of that year, and three weeks later the paper suspended for lack of patronage and funds. On January 3, 1857, it was revived by G. T. Mitchell, who entered into partnership with Mr. Avise, since which time the "Eagle" has lived and soared. On March 7, 1857, Mr. Avise retired and Nelson Abbott succeeded him, while on January 9, 1858, Mr. Mitchell also disposed of his interest to Mr. Abbott. John H. Hungegate bought the office February 11, 1865, and continued the publication of the paper, with J. B. Naylor as editor, for six months, when he sold it to Charles H. Whitaker. Mr. Whitaker was editor and proprietor of the "Eagle" until 1894, when it was sold to a company consisting of T. J. Dudman and Rufus Leach. In December of that year Mr. Leach retired, and since that time Mr. Dudman has continued editor and proprietor. The paper is a fair exponent of Democratic principles, and is quite conservative; but it certainly has proven a paying investment for Mr. Dudman, who owns not only the plant, but the building where the "Eagle" is published, as well as other real estate in the city. He is not the proverbially "poor editor and printer."

SOME MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.—Between 1866 and 1881 numerous papers and periodical publications were issued in Macomb, among which was the "Macomb Ledger," with T. S. Clarke editor. It lived just four weeks, when press and material were sold and shipped to Havana, Ill.

"THE WESTERN LIGHT," published by S. J. Clarke and Charles P. Whitten, issued its first number in January, 1868. The proprietors

aimed to make the publication more of a literary journal than a newspaper, and it existed one year. In December of that year Mr. Clarke disposed of the office to Reynolds & Garrison, and the plant was used in printing the "Gospel Echo," a religious paper published in the interest of the Christian Church. In about a year thereafter B. R. Hampton became proprietor, when the material became somewhat migratory and all trace of the plant was lost in the busy commercial world.

"THE ILLINOIS BY-STANDER" was established by Hon. Benjamin R. Hampton, a pioneer journalist, and the first issue was dated April 13, 1881. It was a six-page folio and was intensely independent, although not so original as to forbear flying at its masthead the old-time motto "Independent in All Things: Neutral in None." Mr. Hampton continued to issue the paper until his death in 1887, and under his able management it became a very strong and influential paper. While still a youth Mr. Hampton's son Benjamin introduced the short notices of "Arrivals and Departures" of the people of the city and county, which proved such a successful feature that it has since been adopted by all the papers in the county. At the death of Benjamin R. Hampton, his son David H. Hampton, became proprietor and edited the paper with continued success until August, 1893, when he disposed of the plant to Van L. Hampton, the present owner and editor.

"The By-Stander" was continued as a weekly until December, 1904, when Mr. Hampton added the "Daily By-Stander," both issues now being regularly published with great success. Van L. Hampton seems to be a natural news-gatherer and a public exponent of all matters pertaining to newspaperdom. These qualities, with his perseverance, his industry and enthusiasm, make his paper greatly appreciated, and a political power in Republicanism. For three generations the Hampton family has stanchly adhered to that party, and stood as sturdy opponents of the wrong and supporters of the right in the strictly moral sense of the word. For a few years Mr. Hampton conducted the "Colchester Independent," before purchasing the "By-Stander," but sold that paper to Frank Groves, its present owner and editor.

"COLCHESTER INDEPENDENT."—The first issue of this paper is dated September 7, 1880, its owner being H. H. Stevens, who had published a paper in the interests of the Patrons of Husbandry, commonly known as "Grangers." It was discontinued under its original name, and appeared as the "Colchester Independent" from the date above given. On August 22, 1883, it was leased to V. L. Hampton for a period of one year, but before that term expired Mr. Stevens sold out to L. S. Reid, and, a few days later, the latter turned the property over to Mr. Hampton. Under Mr. Hampton's management the paper was very prosperous, and for some time after his purchase of the "By-Stander" he conducted both publications. After some changes the "Independent" became the property of its present editor, Frank Groves, who has maintained its standard as a first-class newspaper, which reflects credit on the city of Colchester and is a faithful agent in advancing municipal interests and the welfare of its own patrons.

"McDONOUGH DEMOCRAT."—This weekly paper is published in the city of Bushnell, having been established in the summer of 1884 by Charles C. Chain and W. L. Kay, the former being its editor and manager. When first issued, July 3, 1884, it was a seven-column folio, but December 11, 1884, it was changed to a five-column quarto, which form it has since retained. The paper has been regularly issued since its establishment by Mr. Chain, and has been consistently devoted to the interests of Bushnell and the surrounding country. In politics it is Democratic, and Mr. Chain, with his enterprising temperament, does not fail to keep abreast of the party and the times. He therefore obtains his full share of patronage, and is recognized as a bold Democratic exponent and party leader.

PRAIRIE CITY NEWSPAPERS.—Prairie City, this county, seems to be a sort of newspaper graveyard, as the rise and fall of various editorial outputs demonstrate. The first paper issued here was the "Prairie City Chronicle," April 23, 1857, with R. W. Seton, editor. It lingered for nearly a year before its death. Notwithstanding its decease, Mr. Seton, in May, 1858, began the publication of the "Prairie Chief,"

in the interests of the Good Templars. Its record is rather obscure; but it is known that the "Chief" was consigned to an early grave. Then came the "Prairie Chicken," which had no future whatever.

In 1870 appeared the "Prairie City Herald," instituted by C. W. Taylor, who, with his brother, H. B. Taylor, continued the publication for some years. It was spicy, and its columns breathed the spirit of its principal editor, which is now almost daily absorbed through the columns of the "Chicago Tribune," under the heading "In a Minor Key," signed by C. W. T. It is a pleasure to add that C. W. Taylor has continued as fresh in his humor, and as up-to-date, as any of the literary specialists in his line. After retiring from the "Prairie City Herald" Mr. Taylor was connected for several years with the "Bushnell Record." The "Prairie City Herald" suspended in 1882.

The "Prairie City Bugle" startled the community with its notes on February 8, 1882, and continued its musical strains under a number of editors until September 28, 1883. Changed to "Transcript" November 24, 1884, it was purchased by Henry L. N. Miller, who continued its publication for a number of years. Mr. Miller was an independent editor, and had the courage to plainly express his convictions, and he has since been connected with the papers of Prairie City as editor, solicitor and contributor.

"PRAIRIE CITY HERALD."—On the 30th of April, 1885, a new venture in the journalist field was instituted in remembrance of the old defunct paper of the Taylor brothers. It was named the "Prairie City Herald," and its editor, Charles E. Keith, proved to be a very racy writer and maintained the interest of his readers for a number of years. It was a seven-column quarto, and after many changes of proprietorship and editorship, became the property of its present owner and editor, L. M. Hamilton, who has given his patrons a good readable family and business newspaper.

BLANDINSVILLE NEWSPAPERS. — Blandinsville has had a large brood of newspapers during the past fifty years. Its first journal was issued in 1857 by George W. Smith, under the name "Blandinsville Argus," but continued in existence only a few months.

In 1875 William Brown temporarily established the "Era," which has neither ancestry nor descendants.

In the fall of 1877 John C. Hammond issued the "McDonough Democrat" and continued its publication until 1879, when it came under the management of the Blandinsville Publishing Company, and remained thus until 1882. In that year George S. Fuhr became proprietor and editor, and, with his brother Frank Fuhr, remained in control until June, 1884. Upon the retirement of George Fuhr at that time, the politics of the paper was changed to Republican, but in March, 1885, when it passed into the hands of Lucien Reid, it became the "Review" and returned to Democracy. For some years it was conducted by different editors until a few years ago it became the property of Charles Ballou. Mr. Ballou sold it to the present editor, John H. Bayliss, the name of the publication having some time before been changed from "Review" to "Star Gazette." Under the present management it has been a most welcome sheet in both business and family circles, and has also become an exchange duly appreciated by the journalistic fraternity. Mr. Bayliss is abreast of the times, a keen observer and his journalistic pencil shows pith and point.

GOOD HOPE NEWSPAPERS.—The village of Good Hope has also its defunct papers. The "Index," issued January 29, 1885, was continued for some time under that name. Then the "Torpedo" came into being, but, according to its name and nature, it exploded, being succeeded by the present "Reflector." Under the editorship of George A. Lackens, it is a very well conducted paper. The editor is an active, up-to-date citizen, being interested in all enterprises, whether political or commercial.

"BARDOLPH NEWS."—This modern weekly paper is published in the village of Bardolph by Fred H. Maxwell, editor and proprietor. It is well patronized by the business men of Bardolph and vicinity, is a newsy journal, and seems to possess the elements of growth and stability.

"BUSHNELL RECORD."—The first paper established in the city of Bushnell was founded in 1865, by D. G. Swan, in that day one of the most versatile and driving printers of this section of the country. He was the organizer of many newspapers in this part of the State. In Bushnell he published the "Union Press," and continued it for two years, when he disposed



MARTHA CLINE



ISAAC CLINE



THOMAS CLINE



ANDREW J. CLINE



of the office to Andrew Hageman, who changed the name to "Bushnell Record." It was continued under Mr. Hageman's management until 1871, when he was compelled to retire on account of declining health. In March, 1871, A. W. Vandyke, who had been the manager of the "Record," and was a son-in-law of the proprietor, assumed charge of the paper and continued its publication for two years. Epperson & Spencer became proprietors in the spring of 1873, and Mr. Epperson sole proprietor and editor in 1874. Among the later proprietors were Charles W. Taylor and Thomas H. B. Camp, and at the close of the year 1882, when John B. Camp purchased Mr. Taylor's interest, the firm name was changed to Camp Brothers, —the public being notified of the new management in the issue of January 12, 1883. The paper continued under this management for many years, when T. H. B. Camp, who had been admitted to the bar, was elected County Prosecuting Attorney. The partnership between the brothers was then dissolved, and the "Record" is now under the sole management, both editorial and business, of John Camp, who has made it second to no paper in the county. Mr. Camp is a quaint and spicy writer, and up with the procession in every detail of his profession. He has made the "Record" a household necessity, and well deserves the success accorded him by the public, the commercial world and his brothers of the pen and pencil.

**INDUSTRY NEWSPAPERS.**—The first newspaper established at Industry was the "Enterprise," issued by A. H. Marlow, formerly of Rushville, on September 15, 1902. Mr. Marlow continued the publication until the fall of 1904, when he disposed of the plant to Z. A. Avery and J. H. Wilhelm. The firm of Avery & Wilhelm continued the management of the paper until the spring of 1905, when Mr. Avery became sole proprietor, his former partner removing to Hamilton, Ill., where he associated himself with Bert Oakman in the publication of the "Register" of that city. Mr. Avery continued the publication of the "Industry Enterprise" until October 23, 1905, when he leased the plant to W. I. Prugh, who is now editor and in full charge of the office and newspaper.

The "Industry Weekly News" was established in the winter of 1901, the first issue being dated

December 5th, of that year. It was owned by W. I. Prugh and J. W. Hermetet, and published under the firm name of W. I. Prugh & Co. They remained thus until September, 1905, when Mr. Prugh disposed of his interest to Dr. Hermetet, who engaged Howard Ely, a Philadelphia gentleman, to take charge of the office. Both of these papers are quite liberally patronized, and, as disseminators of local news, are the equals of any journals in the county. They are independent politically, and a credit to their conductors and the village of their publication.

An honest endeavor has been made in the above to give a concise and reliable history of the newspapers which have been instituted in McDonough County, some of which have died and some thrived with creditable success. Much of value has doubtless been omitted, and errors may also have occurred; but as an explanation of omissions or other faults, it should be stated that data has been difficult to obtain, since a large proportion of the early newspaper files are lost and there is no reliable means at hand to verify or correct personal recollections, which are often conflicting and unreliable.

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## CHAPTER XV.

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### MORMONISM—THE MORMON WAR.

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COMING OF THE MORMONS TO ILLINOIS—ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF THE SECT—THE CAREER OF JOSEPH SMITH—SETTLEMENT AT NAUVOO—ARROGANCE OF THE LEADERS AND ITS EFFECT UPON THE PEOPLE—GOV. FORD'S ACCOUNT OF THE ARREST OF JOSEPH AND HYRUM SMITH—THEIR MURDER BY A MOB IN THE HANCOCK COUNTY JAIL—THE MORMON WAR AND THE HEGIRA TO UTAH—THE OLD JAIL NOW THE PROPERTY OF THE "LATTER DAY SAINTS"—WILLIAM R. HAMILTON'S ACCOUNT OF THE MURDER OF SMITH AND FOLLOWING EVENTS—A SERMON BY BRIGHAM YOUNG—LIST OF THE CARTHAGE GRAYS AND ROSTER OF TROOPS FROM McDONOUGH COUNTY.

From 1835 to 1845 McDonough County nearly doubled its population, increasing from 2,862

souls (including six negroes) to 5,355 (three negroes included) during that period. The settlers of that time had little opportunity to engage in public enterprises—first, because the period was one covered by the expression "hard times"; and, second, because those who located in the new country were of very limited means at best, and what money they had earned had to be economically spent in the improvement of their lands and the erection of the strictly necessary dwellings and barns. Among the incoming settlers several families of Mormons settled in McDonough County, having been driven from Missouri by an incensed people who claimed that the refugees had persistently robbed and despoiled them; the Mormons themselves claimed that they had been persecuted on account of their religion, and thus aroused such sympathy in the breasts of the Illinoisans that the new comers were received with favor.

The people called the Mormons, but who called themselves members of "The Church of Jesus Christ, or Latter-day Saints," began to figure in the politics of the State in 1840. Large numbers of them came to Illinois and purchased a tract of land on the east side of the Mississippi River, in Hancock County, about ten miles above Keokuk, Iowa. Here they commenced the building of the city of Nauvoo; and a beautiful site for a city it was, on the brow of a high bluff overlooking the great river and adjoining country for miles. The place was laid out with wide streets and convenient alleys, and several acres were designated as the Temple Area, or Square, in the center of which was erected one of the most splendid houses of worship then in existence in the Mississippi Valley. Even now, although the Temple, like its great prototype, has been razed to the ground, the spot is the hallowed Mecca of the Mormon people, wherever found, and is visited by those who have opportunity at all seasons of the year.

The origin, rapid development and prosperity of this religious body, or sect, are matters for marvel, and challenge attention as a historical event of the nineteenth century. That an obscure man, without money, education or respectability, should hoodwink and persuade thousands of people to believe him inspired of God, and cause a book, without merit as

a literary production, to be received as a part or a continuation of the Sacred Scriptures, appears almost incredible; and yet, in less than half a century, the disciples of this obscure individual have increased to hundreds of thousands; have founded a State in the distant West, and not only built a splendid city, but have erected a Temple and a Tabernacle which are hardly surpassed for beauty and architectural magnificence on this continent; and, finally, their growth in population and political strength has compelled recognition of the communities they have established as an independent State.

The founder of Mormonism was Joseph Smith, who was born at Sharon, Windsor County, Vermont, on the 23d of December, 1805, one hundred years, almost to a day, before this article was written. His parents were in humble circumstances, and gave their son but an indifferent education. When he first began to act the Prophet he was ignorant of everything which belonged to science or theology, but his deficiency in these lines, as in education generally, was counterbalanced by a natural cunning and a wonderful invention and intellectual constructiveness.

When Joseph was ten years old his parents removed to Palmyra, N. Y. His youth was spent in an idle, vagabond fashion, roaming the woods, dreaming of buried treasures and studying the art of locating them by the twisting of a forked stick held in the hands, or by looking through enchanted stones. Both he and his father became noted as "water witches," always ready to point out the ground where living wells might be dug; and many are the anecdotes of the son's early life giving bright promise of the future Prophet.

Such was the Joseph Smith when found by Sidney Rigdon, a man of considerable talent and information who had conceived the idea of founding a new religion. Rigdon had become possessed of a religious romance written by a Mr. Spaulding, a Presbyterian clergyman of Ohio (then dead), and the story had suggested the idea to him; in Joe Smith he found the requisite cunning and duplicity to reduce it to practice. It was agreed that Smith should be put forth as a Prophet, and the two devised the tale that golden plates had been found buried in the earth in the vicinity of Palmyra; these were said to contain a record





Jail at Carthage, Hancock County, where Joseph and Hyrum Smith were killed.  
Window from which Joseph Smith fell after being shot



Court House, Carthage, Hancock County. Wm. R. Hamilton was stationed in the Cupola to observe the movements of the mob before Joseph Smith was killed.



in unknown characters, which, when deciphered by the powers of inspiration, gave the history of the ten tribes of Israel in their wanderings through Asia and America; where they had settled and flourished and where, in due time, Christ came and preached his Gospel to them, appointed his twelve Apostles, and was crucified here, nearly in the same manner in which he met his death on Calvary.

As Rigdon stated, it was made known to Smith that the Indians were the remnant of Israel; that when they first came to this continent they were an enlightened people having a knowledge of the true God; that the prophets and inspired writers among them had handed down the tablets for many generations; that the people fell into wickedness and nearly all of them were destroyed, but the records, by command of God, were deposited where found, to preserve them from the hands of the wicked who sought to destroy them. As Rigdon asserted, Joseph Smith became filled with the Holy Ghost, and upon several occasions an angel appeared to him instructing him concerning the great work of God about to commence on the earth through him. He was told where the records were deposited, and required to go immediately and view them.

The records were found on the side of a hill, slightly buried in the earth and secured in a stone box, on the road from Palmyra to Canandaigua, three miles from the village of Manchester, in the State of New York. They were said to be engraved on gold plates in Egyptian characters, the plates being of the thickness of tin and bound together in the form of a book of about six inches in thickness, fastened on one side by three rings which passed through all the metal sheets. In the same box with the plates were found two stones, transparent and clear as crystal; the Urim and Thummim used by seers in ancient times—the instruments of revelation of things distant, past or present.

The news of this alleged discovery spread abroad. The new Prophet became the sport of lies, slanders and mobs, and, as he stated, vain attempts were made to rob him of the plates. He then removed to the northern part of Pennsylvania, where, with the aid of inspiration and Urim and Thummim, he commenced to translate the mysterious records, and finished a part of what he called the

"Book of Mormon." In order to give these so-called Revelations some semblance of authenticity, the Prophet Smith brought forward those whom he alleged to be witnesses of the existence of the plates. Oliver Cowdrey, Martin Harris and Samuel Whitmore solemnly certified that "we have seen the plates which contain the records; they were translated by the gift and power of God, 'for His voice has declared it unto us;' and we declare, with words of soberness, that an angel of God came down from heaven and brought and laid them before our eyes, and that we beheld and saw the engravings thereon." Several other witnesses certified that Joseph Smith, the translator, had shown them the plates, which had the appearance of gold, and "as many of the plates as said Smith had translated they did handle with their hands; and they also saw the engravings thereon, and they all appeared to be ancient workmanship." Doubtless these witnesses were all in the conspiracy.

Many of the early followers of Mormonism were anxious to see the plates which formed the very groundwork of their faith. In answer to such requests the Prophet adroitly stated that they could not be seen by the carnal eye, but must be spiritually discerned; that the power to see them depended upon faith, and could only be obtained through fasting, prayer, mortification of the flesh and exercise of the spirit, promising that if he saw the evidences of a strong and lively faith in any of his followers, they should be gratified in their curiosity. Many other very curious and interesting incidents might be cited, showing how Smith worked upon the feelings and sentimentality of his numerous followers. Many of his disciples spoke in an outlandish gibberish, which they called "the unknown tongue." Others acted as interpreters of this jargon; for it rarely happened that those thus gifted of tongue were able to understand their own communications. Many also pretended to perform miracles by the laying on of hands and by faith in prayer; and there are, in this day and generation, many who pretend to cure diseases and do other miraculous works, who are not Mormons.

The main body of Mormons settled in the neighborhood of Nauvoo, Hancock County, this State, although there were a few in McDonough County who were thoroughly imbued with

this strange religion. One of the noteworthy converts in this county was George Miller, who, in 1843, was a well-to-do farmer of Macomb, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. At that time he resided in a house which stood at the corner of East Carroll and North Randolph Streets, on the present site of the Jolly House. Becoming interested in the Mormon doctrine, he visited Nauvoo for the purpose of getting light upon the subject, and upon his return said he was not very favorably impressed with the people, except with Joe Smith, the Prophet; he would like to hear the Prophet preach, and suggested to the citizens of Macomb that, if they had any desire to listen to him, he would have Smith talk to them.

It is not known whether Joe Smith actually did preach to the people of Macomb; but Mr. Miller was soon afterward a regular member of the Mormon Church. Soon after his visit to Nauvoo he was picking blackberries in the woods where Bardolph now stands, when suddenly he threw up his hands screaming and fell to the ground in a swoon. He was taken to his home and placed in bed, continuing to rave for a period of forty-eight hours, when he was relieved through bleeding and calomel, his physician being Dr. J. B. Kyle. Next day two men on horseback rode up to the Square and accosting William Hamilton, late of Bushnell, inquired for the residence of George Miller. Being directed to the house, they rode over, entered the residence, knelt by the bedside of the sick man and prayed aloud. At the conclusion of their prayers they arose, laid their hands upon him, and repeatedly admonished him to have faith. In a few moments thereafter he became calm and arose from his bed, and the next day announced to his friends that he was thoroughly cured, though a little weak. On the next day Mr. Miller was baptized into the Church of Latter Day Saints, in Crooked Creek, north of town, and in a few days thereafter moved to Nauvoo and became a leader among the Mormon people. Of course, it is not known to this day how much of connivance there was in the above narrated episode of sudden sickness and "miraculous" cure.

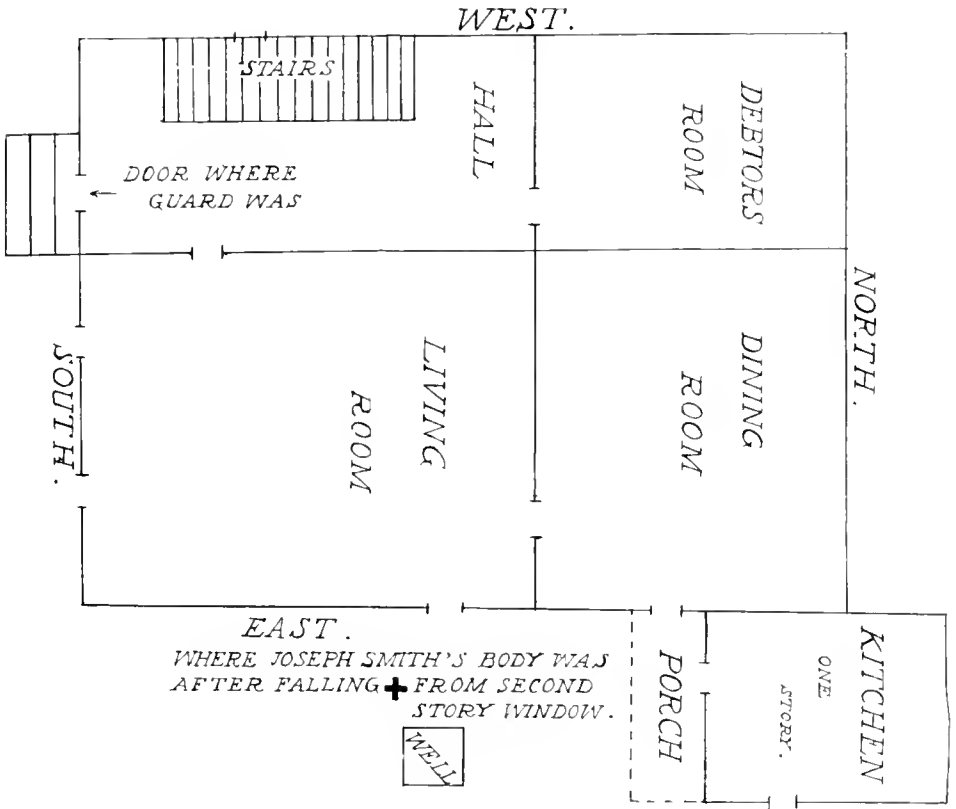
For several years much agitation and bad blood were engendered in McDonough and other counties against the Mormons, who, as they grew in strength, became more arrogant, hold-

ing that as "the earth was the Lord's and the fullness thereof" and they were his peculiar people, therefore the Gentiles were entitled to few of the fruits. This doctrine led to considerable trouble between the Saints and those who did not accept their faith. Much stock disappeared from all parts of the county and much of it was traced to the Holy City; but even when found it was exceedingly difficult to regain possession of it.

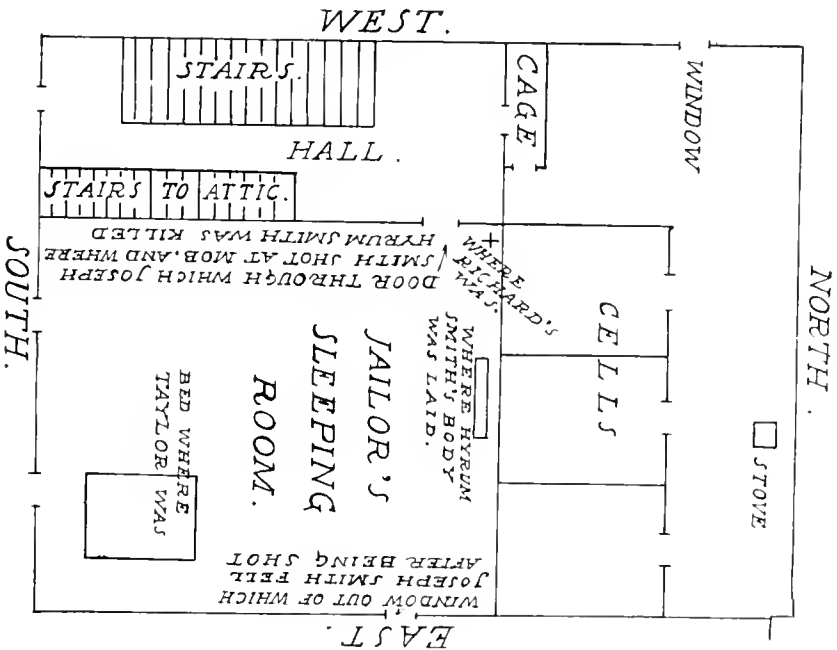
Under a provision of the city charter of Nauvoo, it was enacted that no writ issued from without the city for the arrest of any of its citizens should be recognized within its limits without an approval endorsed thereon by the Mayor; that if any public officer, by virtue of a foreign writ, should attempt to make an arrest in the city without such approval of his process, he should be subject to imprisonment for life, and that even the Governor of Illinois should not have the power of pardoning the offender without the consent of the Mayor of Nauvoo. If an attempt was made to obtain property by writ of replevin, witnesses innumerable could always be obtained to promptly swear it belonged to some Mormon claimant.

This high-handed disregard of the rights of persons, property and the constitutional rights of the Commonwealth, soon led to serious consequences. The citizens of Hancock County submitted to the outrage until patience ceased to be a virtue, whereupon they appealed to Governor Ford for aid. This assistance was requested more especially, on account of the failure to arrest Joe Smith and other leading Mormons for engaging in a riot and destroying the office of an Anti-Mormon paper. A warrant was issued at Carthage and served upon them; whereupon they were taken before the Municipal Court of Nauvoo, on a writ of habeas corpus, and promptly discharged from custody on the 2d of June, 1844.

When Governor Ford arrived at Carthage he found an armed force assembled and hourly increasing in numbers, composed of men from Hancock, McDonough and Schuyler Counties. He immediately placed all under military command of their proper officers, and ordered the Mormon leaders to send a committee to lay their side of the question before him. In the meantime the Governor had learned, from information gained on the ground, that the



First Floor



Second Floor

Floor Plans of old Jail at Carthage, Hancock County, where Joseph and Hyrum Smith were killed



Common Council of Nauvoo had violated the law in assuming the exercise of judicial power; in proceeding *ex parte*, without notice to the owners of the newspaper property; in proceeding against the property, *in rem*; in not calling a jury and in not swearing witnesses; in not giving the owners of the property accused of being a nuisance (in consequence of being libelous) an opportunity of giving the truth in evidence, and, in fact, in not proceeding by civil suit, or indictment, as in other cases of libel; finally, that "the Mayor violated the law in ordering the erroneous and absurd judgment of the Common Council to be executed, and the municipality erred in discharging them (the leaders) from arrest."

The result of the various conferences with the Governor was that Smith and some of the other Mormon leaders agreed to surrender and stand trial at Carthage, under assurance of protection. Again, quoting from "Ford's History of Illinois:

"On the 23d or 24th of June Joseph Smith, the Mayor of Nauvoo, together with his brother Hyrum and all the members of the Council, surrendered to the constable on charge of riot. They voluntarily entered into a recognizance before the Justice of the Peace for their appearance at court to answer the charge, and all were discharged from custody except Joseph and Hyrum Smith, against whom the magistrate had issued a new writ on a complaint of treason. They were immediately arrested by the constable on this charge, and retained in his custody to answer it. The overt act of treason charged against them consisted in the alleged levying of war against the State by declaring martial law in Nauvoo, and in ordering out the Legion to resist the posse comitatus.

After the Smiths had been arrested on the new charge of treason, the Justice of the Peace postponed the examination because neither of the parties was prepared for trial. In the meantime he committed them to the jail of the county at Carthage, for greater security. A great desire was manifested on the part of the militia, especially from this county, to see Joseph Smith, the head of the Mormons. On the morning of June 27th, under guard of the Carthage Grays, commanded by Captain R. F. Smith (afterward Colonel of the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry in the Civil

War), the Mormon leader was marched around the Public Square and then taken back to jail. The Governor then disbanded the principal part of the militia, placed the Carthage Grays as a guard around the jail, and proceeded to Nauvoo for the purpose of exerting his influence with the Mormons in favor of peace. The volunteers from McDonough County immediately returned home, leaving Carthage about 2 o'clock p. m. About 4 o'clock of the same day the Governor was in Nauvoo, counseling obedience to the law and finally called for a vote of the Mormon crowd as to whether his advice should be followed. They voted to be law-abiding citizens. A short time before sundown he started on his return to Carthage and had proceeded about two miles, when he was met by two men—one of them a Mormon—who informed him that the Smiths were killed. After ordering the two men under arrest he hastened on to Carthage. (For the Governor's details of the entire transaction, see "Ford's History of Illinois." On pages 353-355 he relates the account of the murder.)

It would appear that, agreeable to previous orders, the posse at Warsaw had marched, on the 27th of June, in the direction of Golden's Point, with a view of joining the force from Carthage. The whole body then marched into Nauvoo, while about two hundred of these men, many of them being disguised by blackening their faces with powder and smearing them with mud, hastened to Carthage. Encamping at some distance from the village, they soon learned that most of the militia had been disbanded, that the Carthage Grays were stationed in the Public Square, a hundred and fifty yards from the jail, and that eight of the force, under Sergeant Franklin A. Worrell, had been detailed to guard the prisoners. A communication was soon established between the conspirators and the company, and it was arranged that the guards should have their guns charged with blank cartridges and fire at the assailants when they attempted to enter the jail. General Deming, who had been left in command, being deserted by some of his troops and perceiving the arrangement which had been made with the others, for fear of his life retired from the village. The way being clear, the conspirators advanced, jumped the slight fence around the jail, were fired upon by the harmless guards, who were quick-

ly overpowered, and entered the jail to the door of the room where the prisoners were confined, with two of their friends who voluntarily bore them company. An attempt was made to break open the door, but before this could be accomplished, Joseph Smith, who had been armed with a six-barreled pistol, fired several times and wounded three of the assailants. Before the door was forced open, several shots were fired into the room, Hyrum Smith being instantly killed and John Taylor, one of his friends, receiving several wounds. Joseph Smith attempted to escape by jumping out of a second-story window on the east side of the jail; but at his appearance he was shot and fell to the ground dead.

Henry Bristow, now a resident of Macomb, was one of the militia from McDonough County, and when his company was discharged by the Governor, he accepted the invitation of a friend in Carthage to stay over night, as "there would be fun." He remained and was a witness to the stirring events of the evening, and still has a very vivid recollection of all that occurred, in great measure confirming the account as above set forth. But few, if any, of the actual participants are yet alive.

Thus fell Joe Smith, one of the most successful impostors of modern times; a man, who, though ignorant and coarse, had many great natural parts which eminently fitted him for temporary success. That his was a brutal and premeditated murder is not denied at this day. Neither was the end of the assassins gained, as the Mormons did not evacuate Nauvoo for two years thereafter. In the meantime the excitement and prejudice against this people were not allowed to die. Horse stealing was quite common, and every case of such theft was ascribed to the Mormons. That they were in great measure responsible cannot be denied; but it is now known that much of the crime was committed by organized bands of thieves, who knew they could carry on their nefarious business with more safety as long as suspicion could be placed on the Mormons.

**THE MORMON WAR.**—Before the spring of 1846 a great majority of the Mormons had left Nauvoo, but still a large number remained. The following incidents led to the ultimate conflict. About the time mentioned a man

by the name of Debenhayer was killed near the town of Pontoosuc and buried in a ditch by the side of a sod fence. The murderers were unknown, but a number of Mormons had been seen in that vicinity for sometime engaged in riotous disturbances, and were ordered to leave the country. This they refused to do. One day while they were at work in a field, in that neighborhood, surrounded on three sides by timber, without warning they were surrounded by forty or fifty Anti-Mormons, who captured them, took them to the place where Debenhayer had been buried, stripped off their clothing, gave each of them thirty-nine lashes well laid on the bare back, and ordered them again to leave the country. Instead, the Mormons went to Nauvoo, reported the matter, and a few nights afterward, with a large number of others, surrounded the residence of Major McCauley who lived in the neighborhood, and demanded his surrender. J. W. Brattle, for many years Surveyor of McDonough County and well known by its older citizens, was temporarily stopping with McCauley. Both were arrested and marched to Nauvoo, where they were held for several days and, after trial, were discharged. It was thought at the time that their release was due to the fact that several leading Mormons had been taken by the Gentiles and held as hostages.

Sometime in 1845 or '46 a party of Mormons started from Nauvoo in search of a young man, who they thought had done them an injury. He fled to the house of John Vance, living near Blandinsville, and as the Mormons were in close pursuit, jumped into bed, covered himself and told Mrs. Vance to tell the party that he was her son. Quick as a flash she took in the situation, and seizing a white handkerchief wet it and laid it over his head. When the Mormons arrived she requested them to be very quiet, as her son was in a high fever. Observing the young man in bed they made search as quietly as possible, and then retired. The patient doubtless was in a high fever, for had he been discovered short work would have been made of him.

About the 1st of September, 1846, a writ was issued against several leading Mormons and placed in the hands of John Carlin, the Carthage Constable, for execution. Carlin



called for a posse to aid him in the arrest. Two or three companies went from McDonough County to his assistance, and quite a force was soon gathered in the neighborhood of Nauvoo. Not being a military man, Carlin placed the posse first under General Singleton, but afterward under Colonel Brockman. The latter proceeded to invest the city, erecting breastworks and taking other means of both a defensive and an offensive nature. What was termed a battle next took place, resulting in the death of one Mormon and the wounding of several others, and the mortal wounding of a McDonough County volunteer (a Pennsylvanian, then on a visit with friends), and the wounding of several others. At last, through the intervention of an anti-Mormon committee of one hundred citizens of Quincy, the Mormons and their allies were induced to submit to such terms as the posse chose to dictate—which were that the Mormons should immediately surrender their arms to the Quincy committee and remove from the State of Illinois.

"The Mormons now realized that their time had come," says Ford ("History of Illinois," pages 423-425). "The trustees of the church and five of their clerks were permitted to remain for the sale of Mormon property, and the posse were to march in unmolested and to leave a sufficient force to guarantee the performance of their stipulations. Accordingly, the constable's posse march in, with Brockman at their head, consisting of about eight hundred armed men and six or seven hundred unarmed, who had assembled from all the country around, from motives of curiosity, to see the once proud city of Nauvoo humbled and delivered up to its enemies. They proceeded into the city slowly and carefully, examining the way for fear of the explosion of mines, many of which, 'twas said, had been made by the Mormons by burying kegs of powder in the ground, with a man stationed at a distance to pull a string communicating with the trigger of a percussion lock affixed to the keg. This contrivance was called by the Mormons a Hell's Half Acre. When the posse arrived in the city, the leaders of it erected themselves into a tribunal to decide who should be forced to leave, and who remain. Parties were dispatched to hunt for Mormon arms and Mormons, and to bring the

latter to judgment, where they received their doom from the mouth of Brockman, who sat a grim, unawed tyrant for the time.

"As a general rule, the Mormons were ordered to leave within an hour, or two hours; by rare grace some of them were allowed until next day, and in a few cases longer. The treaty specified that the Mormons only should be driven into exile.

"Nothing was said in the treaty concerning the new citizens who had, with the Mormons, defended the city. But the posse had no sooner obtained possession than they commenced expelling the new citizens. Some of them were ducked in the river, being in one or two instances actually baptized in the name of the leaders of the mob. Others were forcibly driven into the ferry boats, to be taken over the river before the bayonets of armed ruffians, and it is believed that the houses of most of them were broken open and their furniture stolen. Many of these new settlers were strangers in the country, from various parts of the United States, who were attracted thither by the low price of property, and they knew but little of previous difficulties or the merits of the quarrel. They saw with their open eyes that the Mormons were industriously preparing to go away, and they knew of their own knowledge that an effort to expel them by force was gratuitous and unnecessary cruelty."

Thus ended the so-called Mormon War. Although the suffering among the Mormons was great—caused by their sudden departure to a new country, where prejudice had preceded them—yet they persevered, and after many weary months and years, they succeeded in the establishment of one of the finest and richest cities in the West, and founded a State inhabited by a frugal, industrious and thrifty people. However much they may be wrong in regard to their religious belief, their seeming faith in their doctrines shows a stalwart belief worthy of a better cause, and now that over half a century has passed since the stirring events above recorded, Nauvoo and the Carthage jail have become a veritable Mecca and Medina to the Mormon Church throughout the world.

The jail in Carthage, where the Smiths were murdered, seems to be especially the object of the Mormons' tender care. It now be-

longs to the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints, and to enable this history to place on record the particulars of its purchase, special obligations are here acknowledged to Hon. Charles J. Scofield, of Carthage, who himself executed the transfer papers. His account follows: "The old jail is located on Lots 4 and 5, Block 6, Original Town (now city) of Carthage, being one block north and about two blocks west of the Public Square. Mrs. Eliza M. Browning owned the premises for thirty years or more, selling the same on November 4, 1903, for \$4,000 and making deed of that date thereof to Joseph F. Smith, as trustee in trust of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, residing at the city and county of Salt Lake, in the State of Utah, and his successors in office and assigns forever. The premises are occupied at present by J. A. Califf, who was our Superintendent of Schools for twelve years, under a lease from the grantee.

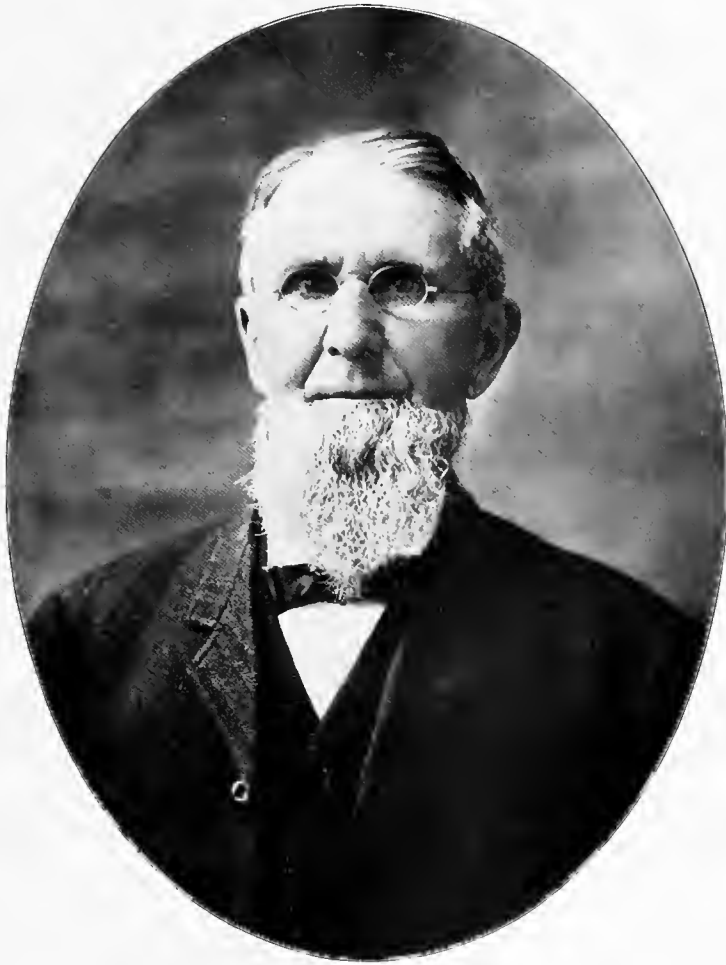
"Mrs. Browning is the widow of James M. Browning, for six years County Treasurer and one of our best and most highly respected citizens, who died in the spring of 1903. On account of friendship existing between the families and church affiliation, Mr. Browning had me prepare the deed, and the same was acknowledged in my office. A man named Woodruff represented the trustee of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints in this transaction. I think he was from Chicago—a representative of Mormon evangelization in that city. He was a man of pleasing address, intelligent, rather quiet in his demeanor, and seemingly well posted in the work he had in hand. The premises are occupied exclusively for residence purposes. Mormon representatives have been evangelizing in this community during the last year or two—with what success am unable to state. As to present condition of Nauvoo, I would say that there are but slight vestiges of Mormon days to be found there, and very few Mormons, as I understand the matter. The population of the town is mostly German. It is a beautiful site for a city, the Mississippi River making a half circle at that point, and thus partly enclosing the site. It is a very good town for a place of its size, and its citizens are ordinarily quiet and attentive to business."

It might here be stated that a portion of the capital of one of the columns supporting the front of the Temple, showing the usual sunburst and angel face, with blowing horn, was but recently in possession (and may still be) of Hon. Louis Kaiser, at Bushnell, Ill. The writer has seen a similar fragment in the yard of the old State House, at Springfield, and so far as known, these relics are about all that is intact of the Nauvoo Temple.

The following account of the last scene in the life of the Smiths is given by the Hon. William R. Hamilton, now over eighty years of age and still living in Carthage, together with photograph of the jail and plats of its interior. Mr. Hamilton was a young man at the time, and these stirring events, which made a deep impression on him, had been carefully recorded, and for many years he had in contemplation the publication of them in some form. Personal obligations are therefore acknowledged to him for his interesting and authentic statement, with which is closed the account of Mormonism in Nauvoo and Carthage:

MR. HAMILTON'S STATEMENT.—"I will give you a short description of the killing of the Smith's as I saw it done on June 27, 1844. Governor Ford issued his order disbanding the troops early in the morning, and all had left for home by 11 o'clock except the Carthage Grays, whom he had retained to guard the Smiths, and the Augusta Dragoons, who accompanied him to Nauvoo. (The town was at first called Commerce.) The Smiths were taken from my father's hotel to the jail, and placed in the jailor's sleeping room under guard of an officer of the Carthage Grays, with six men who were relieved by a new detail at noon.

"The Smiths being upstairs, the guards took their station on the front steps and in the hall below. It was a warm day; windows and doors all open; not a lock, bolt, or even a latch, was upon the door to the room where the Smiths were. They had with them as companions, Elders John Taylor and Willard Richards. About 11 o'clock Captain Smith ordered E. S. Rand and me to take a large field glass and go to the cupola of the Court House, and keep watch for and see if we could discover any body of men approaching the town from any



*Ed. Cole*



direction, but especially from the west. About 4 o'clock p. m. we discovered quite a large number of men congregating on the prairie, about two miles from the town and just behind the point of timber a little northwest. Our orders were that, on discovering anything, we should at once privately report to him, and to no one else. Rand went with the report to the Captain, and was ordered to return to his post, and to keep a close watch and see if any of the men came through the timber and approached toward town or jail; if so, we were not to give an alarm, but to make report to him only.

"About 4:45 P. M. we discovered them coming out of the timber on foot, and starting toward the jail at a quick step. They were in single file, north of the old rail fence, and out of sight from anyone on the ground. They numbered at least one hundred, and perhaps one hundred and fifty, and were carrying their guns at trail and apparently as much out of sight as possible. We immediately tried to report, but could not find the Captain and did not, until the mob had reached the jail and commenced their work. Then the call to arms was given, but delays of all sorts prevented a quick formation of the company, so that it did not reach the jail until the work for which the mob came had been accomplished and the latter were at a safe distance.

"When the first firing was heard, I felt that if I waited for the company I would not see anything; so immediately, without orders, I started for the jail on the run, and got there just as Joe Smith came to the window and was shot. He fell out, striking the ground on his left side, his head toward the north. One of the mob went up to him and said 'He is dead, boys!' With that, the mob immediately left, in a quick but orderly manner, in the direction whence they came. Smith was not shot, maltreated, or molested in any manner after he fell out of the window, and all such stories by Mormons, or anyone else, are absolutely false.

"I went up to Smith while the mob was there, and saw that he was dead; then thought that I would go into the jail and see what had taken place there. I found Hyrum Smith dead, lying on his back on the floor, toward the east side of the room with his head in that direction. One of the men in the hall had

shot him by placing his gun against the door panel and shooting through it, the ball striking Smith in the left breast, when he fell backward and lay in the position in which I found him. I was the first person to enter the room after he was killed. No one was there, and no one came while I was there. Richards, who had escaped being shot, had just carried Taylor out and taken him into the cell department. After I had satisfied my boyish curiosity, I went down, and started for home to tell what I had seen. As I was going home and when about a block away, I met the company going toward the jail.

"It was then in good formation, marching in good time, with guns properly at shoulder and flag flying, as if on dress parade, or ready for business. But as none remained to be done at that late hour, a detail, or guard, was left, and the company returned to quarters, put away their guns, and all but four of its members broke for the tall timber before the sun arose next day. None of them were in the plot—no indeed!

"Upon going home I found our house full of excited neighbors. I told my little story to them, which seemed to add fuel to the flames. They had heard the reports of the guns, and some of them had relatives in the company, who they feared had been shot. I was able to assure them that none of the soldiers had been hurt, and that none but the Smiths had been killed. Then began the talk that as soon as the Saints found out that the Smiths had been killed, the Nauvoo Legion and Danite Band would raid the town, and all would be killed and quartered, or burned at the stake. Soon a Coroner's jury was impaneled and held an inquest.

"My father took a team, went to the jail and removed the bodies, together with Taylor, to the hotel; had rough pine boxes made, in which they were placed, and the next morning went with the coffins to Nauvoo—he taking one, and William and Samuel Smith (brothers) the other. That night the town was almost deserted, only four families being left in it—father's, Fred Loring's, Abram Baker's, and a widow with a sick child. Such was the hurry to get away from Carthage that many left doors and windows open, which gave Loring and me quite a job to go around and shut gates, doors and windows. By night a few of the men

came straggling back, and in three or four days most had returned.

"After the Smiths were killed, the county officers, being afraid that the town would be raided by the Mormons and the records burned, got father to send me with a team and take them away. To tell all would be a long and interesting story; but, in short, I went, having with me David E. Head and a Mormon girl who was living with Backenstos, the Circuit Clerk and Recorder. We had every valuable record and paper of all the county offices in the one load (could hardly do the job now). We took them to an old sugar camp, about eight miles east of town on the land of Thomas H. Owen, where I left them in charge of Head and returned home, arriving a little after sunset to find the town deserted and father and the Smiths preparing to start for Nauvoo with the bodies of the Smiths. I wanted to go; but father and mother said no, that I had been out all night, and that was enough; so it had to be.

"I might relate more of the scenes of those days; but I think it would be of little use now—of the raid of Backenstos on Carthage, with his three hundred Mormons, at a later date; of the burying of the cannon, to keep him from getting it (it was subsequently unearthed by J. D. Hainline and George Head and taken to McDonough County, where, after remaining some years, it was called for by the United States Government in 1861; and that was the last of "Emma"); of the celebrated battle of Nauvoo (in which, by the way, I took part); of the stealing of the General's whisky jug, and the treating of our company from it upon our return to camp after the battle was over; of our triumphant entry into the sacred city; of our capture of prisoners (none of whom were taken to Babylon), and starting them on their journey westward—but it is much easier to think them over than to write about them. I have, of late years, thought that I have not received my just dues; the Government has never said pension to me—badly treated!

"W. R. HAMILTON."

Mr. Hamilton also gives a few items relative to the methods of the Mormons which had much to do in inflaming the minds of citizens against them. One Sunday afternoon in 1841, he was present at Nauvoo when Brigham

Young preached from the text, "The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof belongeth to His people." A long pause followed the announcement of the text and then he added: "We are His people. We will appropriate to our use that which the Lord has so bountifully placed before us; and here is what we will defend ourselves with" (taking from his pocket a pistol, and laying it on the pulpit before him). One can imagine what kind of a sermon followed. Mr. Hamilton remarks: "Just such harangues as he made were the means of inciting the Mormons to lawlessness and inflaming the minds of the people against them. No Mormon was ever persecuted in this county on account of his religion, but on account of his acts following the advice of the Prophet, Patriarch, Elders and leaders, who, as a rule, were fortune hunters and unprincipled men. I do not mean to say that the Mormons were all bad people, for they were not; but at times they were religious fanatics and thought the Prophet and the leaders could do no wrong. I saw and knew by sight nearly all the leading Mormons, many of whom were frequently in Carthage and stopped at father's hotel; and, with few exceptions, they were quite as well behaved people as could be found. There are some yet living in the county who came in the Mormon era, who are good citizens and have never been disturbed on account of their religion. Political treachery, disregard of law, and unlawful use of the writ of habeas corpus, as practiced by the Mormons at Nauvoo, caused the great trouble in this county, and incensed the entire people against them."

Then and during the more troublous times, there were Anti-Mormons—termed Gentiles—who at favorable opportunities delivered themselves of their opinions. The following is a short specimen of these speeches, delivered at a school exhibition in the spring of 1846 by Mr. Hamilton himself, who says his sentiments have not changed to any great extent:

"I rise not to plead the cause of the persecutor, or to caunniate religion. The first I deem the author of bigotry and ignorance; the last I revere as the highest gift of God to man. The history of the world affords many examples of tyranny, wickedness and cruelty practiced by unprincipled men under the pretended authority of religion—the lewd and lascivious libertine; the low and vulgar blackguard; the



Geo. M. Cole





heartless tyrant; the despoiler of innocent virtue; the pusillanimous knave and coward; the dark and black-hearted hypocrite, whose only ambition was the gratification of his own base appetites and passions!

"Of whom do I now speak? I hear the answer echo from these walls; it is the Mormon Prophet! Without a redeeming qualification of character; vice, the predominant of his composition; ignorance, impudence and sacrilege, his ruling characteristics. He ran an ephemeral race of ignominious fame. He had brought penury, disgrace and ruin upon thousands of his disciples. He had degraded and debased innocent virtue. He had assailed the freedom of speech and liberty of the press. He had established a tyranny unparalleled in modern ages, which was destined to be maintained only by the arms of his deluded followers. His cup of iniquity was full. The vengeance of an excited and injured populace sealed his career of tyranny, oppression, wickedness and imposition, and the memory of his career and his reign will go despised to their native oblivion."

We here close the discussion of this subject. The preceding history has been presented with the desire to leave on record, as nearly as possible, a truthful statement of the career of the Mormon people in Illinois—especially as most of the participants in the events of that period have passed into the realm of the Beyond.

MEMBERS OF THE CARTHAGE GRAYS (1844). — Following is the muster roll of the Carthage Grays, in 1844, at the time that Joseph and Hyrum Smith were killed:

Captain—Robert F. Smith.  
 First-Lieutenant—Samuel O. Williams.  
 Second-Lieutenant—Franklin A. Worrell.  
 Third-Lieutenant—Thomas L. Morrison.  
 Ensign—Louis C. Stevenson.  
 Orderly-Sergeant—Eli H. Williams.  
 Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates—Crockett Wilson, Claibourn Wilson, John Wilson, Moses Printy, Thomas I. Dale, William E. Baldwin, Edwin B. Baldwin, Frank Rhodes, Albert N. Thompson, Joseph W. Hawley, Alexander Moore, Thomas E. Griffith, Ellis Hughes, Marvin M. Hamilton, William R. Hamilton, Ebenezer Rand, E. S. Rand, John Morrison, Alexander Sympson, Walter Bagby, Charles Bagby, Frederick Loring, Mike Barnes, Jr., James D. Barnes, William Conley, Jonas Hobert, Levi Street, Harlow Street, James C. McQuarry, John H. Lawton, Ezra Fay, Benjamin F. Easterbrook, \_\_\_\_\_ Symonds and James H. Carothers.

McDONOUGH COUNTY TROOPS IN THE MORMON WAR.—The following constitutes a complete

roster of the troops from McDonough County, who were enlisted and participated in the so-called Mormon War. While but few of them survive, with but rare exceptions their descendants of the second and third generations are residents of this county, or adjoining sections of the State. It is therefore deemed but proper, as a matter of local history, that these names should be enrolled as pioneers and protectors of their homes and families. The list is taken from the roll of the Paymaster, Captain William H. Randolph, on which was found recorded the amounts paid each officer and private, with the receipts for the same. The names follow:

Colonel—E. B. Root.  
 Lieutenant-Colonel—Levi Warren.  
 Major—V. E. Remington.  
 Surgeon—Dr. H. G. Ayre.  
 Adjutant—S. McFarland.  
 Sergeant-Major—H. Gilfrey.  
 Quartermaster-Sergeants—Thomas Gilfrey, William Duncan.

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

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

Privates—  
 Henry Thompson, B. T. Gibson,  
 John W. Clarke, Robert Black,  
 Silas Creel, James Rator,  
 William Brooking, Edmond Maylor,  
 Levi Hampton, Hugh Black,  
 John Creel, Samuel McClure,  
 G. E. Robinson, William S. Bailey,  
 David Hogsett, Edmond Barber,  
 E. Brooking, John McCormick,  
 James R. Simpson, Shad. Campbell,  
 Ross Panan, Benjamin Stephen,  
 James Kepple, Robert Barber,  
 Hugh Ervin, Thomas Dungan,  
 D. M. Crabb, George W. Mitchell,  
 William Hamilton, Francis Wayland,  
 Thomas Davis, Francis Rice,  
 George Nicolas, Travis Miller,  
 J. H. Michael, J. J. Wyatt,  
 Valentine Clayton, Andrew Allison,  
 R. McClure, Anderson Cannon,  
 William Stevens, Henry Perry,  
 John Crawford, John Fletcher,  
 Andrew Walker, Joseph Bailey,  
 Ephraim Banning, Elijah Stephens,  
 P. Hamilton, John Barrett,  
 William Gahagan.

- D. R. Hamilton,  
 W. M. McCartney,  
 Wiley M. Sloan,  
 O. H. Casley,  
 C. W. Dunsworth,  
 Lewis Mourning,  
 A. Stephens,  
 Thomas J. Hunt,  
 William Boyd,  
 Edmond Bean,  
 J. J. Lower,  
 James Chamberlain,  
 Isaac Bacon,  
 Eliphate Jarvis,  
 William B. Baker,  
 G. S. Hainline,  
 R. J. Scott,  
 John S. Wilson,  
 H. H. McGee,  
 James Dye,  
 Stephen White,  
 W. W. Clayton,  
 Silas Parker,  
 James Stroud,  
 James Wilson,  
 John Rollins,  
 J. W. Walker,  
 Samuel McCarey,  
 George Head,  
 A. G. Hainline,  
 Jacob Stickle,  
 J. Mitchell,  
 J. H. Head,  
 Harper McCandless,  
 John S. Campbell,  
 John Snapp,  
 Jonathan Palmer,  
 Garrett Bonham,  
 G. Vanhewten,  
 George W. Wade,  
 Durham Creel,  
 Nicolas Bowman,  
 Calvin Canote,  
 Thomas K. Waddle,  
 Charles Kepple,  
 John Bishop,  
 John Stokes,  
 John M. Jackson,  
 Michael Harris,  
 George Boothe,  
 William Stewart,  
 S. A. Hunt,  
 Patrick Arber,  
 Richard Musson,  
 Joseph Riley,  
 Shad Gean,  
 Peter Dye,  
 Thomas White,  
 Luke Prentice,  
 Levi Done,  
 William Stroud,  
 J. L. Cross,  
 J. M. Head,  
 William B. Head,  
 Robert Garheart,  
 A. J. Walker,  
 Eli Campbell,  
 William Lower,  
 Samuel M. Not,  
 A. Fulkerson,  
 William B. Clarke,  
 A. D. McBride,  
 George Painter,  
 Samuel Bland,  
 J. B. Stapp,  
 Orin Chatterton,  
 Michael Youst,  
 G. W. Eyes,  
 Nathan Hainline,  
 Samuel Clarke,  
 Nelson Montgomery,  
 C. W. Fulkerson,  
 Hugh McDonough,  
 Jonathan Parker,  
 Asa Decker,  
 Andrew Jackson,
- T. B. McCormick,  
 John E. Jackson,  
 George W. Neece,  
 James Perry,  
 A. H. Rutledge,  
 Joseph Haines,  
 John W. Fugate,  
 Thomas Shoopman,  
 Edward Dixon,  
 E. B. Edmondson,  
 Thomas E. Smedley,  
 Caleb Husted,  
 H. V. Craig,  
 Robert Clugston,  
 G. W. Shoopman,  
 John Wilson, Jr.,  
 C. Pruitt,  
 J. C. Vawter,  
 Russell Riggs,  
 John Nankeville,  
 Charles Patrick,  
 Nathan Dunsworth,  
 Thomas Hunt,  
 Arch. Holstein,  
 Washington Owens,  
 Samuel Dark,  
 J. Q. McClure,  
 Robert Hall,  
 William Parks,  
 Peter Riggs,  
 Nimrod Duskili,  
 Jacob Waimac,  
 John L. Foster,  
 John Crisp,  
 James McPeters,  
 J. J. Mathews,  
 William Ellis,  
 William W. McCormick,  
 Zoel Wayland,  
 Thomas Allison,  
 G. C. Lane,  
 Jesse Neece,  
 Alexander Provine,  
 Jacob Massingill,  
 Boston Seybold,  
 Israel Camp, Jr.,  
 William J. Despain,  
 Jonathan Comar,  
 Nathan Scott,  
 William Lovely,  
 L. M. Hobart,  
 George Hume,  
 David Scott,  
 Isaac Fugate,  
 Jacob Morgan,  
 Jacob S. Mathews,  
 B. Mason,  
 John G. Stoneking,  
 J. J. Smedley,  
 John Bundridge,  
 Samuel Calvin,  
 John McCoy,  
 Carroll Lane,  
 William Venard,  
 William T. Wells,  
 William Shannon,  
 John E. Riggs,  
 William Thompson,  
 M. C. Archer,  
 James Dunsworth,  
 Amos Gibson,  
 Robert McCumsey,  
 John Patrick,  
 John Ferguson,  
 Robert Archer,  
 G. A. Tayl,  
 George Venard,  
 John B. Case,  
 James C. Archer,  
 William W. Wilson,  
 A. J. Edmondson,  
 William Owens,  
 Samuel Wilson,  
 Hugh B. Smiley,  
 John Monk,  
 N. B. Hardin,
- B. Whittington,  
 William Badger,  
 John C. Conants,  
 Ambrose G. Owen,  
 Lewis Scalf,  
 Charles Jackson,  
 David Kepple,  
 John Badger,  
 William Grafton,  
 Matthew Fraiel,  
 B. B. Jackson,  
 D. Boyd,  
 John Tidwell,  
 Josiah Ralston,  
 Isaac Garrett,  
 Isaac Smith,  
 H. Melton,  
 Bird Smith,  
 Joseph D. Wear,  
 Andrew D. Wear,  
 Augustus Lillard,  
 David Jenkins,  
 John Kennedy,  
 John Hill,  
 Nicholas Jarvis,  
 Isaac Welch,  
 V. A. Cadwell,  
 J. R. Welch,  
 H. J. Averill,  
 William Carmack,  
 William Walker,  
 N. B. Woolcy,  
 Othias DeHaven,  
 Jessie Hainline,  
 John Logan, Jr.,  
 Henry Martin,  
 William Hardy,  
 James Seybold,  
 E. T. Monarch,  
 Jacob Hutchison,  
 C. C. Hungate,  
 Frank Clarke,  
 S. H. Gillian,  
 William Owens,  
 David Badger,  
 Allen Porter,  
 Elias Clem,  
 Thomas Jackson,  
 William Gibson,  
 C. McDonough,  
 Nathaniel Barker,  
 James Moore,  
 George Crossier,  
 Peter McDonough,  
 R. G. King,  
 Roswell Tyrrail,  
 Ladwick Courter,  
 C. G. Gilchrist,  
 William Ervin,  
 James Rigdon,  
 Isham Rigdon,  
 John Smith,  
 H. Garrett,  
 Henry Garrett,  
 Allen Melton,  
 John B. Wear,  
 W. Melton,  
 Nathan Stephens,  
 James Hendricks,  
 Reuben Alexander,  
 Solomon Kennedy,  
 Levi Sawyer,  
 Isaac Howell,  
 N. C. Averill,  
 G. W. Welch,  
 Jefferson Welch,  
 John James,  
 Moses Stookey,  
 Rufus Botts,  
 James Williams,  
 James Dorothy,  
 Hiram Hainline,  
 William Martin,  
 Joshua White,  
 James Milsaps,  
 Henry H. Monarch,
- Sanford Past,  
 Joseph Overton,  
 John Ledgerwood,  
 J. H. Hughes,  
 Francis McSpirit,  
 J. H. Baker,  
 Reuben Harris,  
 D. Bristow,  
 Wesley Langford,  
 H. Mayhew,  
 Robert Dorothy,  
 J. E. Lansdown,  
 D. F. Martin,  
 G. G. Guy,  
 J. Rollins,  
 William Strickle,  
 Thomas J. Caldwell,  
 B. J. Welch,  
 Harry Carmack,  
 H. S. Head,  
 William D. Mustain,  
 William J. Epperson,  
 E. F. Randall,  
 James P. Birthland,  
 C. A. Brown,  
 Joseph Duncan,  
 Simeon Everett,  
 John Hall,  
 John L. Charter,  
 Redmond Grigsby,  
 David Alton,  
 Hugh Conner,  
 William Moss,  
 Philetus Charter,  
 B. B. Head,  
 Square Charter,  
 Samuel Dunday,  
 James Grigsby,  
 John Vance,  
 Alva Alton,  
 John Duncan,  
 Alex. McCullin,  
 Norman Davis,  
 N. Herrin,  
 G. A. Farwell,  
 Samuel Haney,  
 B. Past,  
 Jasper Twichell,  
 G. Hainline,  
 John Pyrdy,  
 Jacob Humhart,  
 Smith Haines,  
 A. C. Bristow,  
 Daniel Duncan,  
 Sylvester Ruddle,  
 Preston Anderson,  
 James Peak,  
 Lewis Past,  
 Lorenzo Twichell,  
 S. Stewart,  
 William Scott,  
 William Humbert,  
 Allen Bland,  
 William Walker,  
 B. R. Hampton,  
 Martin Miles,  
 Hiram Bellow,  
 Robert Kellison,  
 James D. Eads,  
 Nathan Ferris,  
 Thomas Speaks,  
 William E. Duncan,  
 William Wilson,  
 H. G. Woodside,  
 Francis McKay,  
 Henry Dorothy,  
 Silas Grigsby,  
 Henry Alton,  
 John Hagerty,  
 George Bughman,  
 John Bowman,  
 A. L. Bryant,  
 Ephraim Hammer,  
 John T. Mustain,  
 James Ward,  
 William Grigsby,

## CHAPTER XVI.

## MILITARY HISTORY.

Isaac Bogart,  
Jacob Keithley,  
A. G. McCord,  
William McCord,  
Stocum Wooley,  
Charles Marin,  
Beta Haskins,  
Oliver C. Smith,  
Robert Andrews,  
James F. Greenup,  
Anson Richardson,  
William Waddle,  
Cyrus Wing,  
James McKee,  
James Fulton,  
Jonas Hushaw,  
Watson Chockley,  
Richard Chockley,  
William Toland,  
George Woods,  
John Seward,  
Thomas Bailey,  
George W. Shultz,  
James H. Atkinson,  
Jerry Sullivan,  
John Allison,  
Samuel Pallock,  
William Henley,  
Benjamin Miller,  
Gholson Lane,  
Jesse Beck,  
G. W. Coker,  
Alfred Gibson,  
William Rice,  
John Hushaw,  
Joel Pennington,  
F. C. Tomberlin,  
A. J. Cockram,  
Nathan Hayes,  
Wesley Harlan,  
William B. Peak,  
David Later,  
Jeremiah Sullivan,  
Robert L. Dark,  
Morton Pringle,  
N. Edmondson,  
D. C. Riggs,  
William H. Pringle,  
Isaac McCowen,  
John Friend,  
A. Edmondson,  
James Jarvis,  
Rolly Martin,  
Moses Haskins,  
John Caldwell,  
S. N. C. Pennington,  
Henry W. Foster,  
Thomas Richardson,  
Martin Miles,  
Robert Comer,  
Clem Riddick,  
John W. Lane,  
James McCurdy,  
Elam Chockley,  
Benjamin Chockley,  
Isom J. David,  
Thomas Toland,  
Randolph Hall,  
D. Sandridge,  
John P. Kinkade,  
Walter Scott,  
Edmond Cave,  
James Walker,  
Nelson Campbell,  
T. W. Greenup,  
Alfred Ripitow,  
Jesse James,  
Elisha Dungan,  
William Beck,  
William Sullivan,  
James Gibson,  
Robert Smithers,  
Johnson Dower,  
Lewis Springer,

Isaac Harris,  
John Huston,  
John L. Gordon,  
John Gilfrey, Sr.,  
John T. Gilfrey,  
C. A. Lawson,  
N. Montgomery,  
T. B. Maury,  
Merritt A. Russell,  
G. W. Smith,  
R. H. Broadus,  
Joshua Conrad,  
Thomas Pickett,  
J. P. Head,  
Manva Perry,  
J. P. Updegraff,  
John Lowry,  
Andrew Lewis,  
T. M. Luster,  
B. F. Martin,  
N. McElraith,  
W. H. Kyle,  
William S. Hail,  
William H. Phelps,  
William B. Godon,  
J. E. McCartney,  
C. W. Dallam,  
P. H. Walker,  
William L. Broadus,  
Joseph Long,  
S. S. Whitmire,  
J. M. Martin,  
James Cannon,  
David Lawson,  
William H. Randolph,  
W. H. Kendrick,  
T. J. Beard,  
J. E. Wyne,  
Milton Sweeney,  
John L. Anderson,  
C. M. Duffee,  
Thomas Adcock,  
G. W. Watt,  
Henry Towls,  
Martin Read,  
John Wiley,  
Marshall Rogers,  
Wesley Freeland,  
R. M. Bonham,  
James Walker,  
Richard Rowley,  
Daniel R. Rall,  
Robert Cannon,  
S. C. Watson,  
John Harrow,  
J. O. C. Wilson,  
J. H. Updegraff,  
Charles Chandler,  
Robert H. Eroaldu,  
R. F. Anderson,  
Gowan DeCamp,  
J. W. McDonald,  
O. C. Cannon,  
Charles Dunn,  
Daniel Sullivan,  
William Ervin,  
Thomas McElraith,  
James Anderson,  
Logan Kyle,  
J. C. Roberts,  
James B. Kyle,  
James Martin,  
Samuel McKamey,  
Abner Walker,  
Theodore Laughlin,  
Michael Martin,  
William F. McCandless,  
Joseph Bailey,  
Daniel Courtwright,  
W. Courtwright,  
R. A. Brazelton,  
R. Garrett,  
John M. Sullivan,  
Adonijah Hingate.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY PATRIOTISM—THE WINNEBAGO AND BLACK HAWK WARS — SOLDIERS FROM M'DONOUGH COUNTY WHO SERVED DURING THE LATTER—THE WAR OF THE REBELLION—CAUSES WHICH LED UP TO THAT STRUGGLE—THE FALL OF FT. SUMTER AND LINCOLN'S FIRST CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS — PATRIOTIC RESPONSE OF M'DONOUGH COUNTY — MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH M'DONOUGH COUNTY VOLUNTEERS FORMED A PART —LIST OF OFFICERS AND PRIVATES WITH BATTLES IN WHICH THEY PARTICIPATED—A REMINISCENCE OF THE SURRENDER OF VICKSBURG—M'DONOUGH COUNTY "ROLL OF HONOR"—SOLDIERS' MONUMENT AND ITS DEDICATION—MEXICAN AND SPANISH-AMERICAN WARS.

The records of McDonough County have ever proven that, whenever men or means have been required for the defense of the State or nation, she has promptly come to the front. Including the Black Hawk War and the conflict with Spain, her citizens have bravely responded to the call to arms, and demonstrated on many a battle field that unyielding bravery which was the salvation of the Union and which has proven the rock of defense for the nation at large.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.—The cause of this war with the famous Western Chief reaches beyond the Winnebago, or Sauk, War of 1827. Prior to that date even, the Indians upon the northern boundary of Illinois were not only engaged in hostilities with each other, but in 1825 extended their warfare toward the white settlements. A combination was formed by the different tribes of Indians under Red Bird, a chief of the Sioux, to exterminate the white invaders above Rock River. The league commenced operations by killing two white men near Prairie du Chien, Wis., in July, 1827, and near the close of the same month they attacked two keel-boats as they were returning from Fort Snelling, whither they had conveyed mili-

tary stores. Before the savages were repulsed they had killed two of the crew and wounded four others.

Anticipating trouble, Governor Edwards had issued orders on the 14th of July, 1827, to the commandants in General Hansen's brigade, located on the east side of the Illinois River, to detach one-fourth of their respective regiments, and hold them in readiness to meet any attack made by the Indians. On the same day he issued orders for the acceptance of 600 volunteers. Under this call one company of cavalry and four companies of infantry were recruited and marched to Galena; but Red Bird and six of his principal chiefs had surrendered, and the campaign came to an end.

While these troops were being recruited and proceeding to the scene of action, the settlers were not idle. A committee of safety had been formed, and, in accordance with the orders of Governor Edwards, the miners in the vicinity of Galena were enrolled in companies and equipped, temporary defenses also being erected. This militia was placed under command of General Henry Dodge, and formed a force auxiliary to the 600 regulars under command of General Atkinson, U. S. A. These forces also proceeded against Red Bird and his warriors, but, as stated, before their services were required, that chief, with six of his associates, had voluntarily surrendered; among the latter was the celebrated Black Hawk. (See "Black Hawk," pp. 48-49, Historical Encyclopedia part of this work, and "Black Hawk War," pp. 609-615 same.)

The captive Indians were detained several months, Red Bird dying while a prisoner. Some of the savages were tried, convicted of murdering white citizens, and executed December 26, 1827. This was the end of the Winnebago War, which was followed by the Black Hawk outbreak four years later.

About this time (1829), as Governor Edwards states, the President issued his proclamation according to law, and, in pursuance thereof, all the country above Rock River—the ancient seat of the Sauk nation—was sold to American families, and in the following year it was taken possession of by them. To avoid difficulty with the tribes, a treaty, confirming previous ones, was made with the Sacs and Foxes, on the 15th of July, 1830, by the provisions of which they were to remove peace-

ably from the Illinois Country. A portion of the Sacs, under their principal Chief, Keokuk, quietly retired across the Mississippi. The settlers who had purchased land at the mouth of Rock River made an arrangement with the Indians who remained there, by which the latter were to cultivate their old fields under the provisions of the treaty empowering the Indians to remain so long as the lands remained the property of the Government—i. e., until they were sold to white proprietors.

Black Hawk, however, a restless and uneasy spirit who had ceased to recognize Keokuk as chief, emphatically refused to remove from the lands, or to respect the rights to them claimed by white "squatters." He insisted that Keokuk had no right to make such a treaty, and, gathering around him a large number of the warriors and young men of the tribe who were anxious to distinguish themselves as braves, he determined to dispute with the whites the possession of the ancient seat of his nation. Having rallied around him the braves of the Sac and Fox nations, he recrossed the Mississippi River in the spring of 1832.

Upon hearing of the invasion, Governor Reynolds hastily collected a body of 1,800 volunteers and placed them under command of Brigadier General Whiteside. The little army marched to the Mississippi and, having reduced to ashes the Indian village of Prophetstown, proceeded several miles up the river to Dixon, there joining the regular forces under General Atkinson, which place thus became the temporary headquarters of the army of defense. Numerous skirmishes occurred, but none led up to a general engagement. Two companies of volunteers at Dixon, who were anxious for glory, were dispatched to reconnoiter the enemy. Under command of Major Stillman, they advanced to a creek afterward named Stillman's Run, and while encamping there saw a party of Indians (mounted), at a distance of about a mile. Several of Stillman's men sprang upon their horses and charged the enemy, killing two of the savages; but they, in turn, were fiercely attacked and completely routed by the main body of Indians under Black Hawk. By their rapid flight the little party of volunteers spread such a panic through the entire camp that the whole company ran off to Dixon, returning to headquarters, in bands of four or five, during the whole night, each squad posi-



*Geo. H. Cole*

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tive that all those left behind had been massacred. Although the expedition was the source of considerable merriment, roll call showed that eleven of the company had been killed, so that in reality the venture was painfully disastrous, and a monument has been erected by the State in commemoration of those who lost their lives at Stillman's Run.

In June, 1832, Black Hawk, with a band of 150 warriors, attacked the Apple River fort, near Galena, defended by twenty-five men. It was a mere palisade of logs, erected to afford rude protection to the miners. But knowing that no quarter would be given if they surrendered, the small band of defenders fought with fury and desperation for fifteen long hours, and shot to the death so many of the attacking party that the Indians were forced to retreat.

Skirmishing and fighting were continued throughout the summer of 1832, until at last the troops under Generals Atkinson and Henry joined forces, struck the main trail of Black Hawk's warriors and marched hastily toward the Mississippi. Not far from its banks they came up with the main body of Indians, who, seeing that a battle was inevitable, charged the troops, who received them with their bayonets. The enemy fought with desperate valor, but the volunteers returned the charge, cutting many of the Indians to pieces and driving the remainder into the river. In the engagement, the Indians lost 300, besides fifty prisoners; the whites, seventeen killed and twelve wounded.

Black Hawk and his companions were confined at Fortress Monroe, but on June 4, 1833, by order of the President, they were freed and, under conduct of Major Garland, returned to Rock Island. Amid impressive ceremonies, they were then formally given their liberty. In all his visits to the whites Black Hawk was thereafter received with marked attention. He was usually present at the reunions of the old settlers and at other meetings, and was always treated as a brave and intelligent man. 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, terminating in his death, on the 3d of October, 1838. At his decease Black Hawk was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the Presi-

dent while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, upon an eminence overlooking the Des Moines River in Davis County, Iowa, the body being placed in a sitting posture upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side the cane given him by Henry Clay was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. His remains were afterward stolen, but they were recovered by the Governor of Iowa and placed in the museum of the Historical Society at Burlington, where they were finally destroyed by fire.

In June, 1832, a battalion of men was raised in this and Warren Counties, under the call of the Governor dated the previous 20th of May. The command consisted of mounted rangers, and the organization was effected at Macomb, the Warren County men coming here for that purpose. Samuel Bogart, of McDonough County, was chosen Major, and Peter Butler, of Warren, First Lieutenant. They marched to the town of Oquawka, and were there stationed for the purpose of guarding the "frontier." They were out eighty-six days, but performed no special service. They drew their rations with laudable regularity, ate heartily, played euchre, and visited the friendly Indian camps on the opposite side of the river. At the expiration of their term, they returned to Macomb and received their discharge; but for years afterward they could be found in groups, swapping stories about the jokes they played on each other—laughing as heartily when the fun was against them as when with them—and generally discussing the good old times of the Black Hawk War.

The following were among those from McDonough County who served in the Black Hawk campaign, ready for whatever might come: Samuel Bogart, Major; John Wilson, Second Lieutenant; Abraham Dover and Asa Cook, Sergeants; Lewis F. Temple, Corporal; Moses Booth, J. M. Campbell, David Clarke, Jacob Coffman, Isaac Cranshaw, Thomas Carter, Andrew Calhoun, Uriah Cook, Daniel Campbell, Berry Jones, John Jones, Iraby Joh, Larkin Osborn, John McFadden, Jeff Pennington, John L. Russell, William Sackett, William Southward, George Tetherow, James Tetherow, Orasmus Farrington, Nicholas Campbell, John Hardisty, Peter Hays, Nathaniel Hays, J. J. C. Head, Shadrach Goens, John Jackson, Lace Jones, Z. Kirkland, John Lathrop, Isaac Morris,

Solomon Osborne, S. P. Lewis, —— Langley, P. H. Smith, —— Shannon, David Tetherow, William Tetherow, F. C. Tomberlin and Robert L. Dark. The men received eighty-six cents per day and horses, besides rations and forage, and subsequently each man also received a bounty of eighty acres of land. So far as can be ascertained, all of the above list are dead.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.—The institution of slavery was always a source of trouble between the free and slave-holding States. The latter were always fearful that the former would encroach upon their rights, and even in the State of Illinois, during the Coles administration in 1822-24, the issue was fought to a conclusion with great zeal and many heated discussions. Governor Coles represented the Free State element, and the cause was chiefly won by him and his adherents.

Compromise measures were adopted, from time to time, to settle the vexed question, but all proved futile. Threats of secession were often made by the slave-holding States, but when conciliatory measures were passed, no attempt was made to carry out such threats. Finally came the repeal of the Missouri Compromise coupled with the adoption of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, opening certain territory to slavery, which, under the compromise of 1820, was to be forever free. At that time the Whig party was gradually passing away, and the great body of that organization, together with certain Democrats who were opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska Act, united (in May, 1856) to form the Republican party, which had for its specific work the prevention of the further spread of slavery in the United States. The result of the battle, fought along these lines, was to elect a Republican Governor and other State officers in 1856, and Abraham Lincoln, President, in November, 1860.

The Southern States at once prepared to carry out their threat of secession. Measures to that end were adopted by the State of South Carolina, in a convention held on the 20th of December, 1860, declaring "that the Union now existing between South Carolina and the other States of North America is dissolved, and that South Carolina has resumed her position among the nations of the earth, as a free, sovereign and independent State, with full power to levy war and conclude peace, contract alliances, es-

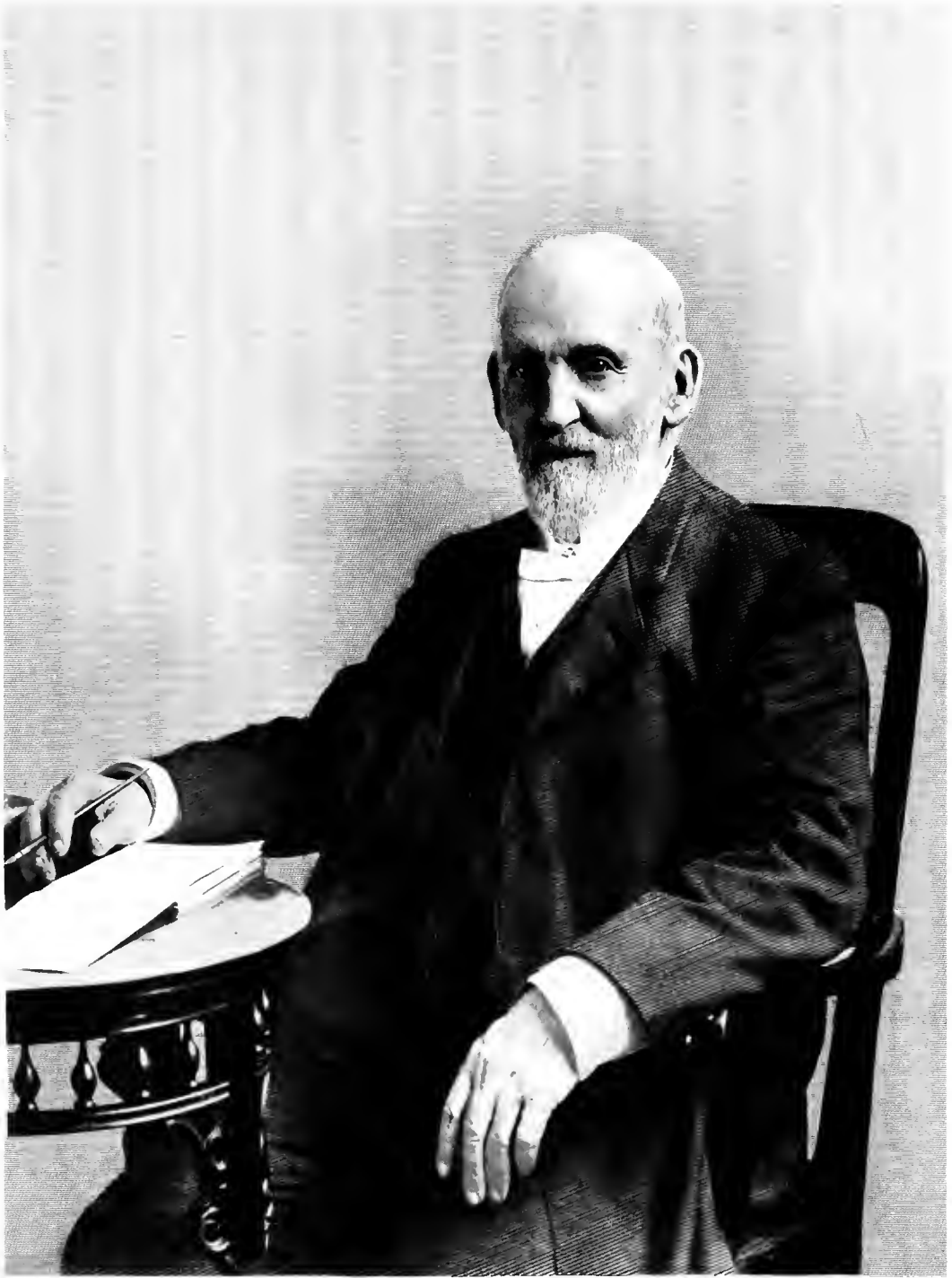
tablish commerce, and do such other acts and things which independent States may of right do." On the 24th of December Governor Pickens issued his proclamation endorsing the same in due form, and two days later Major Anderson evacuated Fort Moultrie and occupied Fort Sumter, for the reason that the walls of the former were only fourteen feet high and so situated that the guns of the enemy commanded the situation. His appeals for reinforcements were unheeded by President Buchanan, and entirely ignored by Secretary of War Floyd.

Measures of grave import were now culminating with rapid strides. On the 28th of December, 1860, South Carolina occupied Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, and hoisted the palmetto flag on the ramparts. On the following day Floyd resigned his seat in Buchanan's cabinet, charging that the President, in refusing to remove Major Anderson from Charleston Harbor, designed to plunge the country into Civil War, and adding, "I cannot consent to be the agent of such a calamity." On the same day the South Carolina commissioners presented their official credentials at Washington, which, on the next day (December 30) were declined.

In rapid succession other States followed the lead of South Carolina. On the 2d of January, 1861, Georgia declared for secession, and took possession of the United States arsenal at Augusta and of Forts Pulaski and Jackson. On the 4th of the month, the Alabama and Mississippi delegations in Congress telegraphed the conventions of their respective States to secede, telling them that there was no prospect of a satisfactory adjustment. On the 7th of January, the conventions of Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee met in secession conclave. Florida adopted an ordinance of secession January 10th, Alabama on the 11th, Louisiana on the 25th and Georgia on the 19th. On the 9th of February, 1861, a provisional constitution was adopted by the Confederate States of America, at Montgomery, Ala., modeled on the basis of the constitution of the United States, with modifications designed to protect slavery. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was chosen President, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice-President.

Abraham Lincoln was duly inaugurated President of the United States, March 4, 1861, the ceremonies, which were witnessed by a vast





*James Cole*



concourse of people, taking place on the east side of the capitol. Before taking the oath Mr. Lincoln read his inaugural address, which was enthusiastically received by the Unionists and the world at large. On Friday, April 12, 1861, the surrender of Fort Sumter, with its garrison of sixty effective men, was demanded and refused by the gallant Major Robert Anderson. Fire was at once opened on the helpless defenders by the Confederate forces, numbering several thousands, and two days later the formal surrender of the little band of Union forces was the inevitable result of their inadequate means of defence. The Civil War, with all its horrors, had now commenced beyond recall.

On Monday, April 15th, President Lincoln issued the following proclamation:

"WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have been for some time past, and are now opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the Marshals:

"Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and laws, have thought to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union, to the number of seventy-five thousand men, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

"The details for this subject will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity and the existence of our National Union and the perpetuity of constitutional government, and to redress wrongs already long endured. I deem it proper to say that the first services assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union; and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistent with the object aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceable citizens in any part of the country; and I hereby command the persons com-

posing the combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within twenty days from this date.

"Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress; the Senators and Representatives are hereby summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the 4th day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, on the fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

"By the President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State."

When the firing upon Fort Sumter became known to the citizens of McDonough, the partisan feelings which had heretofore existed were swept away, and, in the language of the immortal Stephen A. Douglas, already quoted, "but two parties could exist—patriots and traitors." When the President issued his call for 75,000 men, McDonough County responded without delay, and when, a few days thereafter, he sent out his call for 300,000 more, others were ready to go the front. Democrats and Republicans alike participated in the meetings held in various parts of the county, at which resolutions were adopted setting forth in strongest terms undying devotion to the Union. At Macomb, April 17, 1861, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held, and a committee was appointed, consisting of Nelson Abbott, Charles Chandler, A. K. Lowry, W. E. Withrow, John Knappenberger and Carter Van Vleck, to prepare resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting. This committee, composed of three Democrats and three Republicans, presented the following, which were enthusiastically adopted:

"WHEREAS, War against the Government of the United States has been commenced by the authorities of the so-called Confederate States, by assailing and reducing Fort Sumter, a fort-

ress garrisoned and defended by United States soldiers, and under the sacred protection of the United States flag; and

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

"Resolved, By one citizens of McDonough County, without distinction of party, in mass meeting assembled, that it is the duty of all loyal and patriotic citizens, at whatever cost of blood and treasure, to support and sustain the constituted authorities of the United States in their lawful efforts to preserve the Union, maintain the integrity of the Constitution and the supremacy of all the laws, protect the Federal capital and sustain the honor of the national flag;

"Resolved, That while we would be glad to see such legislation adopted by the Federal and State Governments as would, if possible, bring about an honorable reconciliation between the citizens of the several States, yet we deem it the duty of our Legislature about to assemble to pass such laws as will render the General Government speedy and efficient aid in all its lawful endeavors to carry out the objects indicated in the foregoing resolution.

"Resolved, That the Stars and Stripes are the emblems of the country's liberties and honor, and, wheresoever floating, it is the duty of every American citizen to yield to that flag unconditional allegiance and undying devotion."

At a public meeting held in Colchester, on the 19th of April, it was noted that, although its citizens were largely foreign-born, they were earnestly loyal to the flag and adopted the following:

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

"Resolved, That, in view of our present crisis, we pledge our support to the Administration for the purpose of sustaining the Government, the Constitution and the Union. In doing so, we show that we are not degenerate sons of '76."

At Foster's Point, on the evening of the 27th of April, the citizens of that place and vicinity assembled and adopted the following:

"WHEREAS, The Government of the United States has been assailed; the flag of our country fired upon and dishonored; our country threatened with destruction; therefore

"Resolved, That, without respect to party, we declare our undying devotion to the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws;

"Resolved, That we know no government but our Government, no country but our country, and no flag but the Stars and Stripes of our honored sires."

Similar meetings were held in every school house and in many of the churches, to give expression to the universal sentiment of loyalty of the people throughout the county. The Flag, the Constitution and the Laws were the watchwords of old and young, and well did they uphold their patriotic devotion by their deeds of endurance, heroism and bravery on many a weary march and bloody battle-field.

Recruiting offices were at once opened in every township, village and city, and the drum and fife were abroad in the land. On the 20th of April, 1861, 108 men formed a company, which was recruited by V. Y. Ralston, editor of the "Macomb Journal," and the work of recruiting in McDonough County never stopped until the final surrender of Lee.

The following names of troops enlisted in this county are taken from the Adjutant General's report to the State Legislature:

#### SECOND ARTILLERY.

##### Battery H.

Sergeant—Jonas Eckdall.

Privates—	Jellison, John,
Clark, Peter, Sr.,	McCartney, John,
Clark, Peter, Jr.,	Megan, Martin,
Rutishamer, Jacob,	Stewart, Charles,
Smith, James,	Whitten, James,
Waldrick, Patrick,	Walter, Isadore,
Corporal, Newton,	

This battery was organized at Camp Butler, near Springfield, Ill., in December, 1861, by Captain Andrew Stenbeck. It was mustered into the service on December 31st, and on the 1st of February moved to Cairo. Stationed first at Fort Holt, it subsequently took part in the siege of Fort Pillow, and was ordered successively to Columbus, Ky., and Henderson, Smithfield and Clarksville, Tenn. On the 1st of January, 1864, the command was mounted

as cavalry, and participated in skirmishes at Canton and Rock Castle Ford, Ky., after which, until July 15, 1865, it went into garrison at Clarksville. It was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., on the 29th of July, 1865. Fourteen members of the battery were from McDonough County.

## Battery K.

Harris, Columbus. Fishbourne, Thomas.

Battery K was organized and mustered in at Springfield, December 31, 1863, and mustered out July 14, 1865.

## SECOND CAVALRY.

## Company H.

Captains—James D. Walker, Josephus B. Venard.  
Lieutenant—George W. Naylor.  
Quartermaster-Sergeant—Charles H. Rogers.  
Sergeant—William Venable.  
Corporals—Gabriel Jones, Oliver Williams,  
Thomas Hays, John Shipman, John Venard.  
Buglers—William H. Hudson, Frank R. Kyle.  
Saddler—James Ellis.

Privates—  
Austin, James, Ricketts, Green.  
Brown, William, Shannon, John.  
Halliday, Thomas L., Walker, Samuel P.,  
Davis, George, Warren, Edward F.,  
Hanson, Nels., Curtis, Edward E.,  
Ingram, Riley, Cockerham, Daniel,  
Johnston, Henry, Dunham, George,  
Kinkade, Mack, Butcher, Preston,  
Freeland, Charles, Cockerham, William,  
Huff, James E., Lee, George W.,  
Jewett, A. V., Michaels, William F.,  
Keithley, Andrew, Pace, Andrew J.,  
Beck, James E., Rouse, Levi H.,  
Bently, George R., Markham, Archey,  
Tift, Semer B., Wagle, William A.,  
Bartleson, Charles, Webb, Silas H.,  
Chase, James P., Dickens, Joshua,  
Calvin, Henry C., Scott, Thomas,  
Hamilton, Thomas, McMahon, Thad. C.,  
Hogan, Augustus, Metts, John H.,  
Jacobs, Mark F., Martin, Charlie E.,  
Kohule, John, Markham, Henry L.,  
Limberge, Henry, Oertel, Jacob,  
Edward, Edmonds, Ricketts, Rival,  
Jackson, Edwin, Sieberling, Henry M.,  
Kinkade, John H., Tyson, Charles F.,  
Yaple, Oscar, Welkin, Ohio,  
Beck, Jesse, Wright, Thomas,  
Butcher, Bowman R., Clugston, Warren,  
Tift, Silas J., Dark, Samuel A.,  
Venard, George G., Butcher, John M.,  
Wright, Hiram B., Ballou, Charles,  
Chapman, Amos, Knowles, Robertson B.,  
Lightfoot, Armsted, Markham, Aaron,  
Morgan, James G., Morgan, Isaac L.,  
Munson, William F., Ricketts, Pleasant G.,  
McClure, James, Sullivan, John,  
Markham, Daniel, Markham, Daniel,  
Norwood, Douglas, Schultz, John H.

This company was organized at Macomb, Ill., by Dr. J. D. Walker, and accepted by the Governor July 24, 1861. Going into quarters at Camp Butler, near Springfield, it was mustered into the service August 12th, and remained in camp until the 12th of November, 1861, when it was ordered to Paducah, Ky.,

where it was partly armed and equipped. From this point the company made several important reconnoissances into the interior of the State. On March 11, 1862, it was ordered to Columbus, Ky., being a portion of the force which first entered the rebel stronghold, and there remained until March 23d. On the 31st of that month the Second Cavalry was a portion of the force which captured Union City, returning to Hickman and remaining there until July 9, 1862. The company moved with its regiment to Union City, Crockett Station and Trenton, Tenn., and on July 27th scouted toward Brownsville, being for seventeen days continuously engaged in skirmishing with guerrillas. It reached Bolivar on the 29th of August, and went immediately into the action which proved fatal to Lieutenant-Colonel Hogg. On November 5, 1862, it was ordered to Lagrange, Tenn., and while making reconnoissance in the vicinity of Lamar, brought on an engagement, drove the enemy from the field and captured eighty prisoners. On November 28th the regiment advanced and passed through Holly Springs and Abbeville, returning to the former point December 2d, when it went into camp. They were attacked by the Confederate General Van Dorn on the 20th of that month, and, after two hours of hard fighting, were overwhelmed by numbers and driven from their position, losing 160 men, killed, wounded and missing. The command was ordered successively to Memphis and Young's Point, within the following two months, and on March 14th to Milliken's Bend, where it remained until the commencement of the movement of Vicksburg, when it took the advance.

The steps of the advance toward Vicksburg from Milliken's Bend were as follows: Richmond, La., March 31st; Smith's plantation, April 14th; thence crossed the bayous in flat-boats to Louisiana, April 28th; crossed the Mississippi River at Bruinsburg, May 1st, and arrived at Big Sandy on the 5th; May 16th arrived at the Black River, and the next day made the first reconnoissance in the rear of Vicksburg. The regiment scouted in the Yazoo Valley until June 9, 1863, and was then ordered to the Big Black bridge, on the Vicksburg and Jackson road, remaining there until July 5th, when it advanced on the latter place, skirmishing with the enemy for four days. After other minor movements it arrived at

Vicksburg July 28, 1863, and on August 5th was ordered down the Mississippi River to Natchez. In the vicinity of Morganza, La., it was engaged in continuous skirmishing for fifteen days, and on the 29th of September the Confederates brought on a general engagement which resulted in the retirement of the Union forces.

The Second Cavalry reported to General Lee at New Orleans, October 9, 1863, and, after being successively ordered to Brashear City, Franklin, New Iberia and Vermilion, advanced along the Bayou Teche road and brought on an engagement with the enemy which resulted in slight losses. The regiment returned to Vermilion on November 1st, and on the 11th engaged the Confederates at Crow Bayou crossing, one of the men being killed and three wounded. On January 5, 1864, it was ordered to New Orleans to recuperate.

Company H, of the Second Cavalry, was composed almost entirely of McDonough County men, 91 being from this county. It was mustered out of the service on the 22d of November, 1865. Four of the force had been killed, four had died and four had been wounded. Many of the men who served in the company are still living, and in this and other counties, as members of the Grand Army of the Republic, hold regular annual meetings. The late Hon. Benjamin F. Marsh, who for many years represented this district in Congress, was Colonel of the regiment and proved a splendid soldier.

#### SEVENTH CAVALRY.

##### Company K.

Adams, Matthew.	Nelson, Enoch.
Jamieson, Lewis M.	Smith, Lewis M.
Gustasson, Alexander.	

##### Company L.

Captains—George M. Scott, Squire A. Epperson, Daniel M. Wilt.  
First-Lieutenants—James Price, Warren W. Porter.

Second-Lieutenants—Squire A. Epperson, Elijah F. Martin, Daniel M. Wilt, Lewis Pickel.  
Quartermaster-Sergeant—Alexander W. Scott.  
Sergeants—Israel Markham, John R. Sperling, James W. Lancy, Eliab Martin.

Corporals—Lester Husted, John T. Lancy, Alexander Lockard, Henry B. Parvin, George Stansberry.

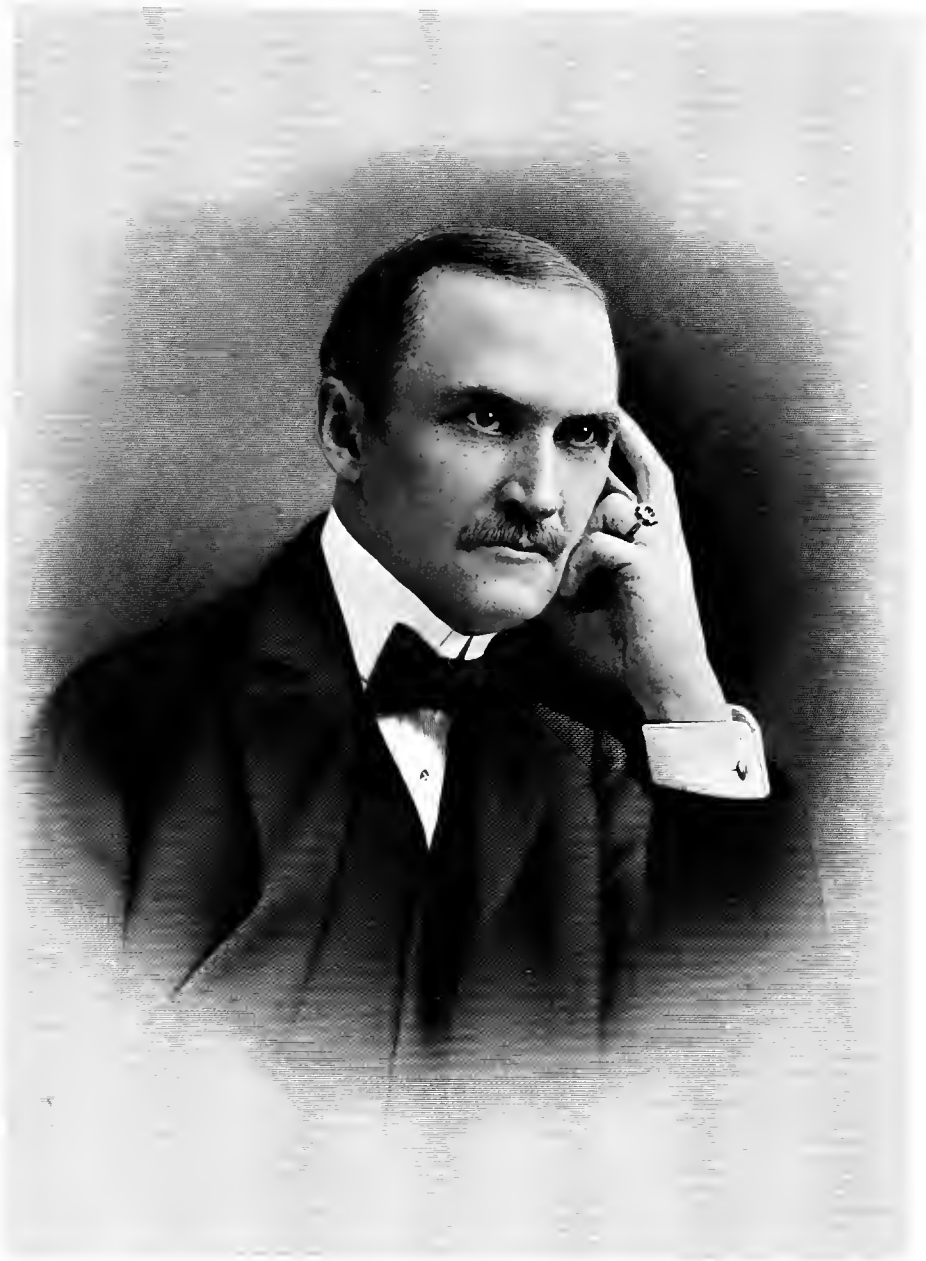
Privates—  
Dewey, George L.,  
Hammer, John,  
Hopwood, Josephus,  
Lair, Daniel,  
Meyers, Christian,

Francis, Henry H.,  
Harris, Alexander,  
Lambert, David,  
Long, Henry,  
Myers, Frederick,  
Schall, Samuel S.,

Price, James,  
Wilt, Daniel M.,  
Wilson, James,  
Atkinson, Charles,  
Allison, Samuel,  
Burnett, Daniel D.,  
Campbell, John A.,  
Husted, Marion,  
Elliott, Jasper S.,  
Johnson, Nathaniel L.,  
Matthewson, Josiah C.,  
McDermott, Patrick,  
Marham, Hiram,  
McGinnis, John,  
McClure, Winslow,  
Pyle, Benjamin F.,  
Scott, Seymour R.,  
Wissler, Jonas,  
Woolley, Lewis B.,

Wilson, James M.,  
Adcock, Joseph,  
Adcock, George L.,  
Brown, William B.,  
Boughner, Christian,  
Epperson, John L.,  
Eveland, Charles E.,  
Henry, Lorenzo D.,  
Jones, Thomas G.,  
Mitchell, Levi,  
Markham, Frank,  
Markham, Harrison,  
Myers, James J.,  
Park, William B.,  
Schall, John L.,  
Thompson, Henry,  
Willis, William H.,  
White, William J.

This regiment was organized during the summer of 1861, with William Pitt Kellogg as Colonel; Edward Prince, Lieutenant-Colonel; Cyrus Hall, Major, and Sidney Stockdale, Adjutant. Captain George M. Scott organized Company L, at Bushnell, in August, 1861, and it was mustered into the service September 3d. The regiment remained at Camp Butler until December, when it was removed to Cairo and thence to Bird's Point, Mo. It continued at the latter point until March 5, 1862, and was engaged in the capture of New Madrid, Island No. 10 and Corinth. The command guarded the Memphis & Charleston Railroad in Alabama until September 9, 1862, and afterward participated in the following engagements: Iuka, in September; Burnsville, September 19th; Corinth, October 3d and 4th; Hudson Lane, in November; Oxford, December 1st; Yancona Creek, December 3d; Water Valley, December 4th; Coffeetown, December 5th; Covington, Tenn., March 8, 1863; Union Church, in April of that year; Plain Store, La., May 25th; Clinton, July 3d; Quinn's Mills, Miss., August 1st; Salem, September 9th; Collierville, Tenn., September 11th; Byhalia, Miss., September 12th; Wyallsford, September 13th; Moscow, October 12th; Espanola, Tenn., December 24th; Summerville, December 26th; West Point, Miss., February 20, 1864; Okalona, February 23d; Pontiac, February 24th; Guntown, June 10th; Memphis, Tenn., July 21st; Shoal Creek, Lawrenceburg, November 21st; Campbellsville, November 24th; Franklin, in November; Nashville, December 17th; Rutherford Creek, December 19th; Anthony Hill, December 25th. The above gives an idea of how continuously the regiment was on the fighting line. It also sustained with soldierly fortitude the weary marches of the celebrated Grierson raid, and



*H. A. Compton*





participated in the siege and capture of Port Hudson, La., in June and July, 1863.

On February 9, 1864, a portion of Company L re-enlisted under Captain Daniel Wilt and Lieutenants James Rice and Lewis Pickel. From McDonough county came 59 members of the company, which was finally mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., on the 4th of November, 1865, having achieved a record which reflected lasting credit upon the county.

## EIGHTH CAVALRY.

## Company G.

Danley, William L.,	Delaney, Dennis,
Edmonston, James C.,	Luton, Samuel,
Luther, James,	Lear, John W.,
O'Brien, James,	Woolary, George.

## ELEVENTH CAVALRY.

## Company I.

Captains—Harvey T. Gregg, William R. Hayes.  
 First-Lieutenant—Joseph Edell.  
 Second-Lieutenants—John H. Hays, Henry C. Fuller.  
 Sergeants—John H. Hays, Martin V. Owen.  
 Corporals—Theophilus Spielman, Robert S. Brooking, Adam S. Zimmerman.

Privates—	Camp, Edward S.,
Butterfield, C. W.,	Cox, R. S.,
Calkins, George W.,	Duncan, Elijah,
Davidson, Henry C.,	Friend, Thomas J.,
Edell, Joseph,	Gates, George C.,
Freeland, Fleming F.,	Gove, Charles,
Graves, William C.,	Holler, Joseph,
Hays, Levi S.,	Keithley, Francis M.,
Hume, Robert W.,	Lowe, Austin,
Kirkpatrick, William B.,	Metcalf, William E.,
McKinney, Ephraim,	McQueen, Arlow,
Mayhugh, McCullum,	Pennington, Allen,
Pennington, Thomas,	Spirva, F. M.,
Schenck, Phillip,	Wetson, Benjamin F.,
Webster, Francis B.,	Baughman, James K. P.,
Bushnell, Homer,	Butler, Ozias,
Bailey, William S.,	Courson, Andrew,
Butler, Harry R.,	Coe, Edward D.,
Cunningham, William,	Durham, William A.,
Davis, Reuben A.,	Edell, Louis,
Duncan, Elias,	Farris, William C.,
Foster, William H.,	Grigsby, Redmond,
Grove, Benjamin F.,	Hainline, Nathan G.,
Hays, George W.,	Jackson, John,
Jackson, Henry D.,	Lillard, Augustus,
Luthey, Francis A.,	Moore, William W.,
Mitchell, Marcellus,	McQueen, Norman,
Millington, German,	Pennington, S. M.,
Pennington, F. M.,	Pennington, John L.,
Pennington, William R.,	Titus, John M.,
Snyder, Henry,	Willard, Reiley,
Wyman, J. Alex.,	York, Francis.
Williams, Reuben,	

## Company G.

Pixley, Enoch.

## Company K.

Botkins, Ira B.,	Harvemil, Mont. H.,
Hefley, William,	Johnson, Edwin W.,
Johnson, Sylvanus B.,	Little, Henry C.,
Morse, William H.,	Ratkin, Silas E.,
Schultz, David A.,	Sweagle, Robert,
Sweegle, John,	Vandall, Charles W.

## Company L.

Gleason, William H., Martin, George.

## Company M.

Captain—John A. Gray.

## TWELFTH CAVALRY.

## Company D.

Sergeant—Danford Taylor.

Privates—	Blazer, David,
Arter, William,	Loftis, Benjamin,
Doran, William,	Byrle, Charles R.,
Whitsel, Henry,	Miller, Frank.
Murphy, C. R.,	

## Company L.

Alden, John H.,	Foster, James,
Fouts, John C.,	Giles, Daniel F.,
Hinesman, John C.,	Hughson, Jacob D.,
Lipsey, James B.,	Martin, Norton D.,
Morgan, George W.,	Montrose, Charles,
Nicolas, George W.,	Robb, Francis C.,
Sapp, Calvin A.,	Schultz, Josiah M.,
Tanner, William,	Tainter, David N.,
Thompson, John S.,	Wentzel, Abram.

## Company M.

Brassfield, James,	David, John F.,
Mitchell, Theodore,	Toland, James B.

## SIXTEENTH CAVALRY.

## Company L.

Commissary-Sergeant—James C. Canfield.  
 Corporal—Joseph Markham.

Privates—	Beard, James,
Abel, Thomas,	Beardsley, Bartemus,
Fultz, Frederick,	Cochran, Mahlon B.,
Bellew, Henry H.,	Howard, Joseph T.

## TWELFTH INFANTRY.

## Company A.

Cochran, Alexander,	Godfrey, Samuel,
Jones, George W.,	Stark, William,
	Naylor, William B.

## SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Samuel Wilson, James A. Chapman.  
 Quartermaster—Thomas J. Coulter.  
 Hospital Steward—Patrick H. Delaney.  
 Musician—Enoch Welker.

## Company A.

Captains—Virgil Y. Ralston, Eben White, Benjamin F. Pinkley, Ambrose Updegraff.  
 First-Lieutenants—Benjamin F. Pinkley, Henry W. Gash, John V. Mason.  
 Second-Lieutenant—Hiram B. Bartholomew.  
 First-Sergeant—Henry W. Gash.  
 Sergeants—Clark, C. Morse, John E. Lane, Charles L. Sanders.  
 Corporals—Joseph M. Gaston, William H. Bonham, John C. Bell, James L. Hainline, Marsh B. Burr, John V. Mason, William Morrison, William F. Bayne.  
 Musicians—Enoch Welker, Samuel P. Danley.

Privates—	Allison, Joshua,
Adams, Edward A.,	Ball, James F.,
Brandon, Calvin K.,	Chapman, Thomas B.,

Brooks, Harrison,  
 Clarke, Benjamin F.,  
 Delaney, Patrick H.,  
 Fishbourne, Thomas M.,  
 Franklin, William J.,  
 Graham, John M.,  
 Gash, George B.,  
 Hainline, George L.,  
 Hampton, Van C.,  
 Hart, Henry,  
 Head, William H.,  
 Henderson, Edward F.,  
 Hook, Charles,  
 Kelley, Edwin D.,  
 King, William F.,  
 Logan, William,  
 Lane, Cyrus,  
 Morrison, Robert,  
 McCartney, John M.,  
 McCurdy, Martin,  
 Price, Miles,  
 Rutherford, Robert A.,  
 Shannon, Aaron,  
 Speake, Richard H.,  
 Spencer, Benjamin F.,  
 Stainbrook, James H.,  
 Simmons, Fletcher C.,  
 Taylor, Thomas B.,  
 Thomas, Lloyd, Jr.,  
 Thompson, Ellis,  
 Walters, Charles,  
 Wood, Wesley W.,  
 White, Eben,  
 Campbell, John T.,  
 Ellis, Alvin C.,  
 Hastings, George F.,  
 Hainline, Nathan T.,  
 Kendrick, James W.,  
 McDonough, John W.,  
 Ragon, William M.,  
 Lane, William,

## Company B.

Captain—David P. Wells.

First-Lieutenants—William L. Broadus, George W. Ray.

Second-Lieutenants—Abram Rowe, James A. Chapman, Benjamin Lowe, E. K. Westfield, George W. McAllister, Gilbert W. Parvin.

First-Sergeant—Elnathan K. Westfall.

Sergeants—Henry Bailey, William S. Hendricks, William H. Campbell.

Corporals—Henry W. McAllister, Alexander D. Hail, James M. Eyre, James A. Chapman, William H. Walker, William Powers.

Wagoner—Samuel Manholland.

Privates—

Allerd, Jeremiah,  
 Buchanan, Robert A.,  
 Dillon, James L.,  
 Gill, John,  
 Hammer, William B.,  
 Jones, Perry C.,  
 Keener, Henry H.,  
 Layton, Henry C.,  
 McGraw, Thomas F.,  
 Pile, William S.,  
 Parvin, Gilbert T.,  
 Ritchley, Simon,  
 Slater, Isaac C.,  
 Starr, Oscar P.,  
 Strickler, Robert P.,  
 Truitt, Lafayette,  
 Walker, William P.,  
 Wovely, John,  
 Yocum, Sylvester,  
 Dillon, Andrew J.,  
 Myrick, Myron N.,  
 Jones, I. N.,

## Company C.

Captains—Abram Rowe, George W. Patrick.

First-Lieutenants—Edwin Moore, James Donaldson, Pelatiah Wilson.

Second-Lieutenant—Edwin Moore.

Doran, William M.,  
 Ervin, James,  
 Forrest, James M.,  
 Gordon, Harrison,  
 Grooms, Nathaniel C.,  
 Hainline, Baxter,  
 Hainline, William H.,  
 Hampton, Harrison H.,  
 Hayden, John,  
 Hendrickson, James F.,  
 Hicks, William,  
 Hurley, Edward,  
 Kendrick, Nathaniel H.,  
 Lea, Archibald T.,  
 Loucks, Wellington,  
 Mattison, D. W.,  
 Montague, Charles,  
 Merrick, Charles W.,  
 Overstreet, William H.,  
 Prentice, William H.,  
 Sacket, Charles,  
 Slocum, George,  
 Spear, James T.,  
 Sperry, Orren,  
 Strenge, George,  
 Shrader, John B.,  
 Taylor, Albert,  
 Thomas, Abel,  
 Updegraff, Ambrose,  
 Wheeler, George,  
 William, Benjamin F.,  
 Crowl, John H.,  
 Clark, Richard J.,  
 Fox Hugh,  
 Hamilton, George A.,  
 Kelley, William,  
 Keho, Miles,  
 Phillips, Charles A.,  
 Smith, Charles W.,  
 Thomas, Winfield S.

First Sergeant—Ebenezer Rhodes.  
 Sergeants—Sylvester C. Gilbert, Andrew J. Duncan, James Donaldson, Pelatiah Wilson.  
 Corporals—James M. Johnson, Edward Wilson, Don. C. Salisbury, John P. Humbert, Richard Betson, Richard Hobert, William Wilson.  
 Fifer—William S. Johnson.  
 Wagoner—Isaac Allshire.

Privates—  
 Barnett, Edward,  
 Fritz, Charles S.,  
 Johnson, Alexander M.,  
 Leary, Patrick J.,  
 Newland, Frederick,  
 Thorp, James,  
 Taylor, Richard,  
 Tuttle, Charles G.,  
 Watts, Hiram,  
 Barrett, Samuel D.,  
 Bagbie, Thomas,  
 Lane, William B.,  
 Scott, John,  
 Slater, Thomas.

## Company D.

Carter, Smith W., Webster, Eleazur.

## Company G.

Cannon, William,  
 Lester, Cyrus,  
 Burson, Jesse A.,  
 Pontious, David,  
 Fox Hugh,  
 Hamilton, George A.,  
 Kelley, William,  
 Keho, Miles,  
 Phillips, Charles A.,  
 Smith, Charles W.,  
 Thomas, Winfield S.

## Company I.

Freeland, Snyder, Runkle, Joseph.

## Company K.

Corey, Silas G.,  
 Johnson, Thomas J.,  
 Tipton, James,  
 VanSlake, Daniel,  
 Cooper, John M.,  
 Rigney, John H.,  
 Conley, John,  
 Maxwell, John C.,  
 Veal, John S.

The Sixteenth Illinois Infantry was organized at Quincy under the Ten-Regiment call on the 24th of May, 1861, and mustered into the service of the United States on the 12th of the following June. The first officers were Colonel Robert F. Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Wilson, Major Samuel M. Hayes, Adjutant Charles D. Kerr, Quartermaster Thomas J. Colter and Surgeon Louis Watson. The regiment was at once moved to Grand River, Mo., and employed as a guard along the line of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad. On July 10th one detachment, under Colonel Smith, sustained an attack of 1,600 mounted Confederates at Monroe Station, and held their position until reinforcements arrived. Upon the retirement of the enemy, July 16th, there was another skirmish at Caldwell's Station, in which the loss to the regiment was two men killed and two wounded. On the 20th of August the command united with the troops under General Stephen A. Hurlbut, in pursuit of a column under General Green to Honeywell, Mo., arriving there on September 1st. The regiment

remained at that point until the 10th, when it was ordered to St. Joseph, and thence to Platt City, where, with the Third Iowa, it had a brisk skirmish with the enemy. Returning to St. Joe, the men went into camp and drilled until January 27, 1862. At New Madrid, March 3d, it was assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Army of the Mississippi. About a week afterward, with the Tenth Illinois, the troops were engaged in throwing up a line of earthworks for the mounting of four pieces of heavy ordnance, and in the conflict of March 13th supported the battery of siege guns.

On April 7, 1862, the brigade, composed of the Tenth and Sixteenth Illinois Regiments, was taken across the Mississippi River and followed the retreating enemy from New Madrid to Tiptonville, Tenn., where it captured five thousand prisoners and a large quantity of artillery, small arms and ammunition. Returning to New Madrid on the 9th, the 17th of the month saw the regiment embarked at Osceola, Ark., to take part in the operations against Corinth. After the evacuation of that place it pursued the enemy as far as Booneville, and June 12th encamped at Big Springs. On the 20th a movement was made to Tusculum, Ala., and on the 29th the Tennessee was crossed at Florence en route to Nashville. There the regiment arrived, after seventeen days of continuous marching and guerrilla fighting, losing one man killed and five wounded. It was now placed in garrison at Edgefield, Tenn., to guard the railroad bridge, which was a point of great importance, as its safekeeping depended open communication for the army supplies. The noted Confederate General Morgan attacked the position on the 5th of November, but was repulsed with heavy loss.

The Sixteenth Illinois, now under the command of Colonel James B. Cahill, participated in all the movements and engagements that preceded the siege and fall of Atlanta, honorably acquitting itself at Bnzard's Roost, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Rome, Kenesaw Mountain and Peach Tree Creek. At the Jonesboro engagement of September 7, 1864, the regiment was on the fighting line and did its full share in repulsing the enemy. It marched with Sherman to the sea, and at the capture of Savannah was one of the first two regiments

to enter the city. On the march northward it participated in the battle of Bentonville, where the loss to the Sixteenth was heavier than at any other engagement during the war. The triumphant march was then through North Carolina and on to Washington, where the veterans took part in the ever-to-be-remembered review before the President and Generals of the Army.

The regiment was mustered out of the service at Louisville, Ky., on the 8th of July, 1865, and two days afterward arrived at Camp Butler, Ill., where the men were paid off and honorably discharged. The Sixteenth was composed principally of men from McDonough, Hancock, Schuyler, Brown, Adams, Henderson and Pike Counties. Many of the boys of 1861-65 are still living in Macomb and vicinity, and, when opportunity offers, fight their battles over again at their annual campfires and other gatherings.

## SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

## Company C.

Privates—	Hendryx, William.
Douglas, Royal.	Sanford, Sylvester.
Murry, William.	Demits, Ernest.
Still, K. D.,	

## EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

## Company F.

Corporal—George P. Norton.	
Musician—Edward P. Vail.	
Privates—	
McClure, James P.,	Waggle, Jasper S.

## Company I.

Corporals—William L. Brooks, James N. Tedron.	
Privates—	Ellis, Isaac W.,
Daniels, Daniel L.,	Hubbard, William,
Ervin, James D.,	Johnson, George M.,
Hall, Edward,	Snyder, Alvin A.,
Messick, David H.,	Woods, William H.
Tedron, M.,	

## TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Louis H. Waters.	
Quartermasters—Hugh Ervin, Arthur G. Burr,	
Richard Lawrence.	
Surgeon—John Kemper.	
Sergeant-Major—Charles E. Waters.	
Hospital Stewards—Robert R. C. Danley, Albert G. Sullivan.	
Company D.	

Captain—Gladden L. Farwell.	
First-Lieutenant—John B. Pearson.	
Second-Lieutenants—Charles Conover, Daniel K. Miller, Andrew W. McGoughy, Henry H. Henderson.	
Sergeant—Robert Pearson.	
Corporals—Ezra V. Sayer, Joseph Gill, Joseph T. Walker, Solomon Foster, Elijah Patrick.	
Musician—Robert R. C. Danley.	

Privates—  
 Anderson, John E.,  
 Blackford, Isaac,  
 Bloss, William,  
 Brant, Abraham,  
 Courtright, Van H.,  
 Dawson, Richard,  
 Freeland, N. B.,  
 Faulkner, Thomas,  
 Gordon, John,  
 Hobart, Edwin L.,  
 Hillyer, Isaac C.,  
 Hoyt, Lucien,  
 Long, Albert,  
 Matheny, William H.,  
 Motts, Clinton,  
 McGee, Samuel R.,  
 Penrose, Henry W.,  
 Russell, J. T.,  
 Simmons, Rowen L.,  
 Shepherd, S. R.,  
 Spencer, Richard,  
 Teas, George H.,  
 Welch, Azro B.,  
 Wayland, E. Q. A.,  
 Welch, Sylvester B.,  
 Gordon, James A.,  
 Kearns, Marion,  
 Broaddus, Edward L.,  
 Jellison, Zimri,  
 Corman, William,  
 Freeland, Francis,  
 Freeth, George W.,  
 Gill, Josiah,  
 Hardesty, William,  
 Hillyer, Lambert,  
 Hawk, Samuel,  
 Keller, William,  
 Laughlin, John W.,  
 Menzies, Walter,  
 Milligan, Albert,  
 Nichols, Seymour,  
 Pierce, Frank,  
 Smithers, Thomas J.,  
 Sharp, Samuel,  
 Penrose, John F.,  
 Smith, John,  
 Twitchell, William,  
 Welch, James M.,  
 Warren, Francis L.,  
 Carter, James L.,  
 Heath, E. A.,  
 Plotts, Joseph C.,  
 Gordon, Benjamin F.,  
 Keller, Joseph.

## Companies A and B (Drafted).

## Company G.

Privates—  
 Patrick, John R.,  
 Steward, John A.,  
 Brothers, Albert,  
 Taylor, Henry L.

## Company K.

First-Sergeant—Ellis S. Stokes.  
 Corporals—Thomas W. Blackston, Joseph A. Thornburg.

Privates—  
 Barker, James,  
 Edmunson, William D.,  
 Nichols, Alvinus W.,  
 Scott, Theodore H.,  
 Davis, James R.,  
 Nergeman, Henry,  
 Phillips, Martin,  
 White, Marcus,  
 Young, Ralph J.

The Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry was organized at Camp Butler, near Springfield, in August, 1861, with Louis H. Waters as Lieutenant-Colonel; Charles J. Sellen Major; J. B. T. Mead, Adjutant, and Hugh Erwin, Quartermaster. After moving to Thebes, Ill., and Bird's Point, Mo., on October 2d it proceeded to Fort Holt, Ky., where it was incorporated into the brigade of Colonel John Cook, but January 31, 1862, at Paducah, Ky., was assigned to General Lew Wallace's brigade. It moved up the Tennessee River, with the other troops, and participated in the capture of Forts Henry and Hinman. On February 13th a detachment of forty-eight men and twelve officers, under Colonel Johnson, met 500 Confederates at Little Bethel and routed them. Moving toward Pittsburg Landing, March 6th, it arrived on the scene of the siege on the 17th. On the morning of April 6th it was called into line and marched half a mile to the front, where it met the enemy driving General Pren-

tiss. The position assigned the Twenty-eighth was on the left of the line, in the Peach Orchard, and there an immediate attack of the enemy was repulsed, and the position held from 8 o'clock a. m. until 3 o'clock p. m., when, under orders from the division commander, General S. A. Hurlbut, the regiment retired. On the morning of the 7th the regiment held a position on the right of the line, and was hotly engaged until the battle closed and the victory won, sustaining a loss of 239 killed and wounded.

At the first meeting of the Board of Supervisors of McDonough County, held after the gallantry of the Twenty-eighth at Pittsburg Landing (or Shiloh) became known, Hon. James M. Campbell introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:

*Resolved*, That James M. Wallin, Esq., the Chairman of this Board, be requested to procure and present to Captain G. L. Farwell, for his Company D, Twenty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, a national flag, as a token of merit and distinguished patriotism, in the battle of Shiloh, on the 6th and 7th of April last, on behalf of McDonough County, Illinois."

In May, 1862, the regiment was engaged at the siege of Corinth, and thence marched to Memphis, via Grand Junction, Lagrange, Holly Springs, Moscow, Lafayette, Collierville and Germantown, reaching its destination July 21, 1864. From Memphis it moved to Bolivar and the Big Muddy River, and on the 5th of October took part in the battle of Metamora, on the Hatchie River, where it suffered a loss of ninety-seven killed, wounded and missing. After various movements during the following two months, on December 30th it was assigned to the definite task of guarding the railroad from Holly Springs to Waterford, Miss. It was engaged in the siege of Vicksburg from June 11 to July 4, 1863, and from the latter date until March 15, 1866, the regiment was in active service throughout Louisiana. At the date mentioned, it was mustered out of the service.

At the organization of the Twenty-eighth Illinois, the number of men enlisting was 761; recruits, 959; total, 1,620; 241 killed and died; 284 wounded. Of the 89 from McDonough County, 9 were killed, 9 died and 15 were



MR. AND MRS. CHARLES CONWELL



wounded, showing a record equal to any regiment in the field during the war.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY.

Company B.

Privates—  
Wagoner, Jacob, Wheeler, Benjamin F.

FIFTIETH INFANTRY.

Company D.

Privates—  
McManigle, William R., Willis, John J.

Company F.

Privates—  
Clarke, Thaddens S., Ewart, Nicholas,  
Evans, William H., McManimie, Marion A.,  
McManimie, W., Perkey, Daniel,  
Myers, Noah, Strode, Jesse B.

FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Milton L. Haney.  
Major—G. F. Hand.  
Chaplain—M. L. Haney.

Company F.

First-Lieutenants—Joshua R. Benton, David N. Holmes.  
Second-Lieutenants—Joseph W. Parks, John B. Johnson.  
First-Sergeant—James M. Shreeves.  
Sergeant—George Sanford.  
Corporals—George H. Rogers, David M. Cramboagh, Giles F. Hand.  
Musician—David J. Matheny.

Privates—  
Brady, Archibald C.,  
Benton, Joshua,  
Carnes, William H.,  
Crowl, William A.,  
Dewey, John C.,  
Dunlap, LeGrand,  
Eads, John,  
Powraker, George W.,  
Fugate, Robert M.,  
Holmes, David N.,  
Hensley, Samuel H.,  
Hartsook, Joseph,  
Hutchins, George W.,  
Inman, Jesse N.,  
Jameson, Robert S.,  
Long, Samuel,  
Lybarger, Milton C.,  
Medaris, Joseph B.,  
Medaris, John C.,  
Miller, Jacob C.,  
Moore, Albertson,  
Newkirk, George W.,  
Putman, Joseph P.,  
Patterson, Robert S.,  
Pottinger, Samuel W.,  
Rogers, Lewis B.,  
Rickman, Moses B.,  
Booth, William,  
Bane, George,  
Carries, John,  
Crowl, George P.,  
Dewey, Edwin,  
Davis, Lloyd P.,  
Ewing, Joseph B.,  
Foster, Channing B.,  
Pleharty, John N.,  
Hartsook, Daniel,  
Hendricks, James,

Company G.

Sergeants—Thomas R. Scott, H. H. Weaver.  
Corporals—James B. Murphy, William J. Eckley, Stephen R. Bell.

Privates—  
Ayres, M. L.,  
Briggs, W. A.,  
Caldwalader, M. A.,  
Emery, J. R.,  
Eckley, George W.,  
Eckley, James A.,  
Gray, James W.,  
Hogue, James B.,  
Hiner, Joseph C.,  
Lovelace, J. W.,  
Mills, David M.,  
Myers, John H.,  
Smith, W. N.,  
Williams, Andrew,  
Moorey, Harvey C.,

Ball, Harrison,  
Baldwin, William G.,  
Cogswell, L. S.,  
Ervin, E. P.,  
Earley, William L.,  
Fitzsimmons, T.,  
Gillespie, James W.,  
Hogue, William P.,  
Jackson, George W.,  
McKaig, R. B.,  
McQueen, H. B.,  
Oglesby, Joseph,  
Sexton, John,  
Drake, D. N.,  
Hensley, Samuel F.

Company H.

Privates—  
Downen, John, Ford, William,  
Kennedy, John, Merrick, John,  
Randolph, William.

Company K.

Cox, Robert M.

The Fifty-fifth Regiment was organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, October 31, 1861, and departed for the field on the 9th of November. It was present at the siege of Atlanta, and at the battle of Jonesboro, August 31, 1864, lost twenty-three men. It was mustered out of service August 14, 1865, having, during its term, marched 3,374 miles. McDonough County was represented by 125 men, of whom 3 were killed, 14 died and 17 were wounded.

FIFTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Company I.

First-Lieutenant—Martin Hoagland.  
Second-Lieutenants—William S. Hendricks, John T. Parvin.

Privates—  
Anderson, Elijah E.,  
Hanks, George,  
Pelly, David,  
Smith, Richard L.,  
Downey, James,  
Jacob, Benjamin F.,  
Brown, William P.,  
McCord, William,  
Rabbitt, Robert,  
Smith, Henry,  
Head, Richard R.,  
McBride, Samuel S.

FIFTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Company C.

Captains—Brazillia M. Veatch, George R. Stire.  
First-Lieutenants—Norman Curtis, John H. Loop.  
Second-Lieutenants—Heslep Phillips, George R. Stire, Samuel Purdam.  
Orderly-Sergeant—Dennis L. Burford.  
Sergeants—Jefferson G. Eastwood, Joseph Holmes, Joseph H. Bayles, Henry R. Turpin.  
Corporals—William H. McElroy, William A. Blume, Norman Curtis, Samuel Purdam, George Iseninger, Heslep Phillips, John W. Leager.  
Musicians—Charles Veatch, Alison G. Weir.  
Wagoner—Samuel S. Bennett.

Privates—  
Alsop, William B.,  
Barnum, Henry,  
Bell, Murphe W.,  
Crants, George,  
Cumbal, Francis,  
Chusy, John,  
Loge, Nathan,  
Loftis, William,  
McGoram, Thomas,  
Murphy, James,  
McTiegh, Michael,  
Norman, George E.,  
Gelson, William,

Dillon, James,  
Doughton, Andrew,  
Gastwood, George W.,  
Emeil, William H.,  
Gordon, Charles W.,  
Gauf, Samuel T.,  
Hoyt, Joel,  
Asendorf, Henry,  
Brinay, Christ,  
Beals, Jesse W.,  
Chung, Jackson W.,  
Cochran, James,  
Chute, Abraham G.,  
Dobbs, Henry,  
Dorsey, William M.,  
Eilenge, James M.,  
Erens, William,  
Green, Washington,  
Gallagher, Thomas,  
Herr, George W.,  
Jacob, Samuel J.,  
Jarvis, Gilbert,  
Loflam, Eugene,

Purdam, Mesach,  
Painter, James H.,  
Shanklin, John,  
Sullivan, Joshua H.,  
Trolock, Thomas,  
Tally, William,  
Jarvis, William H.,  
Jamet, Charles,  
Loup, John H.,  
Lawyer, Thomas,  
Mourning, John M.,  
Melvin, Thomas J.,  
Mullen, Michael,  
Morris, Willard,  
Nelfon, Benjamin,  
Olive, Richard,  
Phiver, Louis,  
Spencer, Joseph,  
Stilson, Nicodemus,  
Sheets, James H.,  
Torhouse, Henry,  
Purdam, Francis M.,

Powell, James,  
Roberts, Chauncey,  
Wilson, Thomas M.,  
Williams, Henry W.,  
Haynes, Jonathan,

Rowe, Louis P.,  
Williams, Moses J.,  
White, Charles W.,  
Way, Enoch.

## SEVENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

## Company G.

Privates—	Ewing, William,
Cecil, Henry A.,	Jenkins, Thomas,
Jenkins, Joseph,	Jarvis, Garrett J. D.,
Jarvis, John M.,	Myers, John,
Morris, Harmon F.,	McDaniel, William,
McDaniel, George W.,	Peters, Peter,
Miller, Henry G.,	Spurlock, Lewis J.,
Royce, John W.,	McElvain, George.
Smith, Marckay,	

## Company I.

Corporal—John C. Murray.

Privates—	Brannan, Patrick,
Bartlett, Hiram M.,	Cooper, Cyrus,
Cole, Samuel D.,	McElvain, George W.,
Fordham, John,	Miller, John W.,
Marose, Daniel R.,	Sanders, Anthony,
Negley, John F.,	Megley, John F.,
Wilson, Curtis B.,	Wilson, William,
Shreves, Henry S.,	Wilson, Amos.

## SEVENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Colonel—Carter Van Vleck.  
Major—William L. Broadus.  
Adjutant—Charles V. Chandler.  
Surgeon—Thomas M. Jordan.  
Second Assistant Surgeon—Durham M. Creel.  
Chaplain—Robert F. Taylor.  
Sergeant-Major—Harman Veatch.  
Musicians—Daniel M. Carroll, Reuben L. Maynard.  
Wagon Master—Karr McClintock.

## Company A.

Privates—	Brundage, James,
Brundage, G. W.,	Fugate, Samuel H.,
Fugate, Martin V.,	Husted, Talman,
Frisby, Abraham,	Toland, Solomon,
Scott, Amos,	Johnson, David,
Toland, William,	Mullens, John W.
Hendricks, H. F.,	

## Company C.

Captains—Charles R. Hume, George W. Blandin.  
First-Lieutenants—O. P. Courtwright, Andrew J. O'Neil.  
Second-Lieutenant—John E. James.

Privates—	Mealey, Michael,
Bond, Marion D. M.,	Magie, Charles H.,
Boylan, Thomas C.,	McFall, Sylvester,
Carter, Isaac G.,	Meeks, Luther,
Cole, Eleazer,	Manohan, John,
Carnes, Henry,	O'Neil, Andrew J.,
Cline, Marshall C.,	Rush, John W.,
Downen, Thomas J.,	Riddell, Sylvester,
Dowell, George W.,	Smith, William,
Duncan, James M.,	Stafford, Albert J.,
Duffield, William H.,	Tyft, Cyril,
Forrest, John,	Venning, Henry,
Freeland, William C.,	Worley, John L.,
Galbreath, John T.,	Woodside, John W.,
Gibson, Samuel T.,	Worley, William H. H.,
Harmon, John,	Wilhelms, William A.,
Hainline, John R.,	Brown, Frederiek P.,
Hendricks, Lewis,	Kirk, John W.,
James, William E.,	Tift, Seme,
Jenks, Joel H.,	Warner, Jesse,
Keithley, Perry,	Lawson, Joseph D.,
Bentley, Joseph H.,	Morgan, Clinton,
Bridges, Thomas B.,	Mayhugh, John T.,

This regiment was mustered into the service in August, 1861, and was incorporated into the Ninth Missouri, being composed entirely of Illinois companies. On February 12, 1862, by order of the War Department, its name was changed to the Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry. It participated in all the engagements in the States of Missouri, Tennessee, Louisiana and Georgia, being present at the terrible battle of Franklin and in the first line of the assaulting column before Nashville. It was mustered out on December 8, 1865. In Company C there were seventy-nine men from this county, of whom seven were killed, seven died and seven were wounded.

## SIXTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

## Company H.

Private—	White, Charles W.,
Belleville, Jacob N.	Frank, Marlon,
Unassigned Recruits—	Williams, Moses J.
Dixon, John,	

## Company I.

Corporal—Jacob Pruat.

Privates—	Cordell, James,
Abbott, Joshua,	Flack, Alexander,
David, John F.,	Black, Richard S.,
Reno, Alexander,	Peak, William,
Peak, Patrick,	Tatham, W. H.

## SIXTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

## Company A.

Abbott, George W.,	Anderson, Joseph,
Blanchard, William,	Cochran, Stephen D.,
Clayton, Francis M.,	Dinwiddie, Robert.

## Company F.

Brown, Charles,	Roberts, Adam,
Haskins, Benjamin,	Dickerson, Charles,
Ralson, Jesse R.,	Dixon, John,
Craig, William H.,	Dutton, William,
Fair, William,	Johnson, John M.,
Frank, Marion F.,	Lloyd, John V.,
Kirkpatrick, William,	Martin, Charles,
Mourning, John W.,	Roberts, Elmore,





MR. AND MRS. SAMUEL L. CRAIN



Chaffin, Phillip,  
Curtis, Mark M.,  
Clark, Edward,  
Curtis, Joseph P.,  
Davis, Thomas J.,  
Dixon, William,  
Duncan, John,  
Decker, Nathaniel,  
Frank, John,  
Green, John F.,  
Gorham, John,  
Harmon, William W.,  
Hamilton, Elisha,  
Huddleston, J. R.,  
James, John W.,  
James, John E.,  
Kirkpatrick, F. A.,  
Keithley, J. H.,  
Lindsey, Thomas,  
McGee, William F.,  
Messacher, Silas,  
Mayhugh, F. T.,  
Michaels, Jacob H.,

Company D.

Bates, William.

Company F.

Captain—Elisha Morse.

Company I.

Captain—Granville H. Reynolds.

First-Lieutenant—Hardin Hovey.

Second-Lieutenants—James H. McCandless,  
Charles V. Chandler.

Privates—

Arnold, Ira,  
Althouse, Lebeus,  
Buchanan, James C.,  
Bennett, Albert C.,  
Bowman, William H.,  
Brown, Christopher,  
Batchelor, John,  
Chase, James M.,  
Allen, Richard C.,  
Anstine, Theodore P.,  
Brown, Daniel,  
Beatty, Simon B.,  
Baymiller, Michael,  
Bear, John O.,  
Chapman, Douglas M.,  
Clark, Jerome J.,  
Cowgill, John F.,  
Carroll, James S.,  
Carnahan, S.,  
Diseron, Daniel,  
DeCamp, Goin S.,  
Doran, Hugh H.,  
Garrison, Zach M.,  
Gill, Benjamin F.,  
Hall, George P.,  
Hamilton P.,  
Lane, Benjamin F.,  
Monfort, L. M.,  
McCandless, Wilson,  
Myers, John V.,  
McClellan, John,  
Mayfield, Joseph,  
Pitman, Burriss E.,  
Pembroke, John F.,  
Parker, Henry,  
Rhea, Elias B.,  
Reed, Henry G.,  
Shannon, John F.,  
Stewart, Francis M.,  
Shannon, James P.,  
Stewart, John F.,  
Smith, Joseph A.,  
Smith, William F.,  
Tunis, Isaac,  
Vincent, David A.,  
Weaver, John,

Marshall, Josephus,  
Martin, George,  
Magie, James K.,  
Mayhugh, Laban D.,  
Midcap, Nathaniel,  
Messacher, William D.,  
Norris, Charles L.,  
O'Cain, James,  
Roberts, Peter B.,  
Sherry, Marion,  
Spielman, C. L.,  
Sims, John,  
Tipton, James,  
Warner, William H.,  
Wilson, Andrew,  
Wilson, Elias H.,  
Welsh, James L.,  
Bayles, Joseph W.,  
Chaffin, Michael,  
Pace, Ingram,  
Terry, Richard L.,  
James, Joseph E.

Wilson, Lewis R.,  
Broaddus, Thomas H.,  
Carroll, John R.,  
Cupp, William C.,  
Ellis, James C.,  
Gibson, Samuel F.,  
McClure, Hugh,  
Sims, John,  
Carroll, Daniel M.,  
Craig, Simeon,  
Downen, Thomas J.,  
David, George H.,  
Dallam, Samuel W.,  
Edmondson, Thomas,  
Gibson, John,  
Hows, John B.,  
Hogue, George P.,  
Hummer, John M.,  
Laughlin, Robert F.,  
McCandless, Moses A.,  
Maxwell, John C.,  
McClellan, James C.,  
McClellan, William G.,  
Pennington, Joseph L.,  
Pitman, George,  
Plotts, Thomas M.,  
Painter, George,  
Ricketts, Harvey,  
Reed, William R.,  
Scudder, Jesse B.,  
Stewart, John W.,  
Stewart, Thomas B.,  
Scudder, Martin V.,  
Smith, James H.,  
Tunis, Joseph,  
Vail, Thomas J.,  
Weaver, William,  
Withrow, James E.,  
Wilson, Rufus R.,  
Bridges, Thomas B.,  
Cupp, Jonas P.,  
Decker, Nathaniel,  
Faber, Jacob,  
McClintock, Karr,  
Pace, Ingram A.,  
Wilhelm, A.,  
Wilhelm, Samuel P.

This regiment was organized at Quincy, Ill., by Colonel William H. Bennison, in August, 1862, and mustered into the service on the 1st of December. It was at once ordered to Louisville and assigned to the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Army of the Ohio, and afterward transferred to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. In June it participated in the forward movement of the Union forces under Rosecrans, and was active in the operations around Chickamauga, where Major William L. Broaddus was killed at the first volley of the Confederates. After this battle Colonel Bennison resigned and was succeeded by Carter Van Vleck, of Macomb. The regiment subsequently took part in nearly every engagement from Chickamauga to Atlanta, and bore its full share of hard fighting. After the capture of the city the command was a part of the famous onward movement to the coast. Colonel Van Vleck was mortally wounded by a sharp-shooter, dying August 23, 1864, deeply mourned by all his men, who were devotedly attached to him.

The regiment was mustered out June 7, 1865. McDonough County furnished 214 of its men, of whom 15 were killed, 28 wounded and 23 died while in service; 20 were taken prisoners, 6 of whom died at Andersonville and 3 in Libby Prison. No better body of men than these of the Seventy-eighth went into the field, or were more active during the entire term of their service.

#### EIGHTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Colonel—Lewis H. Waters.  
Adjutant—Charles E. Waters.  
Quartermaster—Louis A. Simmons.  
Surgeon—James B. Kyle.

Company A.

Captains—John P. Higgins, Willis Edson.  
Second-Lieutenants—William F. Stearns, John S. Walker.  
Sergeants—John McCabe, Edwin B. Rall, Thomas M. Whitehead.  
Corporals—Warren S. Odell, David J. Tuggle, William J. Lea, Joseph B. Worthman, Quincy A. Roberts, Thomas J. Starns, William Jones.

Privates—  
Allen, Coffner W.,  
Blair, Samuel,  
Butler, Preston,  
Clark, Jacob,  
Clark, Milton,  
Casto, Thomas J.,  
Covalt, Abraham B.,  
Case Edward,  
Driscoll, John,  
Davis, John W.,  
Gadd, Frank,  
Archer, George C.,  
Brotherton, Silas E.,  
Baker, John,  
Clarke, James S.,  
Casto, George W.,  
Cox, Nathan C.,  
Crane, John A.,  
Dunsworth, D. B.,  
Deardorff, Joseph,  
Fentom, George,  
Green, William T.,  
Kelly, James,

Holliday, Francis M.,  
Lane, David H.,  
Misener, Charles W.,  
Morris, Richard L.,  
Owen, Nathaniel,  
Parks, George,  
Pelsor, John C.,  
Patrick, Charles,  
Reno, Joseph L.,  
Shoopman, Jacob,  
Shepherd, Thomas J.,  
Slyter, Lorenzo,  
Tuggle, Crawford,  
Voorhees, John,  
White, Thomas W.,  
Willis, Able H.,  
Whiting, Charles H.,  
Dawson, Richard A.,  
Chase, Chauncey,  
McCamenout, J. P.

Lutes, Granville M.,  
Maury, Thomas B.,  
Nolan, Michael,  
O'Bryan, Edward,  
Parks, John,  
Patrick, Samuel,  
Remick, Augustus,  
Robertson, James T.,  
Spear, Samuel R.,  
Slyter, Philo,  
Smizer, John,  
Voorhees, George R.,  
Walker, Daniel,  
Wood, Richard A.,  
Wilson, Zacharia,  
Wells, Christopher C.,  
Clarke, Benjamin F.,  
Mitchell, Wilford,  
Willis, George W.

Corporals—Eli Elwell, James H. Kennie, Rufus L. Cox.

Privates—  
Benson, Vachel,  
Graves, Allen,  
Hammond, Benjamin,  
Kerr, Clayburn T.,  
McConnell, George,  
McFadden, Samuel N.,  
Seaburn, George,  
Shaffer, John,  
Swearingen, George,  
Turner, Thomas E.,  
Walroth, Abram N.,  
Enders, Christopher,  
Herlocker, James M.,  
Kerr, George N.,  
Knock, Daniel,  
Miller, Levi A.,  
Nebergall, Reuben J.,  
Sloan, John F.,  
Swearingin, Martin,  
Thomas, John,  
Westel, Christopher,  
Culp, William.

#### Company B.

Corporals—R. H. McClintock, David G. Harland.

Privates—  
Andrews, Martin,  
Hannon, Patrick,  
Leighty, John H.,  
Mitchell, Coleman,  
Stambaugh, Jacob,  
Toland, John T.,  
Walker, Samuel,  
Chappell, W.,  
Green, William T.,  
Miles, Augustus,  
Smiter, James P.,  
Stambaugh, Samuel,  
Walker, Ebenezer,  
Greer, John A.

#### Company C.

Captain—William Ervin.  
First-Lieutenant—Joseph G. Waters.  
Second-Lieutenants—William P. Pearson, William F. Jones.  
First-Sergeant—William T. Harris.  
Sergeants—John S. Provine, John A. Eyre, George T. Yocum, William Pointer.  
Corporals—Daniel Wooley, Edward S. Piper, William J. Hampton, William J. Hensley, Alex. Blackburn, Nathan A. Miller.

Privates—  
Adcock, Joseph T.,  
Broadus, Thomas H.,  
Brown, David,  
Cord, William G.,  
Champ, Martin H.,  
Dailey, Isaac W.,  
Foley, William H.,  
Hill, James,  
Hall, Henry,  
Harris, George W.,  
Hammer, Josiah Y.,  
Johnson, James,  
Kelsey, Cyrus,  
Markham, Albert,  
Martin, Thomas J.,  
Maines, David,  
Pennington, C. W.,  
Purdam, Abraham,  
Pennington, R. W.,  
Rollins, John H.,  
Sumpter, Henry,  
Sweeney, John W.,  
Stratton, Elijah,  
Smith, Edward,  
Sweeney, William,  
Venable, John W.,  
VanMeter, Henry,  
Willis, Abraham V.,  
Winslow, Charles F.,  
Wayland, William H.,  
Hunter, James H.,  
Avery, Daniel,  
Brooks, Francis,  
Bowlin, John S.,  
Chapman, William A.,  
Dadley, James,  
Erwin, Jesse L.,  
Ferguson, J. V.,  
Harris, John,  
Herron, Wesley C.,  
Hendon, Allen A.,  
Harlan, Marcus L.,  
Kemble, Thomas E.,  
Lee, Cicero B.,  
McQuestion, Alex.,  
McDaniels, G. W.,  
Maxwell, George,  
Provine, James H.,  
Purdam, James,  
Pennington, W. T.,  
Ringer, William W.,  
Simmons, William W.,  
Stratton, John W.,  
Smith, Samuel A.,  
Swigart, Josiah,  
Tandy, Jephtha M.,  
Vleet, David,  
Witherell, Cyrus,  
Winslow, William H.,  
Wilkinson, F.,  
Walker, William C.,  
Hankins, John.

#### Company E.

Taylor, Benjamin F.

#### Company F.

Second-Lieutenants—Samuel Frost, Joseph Price.

The Eighty-fourth was one of the most gallant regiments of the State of Illinois. It was organized at Quincy, by Colonel Lewis H. Waters, in August, 1862, its commanding officer having served a few months as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-eighth. On September 1, 1862, the regiment was mustered into the service with 951 men, rank and file. Ordered to report at Louisville on the 23d of September, it was there assigned to the Tenth Brigade of the Fourth Division, and on the 29th of the same month marched with the brigade in pursuit of Bragg. Its long march finally brought it to Nashville, but the first battle of any importance in which the regiment participated was that of Stone River, or Murfreesboro, which occurred on the 31st of December, 1862, to January 3, 1863. This was one of the bloodiest conflicts of the war, and in them the Eighty-fourth displayed rare gallantry, losing 228 men killed and wounded. In June the Eighty-fourth was again with Rosecrans' army in search of General Bragg, and, not finding the enemy at Chattanooga, pushed on rapidly in his rear. September 19th the armies engaged in battle, with indecisive results; finally, on the 20th, Rosecrans retired. General Thomas alone stood between disaster and rout all that long, terrible afternoon, while around his veterans surged the entire Confederate force; but he, also, was obliged finally to retire to Chattanooga. The Eighty-fourth was among his heroes, and when the roll was called at Chattanooga, 172 of its men failed to respond.

On the 24th of November the Eighty-fourth was ordered on duty and took part in the memorable battle of Lookout Mountain. It engaged in the battle of Dalton, May 13, 1864, and was also present at Resaca, May 14th; Burnt Hickory, May 26th to 31st, and Dallas, June 1st, 2d and 3d. At the battle of Kenesaw Mountain and the siege of Atlanta it bore a prominent



*J. H. Cummings*



part. When Sherman's army drew out of Atlanta, Thomas' Corps was left to defend Nashville, and during the sanguinary conflicts at Franklin and Nashville, December 15th and 16th, the Eighty-fourth sustained its reputation for bravery.

The total casualties sustained by this gallant regiment numbered 558 men. On the 8th of June, 1865, it was mustered out of the service and returned home. The 205 men from this county were divided between Companies A, B, C, E and F. Of these, 11 were killed, 39 died in the service, 39 were wounded and one, John R. Carroll, was captured and died in Andersonville Prison. His remains rest in grave No. 7,937. The citizens of the county held this regiment in high esteem, watching carefully its every movement and rejoicing exceedingly at the return of the survivors.

## EIGHTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

## Company A.

Campbell, Thomas, Moss, Samuel,  
Peterman, David P., Randolph, John H.

## Company F.

Sergeant—James W. Wilson.

Private—Hollenbeck, Francis.

## ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD INFANTRY.

## Company F.

Corporal—Andrew J. Justice.  
Musicians—William A. Smith, William E. Cooper.

Privates—  
Buck, Joseph, Buck, Joseph,  
Buck, Joseph H., Holler, William,  
Baughman, Samuel, Post, William.

## Company G.

Ames, Americus, Yocum, John W.  
Myers, Artemus.

## ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

## Company A.

Freeman, John P., Fortney, Henry M.,  
Leal, Clark, Martin, Henry C.

## Company B.

Burham, James T., Haight, John,  
Ladd, Andrew L., McCants, Leander,  
Mattelu, Conrad, Ramsey, Samuel,  
Wells, Lewis T., Wedder, Alonzo.

## Company E.

Corporals—Jacob D. Bungar, George W. Thomas.

## Company I.

House, William A.

## Company K.

Hazel, Solomon, Martin, George W.,  
Philip, Felix L., Toland, D. L.

## ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH INFANTRY.

## Company H.

Captain—Samuel McConnell.  
First-Lieutenants—Henry C. Mullen, Jackson Wells.

Second-Lieutenant—Samuel D. Sawyer.  
First-Sergeant—Nathan B. McGraw.  
Sergeants—Levi S. Mills, Robert T. Carter, Joel C. Bond, Parvis H. Moore.

Privates—  
Arthur, Daniel, Plotts, Martin L.,  
Amos, George W., Pugh, Alexander,  
Booth, James, Jr., Snook, Roswell H.,  
Booth, James C., Thomas, William,  
Booth, John, Whittlesey, William H.,  
Clark, James, Maxwell, John A.,  
Crowover, F. L., Camp, Thomas J.,  
Covert, John, Hyde, Charles,  
Duncan, Benjamin, Ralston, David R.,  
Anderson, William H., Eby, Jeremiah W.,  
Bond, Benjamin, Faust, Charles,  
Burchett, Henry B., Frankenburg, Benjamin,  
Bechtel, David, Faulkner, William,  
Carter, John E., Gibson, Alpheus M.,  
Covert, Joseph B., Hall, James,  
Covert, David, Loggard, Tolbert,  
Cruser, DeWitt T. B., Kantz, George,  
Duncan, James E., Long, Samuel C.,  
Dewey, William H., McMaster, William W.,  
Frost, Richard T., Nole, William T.,  
Falck, Frederick, Parvin, Isaac M.,  
Fleming, John, Plotts, John C.,  
Farley, George, Purman, John H.,  
Hohart, John, Stearns, Abdallah M.,  
Hunt, Manning F., Sutton, James A.,  
Kepple, James V., Wilson, Lewis,  
Lemmons, James H., Frankenburg, J. W.,  
McKannelley, W. L., Morris, John,  
McMein, Ammon P., Couch, William H.,  
Oglesby, William T., Ittle, John,  
Pelly, John D., Wagner, John.

The One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment was organized at Quincy, Ill., in September, 1862, by Colonel Thomas J. Kinney, and mustered into the service on the 10th of October. On November 2d the regiment was ordered to Columbus, Ky., and assigned to the Fourth Brigade, Fifth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, under General A. J. Smith, the Federal forces moving up the Red River to the assistance of General Banks. The Illinois command took part in all the operations of that expedition, and on April 7th stood the brunt of the battle at Pleasant Hill. They were also present at the battles around Nashville, December 15th and 16th, embarking for New Orleans on the 8th of February, 1865, and engaging in the assaults at Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. Subsequently the regiment was ordered to Mobile and Montgomery, Ala., and was mustered out of the service August 26, 1865, arriving at Camp Butler on the 4th of September.

Company H, of this regiment, contained eighty-one men from McDonough County, of whom eight were killed in battle and are now sleeping in Southern soil.

## ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

## Company D.

Captains—Stephen Brink, Abraham Newland.  
 Second-Lieutenant—Travis Mellor.  
 Sergeant—John Bechtel.  
 Corporals—John Beglan, James H. Kirk, Joseph Jackson.  
 Musician—William S. Wilson.

Privates—  
 Byerly, David,  
 Brodbent, Thomas,  
 Bainbridge, John,  
 Calbert, Simon,  
 Dungan, John,  
 Deener, William F.,  
 Ennis, John W.,  
 Green, William M.,  
 Hickman, William,  
 Hainline, A. J.,  
 McKenzie, William,  
 Mourning, F. M.,  
 Bechtel, A. G.,  
 Barrett, Abner,  
 Boyd, William H.,  
 Chapin, Robert,  
 Dewey, Victor M.,  
 Duncan, Joseph,  
 Gartside, Job,  
 Hume, Thomas,  
 Hall, George,  
 Milbourne, William,  
 Moore, John J.,  
 Mumma, David,  
 Nelson, E. C.,  
 Spicer, Benjamin F.,

York, John,  
 Burford, William J.,  
 Holton, John W.,  
 Huff, Francis M.,  
 Jenkins, David,  
 Mitchell, Robert,  
 Mammon, Henry J.,  
 Richards, J. H.,  
 Shannon, Walter,  
 Shannon, Edward,  
 Swigert, Zachariah,  
 Smith, John,  
 Smith, John T.,  
 Terrill, John,  
 Young, George M.,  
 Delay, William H.,  
 Hutchinson, A. H.,  
 Jarvis, Henry M.,  
 Lowell, John H.,  
 Moore, John,  
 Pyle, William A.,  
 Richards, John T.,  
 Sullivan, M. O.,  
 Sheets, George R.,  
 Twitchell, Almond D.,  
 Delay, Jacob,  
 Wear, James M.

## Company I.

Captains—Thomas K. Roach, Benjamin A. Griffith.  
 First-Lieutenant—Elijah Barton.  
 Second-Lieutenant—James M. Griffith.  
 Sergeant—James S. Shryak.  
 Corporals—Thomas O. Bugg, David T. Guy,  
 Milo Hobart, William B. Greenup.  
 Musician—Milton J. Stokes.

Privates—  
 Bowers, Thomas J.,  
 Bugg, Benjamin,  
 Campbell, W. M.,  
 Foley, Thomas,  
 Foster, William,  
 Griffith, Cary F.,  
 Harrison, Joseph D.,  
 Kennet, Jasper,  
 McDonald, Daniel,  
 Murphy, George C.,  
 Overton, Joseph B.,  
 Sypherd, Flavius J.,  
 Stodgill, Isaac N.,  
 Woolley, Moses F.,  
 Creasy, John,  
 Browning, John W.,  
 Bugg, S. A.,  
 Duncan, William H.,  
 Forrest, Henry T.,  
 Guy, Nathaniel M.,  
 Hainline, Joseph H.,  
 Hawkins, William B.,  
 McCauley, William,  
 Murfin, William,  
 Morris, William C.,  
 Phillips, John C.,  
 Stokes, Wesley S.,  
 Teas, Joseph C.,  
 Yard, Job,

Fullerton, Hiram,  
 Foley, James M.,  
 Gilbert, George G.,  
 Goodling, Lyman,  
 Hainline, David L.,  
 Lovell, John N.,  
 McGraw, Calvin,  
 Murphy, Luther,  
 Sweeney, William O.,  
 Burrows, William,  
 Frost, Ephraim,  
 Heslop, George P.,  
 Leake, Pannel,  
 Morgan, John H.,  
 Silverston, William P.,  
 Gilbert, Barnard,  
 Gilbert, James R.,  
 Griffin, Joseph F.,  
 Hawkins, Robert B.,  
 Lovell, Charles W.,  
 Morton, George,  
 Rymer, John H.,  
 Warner, James,  
 Divine, Edwin,  
 Hannaford, Charles A.,  
 Johnston, Amos B.,  
 Masten, Joel H.,  
 Paulk, Alfred,  
 Williams, S. L.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, containing 116 men from McDonough

County, was organized at Camp Butler by Colonel Thomas J. Sloan, in September, 1862. After being mustered into the service it moved to Jackson, Tenn., where, on October 6th, it was assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps. This regiment took part in nearly all the battles of the West, and those fought along the Mississippi River. In a contest wherein five regiments competed, the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth received a stand of colors as a prize for the best drilled of the contestants. Upon the banner was this inscription: "Excelsior Regiment! Third Division, Seventh Corps. From the hands of Major-General McPherson, for excelling in soldierly appearance, discipline and drill." The regiment was mustered out of the service of the United States at Chicago, August 5, 1865. (See on pages 737-738, in the latter part of this chapter, under the head, "The Surrender of Vicksburg," an interesting reminiscence of that event in connection with the history of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois.)

## ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

## Company H.

Coon, Peter.

## ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Thomas K. Roach.  
 Surgeon—William A. Huston.  
 Second Assistant Surgeon—Robert G. Scroggs.  
 Acting Assistant Surgeon—Benjamin I. Dunn.  
 Principal Musician—James S. Carroll.

## Company C.

Captain—Brazillia Veach.  
 First-Sergeant—Thaddeus Huston.  
 Sergeant—James H. Drals.  
 Corporals—John E. Russell, James R. Bailey,  
 Fred L. Lancy, Peter McIntosh.  
 Musician—Charles Penrose.

Privates—  
 Brown, Isaac N. P.,  
 Cord, Thaddeus C.,  
 Darnell, Homer L.,  
 Duncan, John,  
 Essex, William,  
 Barber, George W.,  
 Cemis, Samuel,  
 Chapman, Frank M.,  
 Dorothy, Archibald,  
 Eakle, Milton,  
 Herron, Eli P.,  
 Hooker, Francis M.,  
 Lea, William J.,  
 Miller, Edward M.,  
 Maylor, Albert,  
 Roach, John M.,  
 Thompson, James,  
 Kious, Jacob,  
 Martin, John,  
 Moore, Joseph,  
 Nicholas, Henry P.,  
 Runkle, Darius,  
 Updegraff, A. W.

## Company D.

Captain—John B. Johnson.  
 First-Lieutenant—James Robb.  
 First-Sergeant—Charles Broadbent.  
 Sergeants—Palmer E. Hughson, Peter C. Stire.  
 Corporals—James Tannehill, Henry C. King,  
 Orion H. Bliss, John C. Dewey.



Privates—  
 Arbogast, Henry,  
 Carrier, George D.,  
 Davis, Albert W.,  
 Funk, Joseph H.,  
 Kreider, Jacob,  
 Murray, Arthur,  
 Painter, John W.,  
 Raymond, Simon,  
 Sackett, Solomon.

Boyle, William,  
 Collar, Allen J. P.,  
 Drake, William P.,  
 Hull, Henry,  
 McDonald, Isaac J.,  
 Owens, Alexander,  
 Plotts, William L.,  
 Robinson, Hamilton,  
 Sheley, Samuel,  
 Stantial, Christopher P.

## Company G.

First-Lieutenant—John M. Johnson.

Privates—  
 Adcock, George P.,  
 Buck, George W.,  
 Crabtree, B. F.,  
 Jellison, Zimri,  
 Johnson, Edward R.,  
 Orr, John,  
 Scalf, William,  
 Wilstead, Thomas G.,

Akerson, Joseph,  
 Carrier, Alonzo E.,  
 Henry, William J.,  
 Jellison, John,  
 Mallam, Robert,  
 Patrick, Charles,  
 Wolf, Jacob,  
 Whittier, Laforest.

## Company I.

Captain—William H. Oglesby.  
 First-Lieutenant—Andrew R. Wilson.  
 Second-Lieutenant—James N. Porter.  
 First-Sergeant—Charles D. Hendrickson.  
 Sergeants—James A. Kyle, James T. McDonald.  
 Corporals—Edwin D. Dudley, Jacob R. Dawson,  
 Samuel F. Sanders, Myron M. Myrick, Silas W.  
 Adcock, Melton E. Chapman.

Privates—  
 Austin, George W.,  
 Anderson, W. H.,  
 Barnes, Asa L.,  
 Bennie, James,  
 Carroll, James S.,  
 Couch, James W.,  
 Condon, Andrew L.,  
 Davis, David A.,  
 Duncan, Isaac,  
 Dinington, James R.,  
 Hensley, William J.,  
 Hageman, C. W.,  
 Keirns, William,  
 Lownes, Charles R.,  
 Langhlin, Edwin T.,  
 Miller, Robert H.,  
 Mills, William D.,  
 Overman, John W.,  
 Porter, Lester W.,  
 Pearson, Joseph A.,  
 Purkey, William,  
 Ratekin, William H.,  
 Shreves, Milton,  
 Sherman, A.,  
 Spencer, William A.,  
 Toland, Stephen,  
 West, Martin,  
 Wheeler, Isaac D.,  
 Wells, David L.,

Arnold, Lewis C.,  
 Adams, Charles E.,  
 Barclay, James,  
 Couch, William H.,  
 Chambers, David,  
 Chaddock, James,  
 Clark, Wilbur C.,  
 Davidson, Samuel I.,  
 Folsom, Edgar A.,  
 Hogue, George P.,  
 Harris, Henry H.,  
 Jones, George T.,  
 Little, John P.,  
 LeMaster, James L.,  
 Martin, Jacob E.,  
 Montague, Benjamin,  
 McGinnis, John F.,  
 Pottenger, James H.,  
 Pennell, William J.,  
 Prindle, Chaucey R.,  
 Pugh, John W.,  
 Rodecker, William H.,  
 Scrutchfield, J. A.,  
 Smick, William A.,  
 Steel, James,  
 Walker, James H.,  
 Woolley, Lewis E.,  
 Wychoff, Daniel L.,  
 Wilson, Nelson M.,  
 Walker, Robert A.

The One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was organized at Quincy, by Colonel John Wood, and mustered into the 100-days' service on the 5th of June, 1864. Four days later it proceeded to Memphis, where it was assigned to the Fourth Brigade, District of Memphis, Colonel E. L. Baltwick, of the Thirty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry, commanding. McDonough County furnished 153 men to the regiment, distributed as

follows: 32 men in Company C, commanded by Captain Barzilla Veatch; 28 men in Company D, Captain John B. Johnson, of Prairie City; 17 men in Company G, and 71 men in Company I, Captain William H. Oglesby, of Bushnell, commanding. Of these three were killed in battle, four died in the service and twenty were taken prisoners. The regiment was mustered out at Springfield on September 4, 1864. Among the regimental officers were several well known citizens of McDonough County, including Thomas K. Roach, of Colchester; Dr. William A. Huston, of Macomb; Assistant Surgeon Robert G. Scroggs, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Benjamin I. Dunn, of Macomb. Dr. Huston died at Memphis, June 25, 1864.

## ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

## Company A.

Duncan, Dr. E. A.

## ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

## Company C.

Captains—George C. Steach, James L. Cochran.  
 First-Lieutenant—Harvey T. Gregg.  
 Quartermaster-Sergeant—Isaiah L. Bailey.  
 Commissary-Sergeant—Zimri M. Parvin.  
 Hospital Steward—Wiley C. Longford.  
 Sergeants—William H. Parrish, Henry Arbogast.  
 Corporals—John H. Dixon, John W. Painter,  
 Rollins Whittlesey, Thomas R. Ritenour, Abraham  
 Arthurs, John H. Snook, Charles E. Blackburn.  
 Musicians—Wilber C. Clark, Richard Hillyer.

Privates—  
 Wagoner, J. S. K.,  
 Atkinson, William H.,  
 Brink, Stephen,  
 Beaver, Francis M.,  
 Campbell, Murray L.,  
 Collier, Thomas,  
 Davidson, Ezekiel C.,  
 Dean, Thomas W.,  
 Gray, James A.,  
 Gadden, Cyrus J.,  
 Hickman, Bayard,  
 Iseman, David,  
 Johnson, Joseph,  
 Lester, Calvin,  
 Laughlin, Edwin F.,  
 Moore, James W.,  
 Montgomery, John,  
 Mariner, George,  
 Markham, Byron,  
 Marsh, Gilbert H.,  
 Nickerson, D. A.,  
 Pierson, Thomas,  
 Steel, William,  
 Seaffer, Alliver P.,  
 Tittsworth, John M.,  
 Thompson, John W.,  
 Weisbrod, George,  
 Whittier, Laforest,  
 Waid, John J.,  
 Barry, Robert,

Adams, Albert J.,  
 Broadus, John R.,  
 Boyer, Silas M.,  
 Chapman, Henry,  
 Cottrell, William J.,  
 Carter, George W.,  
 Davidson, Garrett,  
 Dace, John,  
 Greenwell, Francis M.,  
 Hinesman, William,  
 Hudson, Wash. W.,  
 Jellison, John,  
 Leighty, Henry,  
 Langley, Barnett W.,  
 Miller, Charles C.,  
 Muckey, George W.,  
 Martin, John B.,  
 Myer, Benjamin F.,  
 McElvain, George H.,  
 McLaren, John,  
 Nash, Andrew W.,  
 Pittinburgen, Martin,  
 Spierling, Robert E.,  
 Travis, James,  
 Towers, Henry J.,  
 Thomson, Charles L.,  
 Weisbrod, August,  
 Wenkler, Leopold,  
 Wolf, Dallas,  
 Cord, Thaddeus C.

## Company H.

Corporal—Richard N. Pearson.

Privates—	Campbell, Samuel A.,
Brown, Edwin F.,	Crawford, James,
Carstens, A. W.,	Humberd, J. P.,
Hobart, Lewis,	McDermitt, M.,
Kennedy, John,	McCormick, William,
McGuire, John,	Maxwell, William.
McPherson, G.,	

## Company I.

Corporal—Ellis Buchanan.

Privates—	Cochran, Asbury C.,
Bacon, Daniel,	Cook, Robert,
Cowdry, Spencer,	Graham, Hugh,
Dorset, Harrison,	Herrick, Almerlin,
Hudson, W.,	Hearns, H. H.,
Hall, Ivory,	Mower, Francis M.,
Kelsey, John S.,	Pickens, William A.,
Nutt, John,	Roach, Elam A.,
Pryor, Timothy,	Robertson, Barton,
Robertson, John W.,	Whitson, Abijah.
Strucker, Joseph,	

## Company K.

Allen, John,	Burrows, Joseph,
Caldwell, John,	Cooper, Robert,
Evans, Joh J.,	Parrell, Michael,
Parrier, James,	Hunsaker, James,
Hall, George A.,	Lovitt, Thomas,
O'Brien, John,	Pike, John,
Robertson, John,	Toner, John,
Upton, Charles W.,	Wallace, B.,
	White, Thomas.

This regiment was organized at Quincy and mustered into the service February 28, 1865, the enlistment being for one year. It was armed and equipped at Springfield, and ordered to Nashville, Tenn., on the 7th of March; on the 2d of May proceeded to Kingston, Ga., via Resaca and Calhoun, arriving May 12th and having the honor of accepting the surrender of General Warford and his command. On the 13th, 14th and 15th of May they were employed in the paroling of 10,400 prisoners. The regiment remained at Kingston, guarding Government property, and on July 28th proceeded to Columbus, Ga., where, on January 24, 1866, it was mustered out of the service, the men receiving their final pay and honorable discharge February 8, 1866. In the command were 138 men from McDonough County, of whom four died during the term of enlistment of a little less than a year.

## TENTH MISSOURI INFANTRY.

## Company B.

Captain—William F. Bayne.  
 First-Lieutenant—James E. Fleming.  
 Second-Lieutenant—Jerry Randolph.  
 Sergeants—David S. Randolph, Calvin R. Single, James McClellan, James F. Jones, John H. Moore.  
 Corporals—James F. Greenup, James W. Hardin, C. J. Lindsey, Isaac Halterman, Russell T. Stokes, John Matheny, Crawford Cuddison, John W. Clark.

Musicians—C. Morris, fifer; J. F. Foley, drummer.

Privates—	George W. Baney,
Samuel Baldwin,	Andrew J. Clark,
Reece W. Barnes,	Daniel A. Camp,
P. Cubbison,	Thomas J. Ferguson,
W. H. Davis,	John H. Fair,
Francis F. Fleming,	Edwin A. Farley,
Samuel H. Frisclive,	Robert F. Frances,
Albert Freas,	Anderson D. Hainline,
Hiram P. Howe,	William O. Hoskinson,
Joseph Hensley,	William R. Kirk,
John Horton,	William P. Leaphart,
John P. Lane,	Robert J. Mills,
William T. Moore,	Richard J. Morris,
David R. Marier,	William N. McGraw,
John Melvin,	Robert S. Morgan,
Isaac D. Morgan,	John W. Myers,
D. H. McCartney,	David C. Newell,
Thomas J. Martin,	William B. Rice,
Harvey Oatman,	Louis Roberts,
Edward C. Rabbitt,	Hiram L. Sweeney,
G. A. Robinson,	William S. Stokes,
John M. Sweeney,	George Sherwood,
William H. Stevens,	L. C. Twichel,
G. W. Thompson,	I. N. VanHoesen,
John E. Vance,	Milton Woolridge,
John Woolley,	Felix B. White,
W. H. Woods,	William H. Young.

At the first Presidential call for 300,000 men in 1861, Dr. W. F. Bayne, of Macomb, organized a company and wrote to Governor Yates, tendering its services. The Governor answered that he had already accepted two companies from McDonough County, and that being its full quota, he declined to accept any more men. As the Doctor and his men were very anxious to enter the field, they went to St. Louis, tendered their services there, were accepted by Governor Gamble and mustered into the United States service at the St. Louis arsenal, as Company B. It was placed on detached service until 1862, when it was assigned to the Tenth Missouri Infantry, Second Brigade, Third Division, Army of the Mississippi, Dr. Bayne receiving his commission as Captain.

The regiment went into the field, taking part in the various operations in Missouri, and no part of it did better service, or has a brighter record, than Company B, of McDonough County. Many of those enlisting in 1861 never returned to their homes, yet there are a few brave "boys" still living in this and adjoining counties. The following are some of the more prominent engagements in which the company took an active part: Iuka, September, 1862; Corinth, October 3d; Raymond, Miss., May 12, 1863; Jackson, May 14th, and Champion Hills, May 16th. Company B was also present at the siege of Vicksburg, May 18 to July 4, 1863. Charles A. Gilchrist, afterward a Brigadier-General in command of colored troops, was a member of the Tenth Missouri Infantry.



*Albert Eads.*



## SECOND CALIFORNIA CAVALRY.

Fulkner, Henry J.

## FIFTY-FOURTH OHIO INFANTRY.

Company A.

Depoy, James.

## FIFTH CALIFORNIA INFANTRY.

Brevet-Captain—H. H. Stevens.

## UNITED STATES VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

Company A.

McConnel, William J.

Company K.

Vandermint, Danl. Begg.,  
Smith, John O., Jackson, George W.,

## ENGINEER REGIMENT OF MISSOURI.

Company C.

Butler, Cyrus F.

## FIRST ENGINEER REGIMENT OF THE WEST.

Company B.

Folsom, DeWitt C.,	Folsom, Isaac Y.,
Davie, Sylvester,	Davie, Atwood,
Halterman, Oliver,	Benedict, Benjamin,
DeHass, A. J.,	Stolcup, David,
Cooper, David,	Hathfield, Joseph,
Snyder, James,	White, Joseph,
Tally, Vincent,	Clarey, John,
Flannegan, William,	Burdell, Windell,
Spunagle, William,	Spunagle, Daniel,
Spunagle, Jacob,	Hoover, Benjamin K.,
Patton, William G.,	Moore, Peter,
Moore, Oliver,	Lamb, Frank,
	Maloney, Richard A.

## THE SURRENDER OF VICKSBURG.

The following article from the pen of A. Newland, of Tennessee, McDonough County, and a former member of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois, communicated to "The National Tribune," Washington, D. C., will have an interest for many veterans connected with other Illinois regiments which took part in the historic event to which it refers:

"EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Permit me to reply to the article by D. L. Wellman, of the Fourth Minnesota, published in 'The National Tribune' February 5, 1903.

"The beautiful moon of Saturday, July 4, 1863, dawned gloriously, when Gen. Pemberton communicated his acceptance of the terms proposed by Gen. Grant. At 10 o'clock the Confederate garrison marched out of the citadel they had so bravely defended, stacked arms, and marched back again as prisoners of war. Nearly 32,000 men, 172 cannon, 60,000 stands of

arms, with a large quantity of ammunition and ordnance stores were surrendered.

"The most complete and unparalleled capture was achieved by the invincible Army of the Tennessee under Grant.

"Just before 10 o'clock that morning the One Hundred Twenty-fourth Illinois heard the command, 'Fall in,' and in a few moments every man able for duty was in his place, shoulder to shoulder, as they had often been before, but never with such a feeling, never so proud of each other as now. A few moments later our brigade band, one of the best, being hidden from us by the Shirley House, on our left, startled us. We had not thought of or heard any music for so long, only now and then a bugle call, and the deafening rattle of musketry, now the beautiful strains of 'Hail Columbia' burst out so unexpectedly and welled out so exultingly, that men who had marched up to the cannon's mouth and met unflinchingly and fearlessly the shock of battle, and the fiery onsets of the fiercest charge, were touched and the chords of their hearts were swept by the music and many of those brave, strong men were moved to tears. Then followed the stirring and inspiring strains of 'The Star Spangled Banner.' Then the order rang out, 'Forward—March!' and the gallant First Brigade, composed of the Twentieth, Thirty-first, Forty-fifth, One Hundred Twenty-fourth Illinois, and the Twenty-third Indiana, Gen. M. D. Leggett commanding, of Logan's fighting Third Division, the Forty-fifth Illinois leading, took up its line of march into Vicksburg. When the troops arrived at the court house, the battle flag of the Forty-ninth Illinois was thrown to the breeze from the cupola of the court house. The sight of the beautiful starry banner floating so gracefully over the city caused the boys to shout lustily; their wild huzzas rent the air; they shouted as they had never done before, and as they never can again. When Vicksburg fell the joy of the nation was complete. As one has said, 'Pluck no laurels from Logan's Third Division.' There is 'glory enough for all' of the Union troops who won that matchless victory, and were at the surrender of Vicksburg and took part in the royal celebration of that day. Every year that victorious army has two Fourths to celebrate, one for our National birth, and one for Vicksburg.

"On May 22, during the siege, an assault was made upon the enemy's works, which resulted in an advance all along the line by the entire army. The battle became fierce and furious everywhere; men rushed up to the enemy's works, climbed up the exterior slope, planted their flags upon them; then a fierce and terrible struggle ensued; but they could not enter. The rebel fire was concentrated on points where the nature of the ground would admit of an assault to be made only by small bodies of troops, and as the head of the column would pass the exposed points while assaulting, they would be swept by a terrific fire so severe that nothing living could stand before it; they would reel and fall. The enemy's works were naturally and artificially so strong they could not be taken in that way, and the nature of the ground was such that only small columns could be used in making the assault. But Logan's Division was so far advanced that we were located nearest the rebel works of any possibly on the line until the surrender. The Twelfth Illinois occupied Shirley's peach orchard, with our left resting on his house, or the 'white house,' as it was called. Mr. Shirley was at home, and claimed to be a Union man. The Forty-fifth Illinois used the rear of the house for headquarters; the front side could not be safely used; it was full of bullet holes, and was hit nearly every day. Lieutenant Foster, or 'Coonskin,' had his observatory near this house. After building forts and rifle pits, we made a covered way which reached clear to the enemy's works. There were a number of coal miners in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois and some lead miners in the Forty-fifth Illinois. We mined under Fort Hill and blew it up June 25; 1,200 pounds of powder placed under it lifted a part of the fort into the air. The falling earth had formed a new line of defense for the rebels, and had left a large basin, or oval space, into which our brave men poured. This place became a 'slaughter pen,' or 'crater,' as it was called, and many of our noble soldiers and officers fell in that bloody and fearful pen. Other mines and saps were run, and on July 1st, Fort Hill was again blown up into the air. This was quite successful; much damage and loss sustained by the enemy, with no loss to us. Six persons were blown into our lines; three

of them were colored, and one of them, named 'Abe,' survived his transit. Theodore R. Davis, of Harper's Weekly, sketched him on the spot, all dirt and tatters as he was. He said he went up two miles, saw stars, met his master—who was one of the white men killed—coming down, etc., a part of which—seeing stars—was doubtless true. The colored man was the hero of the hour, and seemed to enjoy it greatly. It was said that after the blowing up of the fort the second time, the Confederate officers found it difficult to get soldiers to man that part of their line. General McPherson promised each of the boys that mined the fort a new suit of clothes and one of the first furloughs home after the surrender. Several of my company, with a number of others, received the promised gifts when the siege ended. The accomplished, gallant and brave commander, General McPherson, was honor bright in all his dealings with men. He was one of the brightest stars in all the galaxy of Union Generals. In his death America lost a splendid soldier. For proof of the above facts, see Grant's Memoirs; General McPherson's request to General Rawlins, Grant's Chief of Staff; McPherson's orders to General Logan; General M. D. Leggett's official report. See also the History of Life and Deeds of General U. S. Grant, by Frank A. Burr; also, The History of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois. There are many comrades yet living belonging to these regiments which composed General Leggett's Brigade, who can verify the above statement.—A. Newland, Co. D, One Hundred and Two Dozen, Tennessee, Ill."

#### THE ROLL OF HONOR.

Names of soldiers who died during their term of service, in battle or in hospital, with date of death:

Jacob Rutishamer died at Columbus, Ky., April 4, 1862.  
 James E. Saddler died July 4, 1863.  
 Thomas L. Holliday was killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862.  
 Henry C. Calvin was mortally wounded November 11, 1863.  
 George Davis died at Trenton, Tenn., August 16, 1862.  
 Jacob Oertel was killed at Holly Springs, December 20, 1862.  
 Edward Curtis was killed at Sabine, La., April 8, 1864.  
 John H. Kinkade died at Carrollton, La., August 22, 1863.  
 Aaron Markham, a veteran, died at Baton Rouge, La.  
 Enoch Nelson died at Louisville, Ky., September 29, 1865.  
 Alexander L. Corporal was killed at Bird's Point, Mo., January 10, 1862.

- Daniel Lair was killed at Bird's Point, Mo., January 10, 1862.
- Christian Myers was killed at Bird's Point, Mo., January 10, 1862.
- Samuel S. Schall died of wounds at Oxford, Miss., December 7, 1862.
- William B. Park died at Baton Rouge, La., July 14, 1863.
- Benjamin F. Pyle died at LaGrange, Tenn., February 15, 1863.
- Henry Thompson died at Memphis, Tenn., May 5, 1864.
- George C. Calkins was drowned at Clear creek while scouting.
- George C. Gates was killed January 18, 1862, at Bethel, Tenn.
- Ephraim McKinney died in the service at Memphis, Tenn.
- Philip Scheneck died at St. Louis, Mo., August 1, 1862.
- John Jackson died at St. Louis, Mo., June 18, 1862.
- Commissary-Sergeant James C. Canfield died at Richmond, Va., March 5, 1864, while a prisoner of war.
- Thomas Able died at Andersonville prison July 1, 1864; number of grave, 2,415.
- Henry H. Bellow died while a prisoner of war, March 1, 1864, at Richmond, Va.
- Captain Eben White died of wounds May 18, 1865.
- George L. Hainline, a veteran, was killed at Bentonville, March 20, 1865.
- Charles Merrih was killed at Bentonville.
- Henry Hart died June 2, 1862.
- Edwin D. Kelly, a veteran, was killed at Jonesboro, Ga., September 7, 1864.
- Cyrus Lane, a veteran, missing since the battle of Bentonville.
- Orren Sperry, a veteran, died May 31, 1864.
- Charles Waters, a veteran, died of wounds, April 24, 1865.
- John H. Crowl was killed at Bentonville, March 20, 1865.
- George F. Hastings died from wounds, April 21, 1865.
- Captain David P. Wells died April 7, 1862.
- Corporal William Powers died October 15, 1862.
- Corporal James M. Eyre died September 19, 1862.
- Sylvester Yocum died May 4, 1862.
- William C. Green, a veteran, was killed at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.
- Isaac Toland, a veteran, died April 12, 1865.
- First-Lieutenant James Donaldson was killed July 17, 1864.
- Benjamin Hendricks died March 1, 1862.
- John Smithwait died January 7, 1862.
- Jacob Newell died March 7, 1864.
- William Murry died October 31, 1861.
- James D. Ervin died at Little Rock, May 9, 1865.
- David H. Messick died at Memphis, April 10, 1865.
- William H. Woods died at Camp Butler, March 24, 1865.
- William P. Brown died at Colmar, Ill.
- Second-Lieutenant Andrew W. McGoughy was killed July 10, 1864.
- Sergeant Robert Pearson was killed at Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 1862.
- Corporal Joseph Gill was killed at Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 1862.
- Thomas Faulkner was killed at Jackson, Miss., July 12, 1862.
- Josiah Gill died at Natchez, Miss., September 1, 1863.
- William H. Matheny, a veteran, died at Natchez, Miss., March 10, 1864.
- Albert Milligan was killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
- Seymore Nichols died of wounds received at Hatchie, October 15, 1863.
- Henry W. Penrose died at Memphis, Tenn., August 5, 1862.
- Solomon R. Shepherd was killed at Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 1862.
- George Teas was killed at Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 1862.
- William Twitchell has been missing since the battle of Shiloh, Tenn.
- Corporal James H. Welch was killed at Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 1862.
- Francis L. Warren died at Pittsburg Landing, April 15, 1862.
- James L. Carter died at Brownsville, Texas, November 22, 1865.
- Joseph C. Plotts died at Fort Holt, Ky., November 22, 1862.
- James R. Davis died at Brownsville, Texas, August 30, 1865.
- Martin Phillips died at Brownsville, Texas, November 6, 1865.
- First-Sergeant James M. Shreeves died at Vicksburg, August 19, 1863.
- Corporal David M. Cranbaugh, a veteran, died of wounds, April 19, 1863.
- George Bane was killed while on picket duty, July 14, 1863.
- George W. Fowraker died at Walnut Hill, Miss., June 28, 1863.
- Robert M. Fugate died at Memphis, Tenn., January 14, 1864.
- Oliver J. Hoyt was killed at Vicksburg, Miss., May 19, 1863.
- Jesse N. Inman died at Memphis, Tenn., September 27, 1862.
- Joseph B. Medaris died at Bushnell, Ill., May 2, 1864.
- Matthew McComb died at Bridgeport, Ill., December 25, 1865.
- Joseph P. Putnam, a veteran, was mortally wounded at Kenesaw Mountain and left on the field June 27, 1864.
- William Snapp died at Camp Sherman, Miss., August 29, 1863.
- Sergeant H. H. Weaver died at St. Louis, April 8, 1863.
- Corporal James B. Murphy was killed at Walnut Hills, June 25, 1863.
- Corporal William J. Eckley, a veteran, died of wounds August 15, 1864.
- George W. Eckley died at Camp Sherman, Miss., August 8, 1863.
- John Sexton died at Camp Sherman, Miss., August 31, 1863.
- George Hanks died at Corinth, Tenn., December 24, 1862.
- Corporal William A. Blume was killed at Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862.
- Christ Brinay died of wounds July 29, 1864.
- James Cochran, a veteran, was killed at Nashville, Tenn., December 16, 1864.
- Abraham G. Chute died at Springfield, Mo., November 6, 1861.
- William H. Emell was killed at Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862.
- William H. Jarvis was killed at Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862.
- Nathan Loge died at Juka, Miss., August 9, 1862.
- Thomas Lawyer was killed at Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862.
- William Loftus died at Mound City, Ill., August 6, 1863.
- John M. Mournong died at Lebanon, Miss., February 10, 1863.
- James Murphy died of wounds March 18, 1862.
- George E. Norman was killed at Rocky Face Ridge, May 11, 1864.
- John W. Seward died October 22, 1863.
- Sergeant William Nelson died of wounds December 1, 1863.
- James H. Sheets was killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
- Henry Torhouse, a veteran, died December 16, 1864.
- George W. Ramsey died at Jackson, Tenn., September 8, 1862.
- Corporal Andrew Kellough was killed near Corinth, May 8, 1863.
- William R. Jacobs died at Glendale, Miss., October 1, 1863.
- James Lyons died at his home in Bardolph, July 28, 1862.
- Samuel B. Stokes died at Decatur, Ala., May 15, 1864.
- Charles F. Winslow was killed near Atlanta, July 22, 1864.

- Jonathan Haynes died at St. Louis, Mo., July 3, 1862.
- William Fair died at Roanoke, S. C., March 31, 1865.
- William Kirkpatrick died while in the service.
- Lieutenant Garrett J. D. Jarvis was killed at Fort Blakeley, April 9, 1865.
- Harmon F. Morris died at Paducah, October 9, 1862.
- John Myers died at Yazoo Pass, March 16, 1863.
- Peter Peters died at Selma, Ala., July 26, 1865.
- John W. Royce died at Columbus, Ky., October 21, 1863.
- Patrick Brannan was killed at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864.
- Colonel Carter Van Vleck died August 23, 1864, of wounds received at Atlanta, Ga.
- Major William L. Broadnax was killed September 20, 1863.
- Martin V. Fugate was killed at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.
- Samuel H. Fugate died at Resaca, Ga., May 17, 1864, from wounds.
- Lebeus Allhouse died at Richmond, Va., February 14, 1864, while a prisoner of war.
- Solomon Toland was killed at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.
- Richard W. Scott died of wounds September 2, 1864.
- Second-Lieutenant John E. James was killed in battle June 27, 1864.
- Marshall C. Kline was killed at Atlanta, Ga., August 7, 1864.
- George W. Dowell died at Nashville, Tenn., October 20, 1863.
- John Forrest was killed at Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864.
- William W. Harmon died at Savannah, February 21, 1865.
- John W. James was killed at Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864.
- Thomas Lindsey died at Chattanooga, June 25, 1864.
- Jacob H. Michael was killed at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864.
- Sergeant Michael Mealey was killed at Atlanta, Ga., September 4, 1864.
- Charles H. Magie died at Nashville, Tenn., August 19, 1863.
- John Monahan died at Chattanooga, April 3, 1864.
- Charles L. Norris died November 6, 1864, at Chattanooga, Ga.
- John W. Rush was killed at Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864.
- Sylvester Riddell died at Nashville, Tenn., December 30, 1863.
- Cyril Tyft was killed at Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864.
- Richard L. Terry died of wounds in the service.
- Richard L. Allen died at Andersonville Prison, May 28, 1864.
- Albert C. Bennett died at Boston, Ky., November 12, 1862.
- William H. Bowman died November 26, 1863, of wounds.
- Christopher Brown died at Richmond, Va., January 23, 1864, while a prisoner of war.
- Simeon Craig died at Andersonville Prison, September 22, 1864; number of grave, 9,307.
- First-Sergeant Jerome J. Clark died of wounds April 30, 1865.
- George H. Davis died of wounds October 2, 1863.
- Hugh H. Doran died in Andersonville Prison, May 28, 1864.
- Benjamin F. Lane was killed at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.
- Parmentum Hamilton died of wounds October 15, 1863.
- Moses A. McCandless was killed near Griggsville, Tenn., November 26, 1864.
- Francis M. Stewart died at Andersonville Prison, August 20, 1864; number of grave, 6,232.
- Thomas J. Vail died at Nashville, Tenn., July 3, 1863.
- William Weaver died of wounds September 6, 1864.
- John R. Carroll died in Andersonville Prison, August 24, 1863.
- Samuel F. Gibson died in Andersonville Prison, July 20, 1864.
- Sergeant Thomas M. Whitehead died at Gallatin, Tenn., December 11, 1862.
- Corporal Quincy A. Roberts was killed at Rocky Face Ridge, May 9, 1863.
- Corporal Thomas J. Stearns died at Nashville, Tenn., February 14, 1863.
- Silas E. Brotherton died at Lookout Mountain, Tenn., August 7, 1864.
- Samuel Blair died at Louisville, Ky., October 26, 1863.
- John Baker died of wounds September 21, 1863.
- Milton Clark died at Nashville, Tenn., December 25, 1862.
- George W. Caso died at Chickamauga, September 21, 1863.
- John Driscoll died at Somerset, Ky., November 27, 1862.
- Frank Gadd died of wounds January 20, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn.
- Francis M. Holliday was killed near Dallas, Ga., May 30, 1864.
- Edward O'Bryan was killed at Rocky Face Ridge, May 9, 1864.
- George Parks died of wounds at Nashville, Tenn., February 13, 1863.
- George K. Voorhees died April 13, 1862.
- Abel H. Willis died at Andersonville Prison, March 15, 1865.
- James P. McCamenout died September 1, 1862.
- George W. Willis died at Chattanooga, October 13, 1863.
- Corporal Richard H. McClintock was killed at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.
- Corporal David G. Harland died of wounds January 3, 1863.
- Augustus Miles was killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.
- Coleman Mitchell died of wounds April 3, 1863.
- Samuel Walker died of wounds October 24, 1863.
- John A. Greer died June 9, 1865.
- Sergeant George T. Yocum was killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
- Sergeant John A. Eyre died at Macomb, January 16, 1864.
- Corporal William J. Hensley died at Bowling Green, Ky., December 29, 1862.
- Corporal Edward S. Piper died at Manchester, July 18, 1863.
- Corporal Nathan A. Miller died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., May 22, 1864.
- Joseph T. Adcock died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., January 6, 1863.
- Francis Brooks died at Louisville, Ky., November 23, 1862.
- David Brown died at Danville, Ky., December 10, 1862.
- Jackson V. Ferguson died at Benton Barracks, Mo., February 10, 1863.
- Allen A. Herndon died at Nashville, February 20, 1862.
- Alex. McQuestion died at Nashville, February 7, 1863.
- Abraham Purdam died of wounds at Nashville, February 15, 1863.
- Richard W. Pennington was killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
- John H. Rollins died at Nashville, Tenn., January 2, 1863.
- Josiah Swigart died at McDonough county, Ill., June 3, 1864.
- William H. Simmons died at Bowling Green, Ky., November 23, 1862.
- Edward Smith died of wounds September 22, 1863.
- Henry Vanmeter died at Dallas, Ga., June 1, 1864.
- Abraham W. Willis died at Louisville, Ky., December 6, 1862.
- William H. Winslow died at Nashville, Tenn., December 31, 1862.
- Corporal Eli Elwell was killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
- Corporal James H. Kenne died of wounds at Chattanooga, October 20, 1863.
- Vachel Benson was killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
- Christopher Enders was killed at Stone River, January 25, 1863.
- Allen Graves died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., January 25, 1863.





SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, MACOMB



George W. Kerr died at Quincy, Ill., February 11, 1864.  
 Sergeant Thomas Campbell died at Cowan Station, Tenn., July 27, 1863.  
 David P. Peterman died of wounds at Atlanta, Ga., July 28, 1864.  
 Artemus Myers was killed at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864.  
 Henry C. Martin died on steamer Di. Vernon, January 18, 1863.  
 James T. Burham died August 20, 1865.  
 Sergeant Robert T. Carter died at Vicksburg, Miss., August 13, 1864.  
 John Covert died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., August 24, 1864.  
 Benjamin Duncan died at Memphis, Tenn., August 5, 1864.  
 Frederick Falch died at Mound City, Ill., December 30, 1862.  
 Benjamin Frankenburg died of wounds at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., December 13, 1864.  
 Alpheus M. Gibson died at Quincy, Ill., December 14, 1864.  
 Wilson L. McKennelly died at Memphis, Tenn., July 20, 1864.  
 William H. Couch died of wounds March 30, 1863.  
 John Little died in the insane asylum at Washington, D. C., October 1, 1863.  
 Sergeant John Bechtel died at Lake Providence, La., March 21, 1863.  
 Thomas Broadbent died of wounds May 16, 1863.  
 Abner Barrett died at Keokuk, Iowa, October 24, 1863.  
 John Bainbridge died at Memphis, Tenn., January 28, 1863.  
 William H. Boyd died at Jackson, Tenn., November 15, 1862.  
 Simon Calbert died at Memphis, Tenn., July 24, 1863.  
 Job Gartside died at St. Louis, Mo., November 1, 1864.  
 George Hall died at Jackson, Tenn., October 30, 1862.  
 Benjamin Bugg died at Memphis, Tenn., February 17, 1863.  
 Henry T. Forest was killed at Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, 1863.  
 Nathaniel M. Guy died at Vicksburg, Miss., July 8, 1863.  
 Jasper Kennett died at Memphis, Tenn., February 11, 1863.  
 William C. Morris died at Oxford, Miss., December 16, 1862.  
 Flavius J. Sypherd died at home, December 27, 1864.  
 Isaac N. Stodgill died after having been discharged on account of disability.  
 George P. Hezlip died of wounds July 13, 1863.  
 Amos E. Johnson died at Quincy, Ill., April 27, 1865.  
 Surgeon William A. Huston died at Memphis, Tenn., June 25, 1864.  
 Edward S. Brooking was killed while a prisoner near Memphis, Tenn.  
 Henry P. Nichols died at home, December 2, 1864.  
 Samuel Shely died at Memphis, September 1, 1864.  
 Christopher P. Stantial was killed at Memphis, Tenn., August 21, 1864.  
 John H. Lowell died at home May 26, 1865.  
 Henry H. Harris died at Memphis, Tenn., September 1, 1864.  
 Lieutenant Lester W. Porter was killed at Memphis, Tenn., August 21, 1864.  
 Corporal Thomas E. Ritenour died at Columbus, Ga., September 16, 1865.  
 Joseph Johnson died at Dalton, Ga., May 18, 1865.  
 Avery Hall died at Nashville, March 7, 1865.  
 David Stolcup died of wounds at Chattanooga.  
 John Clarrey died at St. Louis.  
 Matthew Begg, a United States veteran, died at Cairo, Ill., October 13, 1863.

#### SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

On Thursday, August 3, 1899, the splendid monument erected in the Macomb Public Park,

to the memory of the soldiers of McDonough County who yielded their lives for the life of the Nation during the War of the Rebellion, or who have since died, was unveiled with imposing ceremonies. All interested in the affairs of McDonough County should know the history of this monument, erected at a cost of \$4,000, by Mr. C. V. Chandler, of Macomb, out of his private means, and this chapter would be incomplete without an account thereof, together with something of the record of the man through whose patriotism and public spirit was erected this splendid testimonial to perpetuate the memory of McDonough County patriots, of their valor, their self-sacrifice, and their heroic achievement during the dark days of 1861 to 1865.

Nearly one year before the date on which the late O. D. Doland placed the foundation for a monument in the City Park, speculation was rife as to the work in which he was engaged, but the only explanation furnished was that he was merely executing an order that had been placed in his hands. The public remained in the dark until the evening of January 3, 1899, when, at a meeting of the Grand Army Post of Macomb, which was well attended by its members, as well as by a large number of other citizens, Mr. Chandler announced that he contemplated the erection of a monument to the memory of the men of McDonough who had participated in the war.

In making this announcement he recited how, in that great struggle for national existence, half of the men of McDonough County of military age had offered themselves upon the altar of their country; also, how two attempts had been made to erect a soldiers' monument in the county, but had failed. When some fifteen years previous he had been awarded a pension of \$15 per month, he determined to erect a suitable memorial, at his own expense, and then began turning the sum received into a fund for this purpose, by investing it and adding thereto the accruing interest. Among his private papers there then existed a document instructing his executors, in the event of his death before the accomplishment of the work for which this fund was set apart, to carry out his purpose. This document he exhibited with accompanying papers. All who know of the Chandler monument, to-day, rejoice to know

that he lived to see the accomplishment of his plan and was himself able to direct the erection of this pile of enduring stone. The fund grew until it reached a sum sufficient, and the monument, unveiled on August 3, 1899, is the result.

Charles Velasco Chandler was born in Macomb within six hundred feet of the present site of the monument, the eldest son of the late Charles Chandler, for many years one of the foremost citizens of the county. In August, 1862, a company was being raised in Macomb, which was mustered in as Company I, Seventy-eighth Illinois Infantry. Mr. Chandler, who was then a youth of eighteen years, determined to enlist, and when his name was called and it came his turn to step forward and be sized and measured for a soldier by the strange officer in charge—so the story goes—another young man, a little taller, answered to the name, was examined, measured, and, having passed muster, received \$2 in cash as his reward. Enlisting first as a private, Mr. Chandler was promoted to Second-Lieutenant and afterwards as Adjutant. At the Battle of Chickamunga he was shot through both legs, and it was on account of these wounds that he drew his pension, which he has lately applied to this patriotic purpose. Returning at the conclusion of the war, he was employed in the bank of his father, and has continued in the banking business to this writing.

The unveiling day proved to be unusually warm, but this did not prevent one of the largest crowds being present ever seen in Macomb. The services commenced in the afternoon, and the big procession of nearly one thousand strong was the initiative. The order of march was as follows:

Platoon of Police  
 Macomb Band  
 Macomb Army Post  
 Bushnell Army Post  
 Other members of the Grand Army  
 and old soldiers  
 Women's Relief Corps  
 Members of Board of Supervisors  
 Macomb City Officials  
 Uniformed Rank of K. Ps.  
 Knights of Pythias  
 Modern Woodmen of America  
 Red Men  
 Macomb Fire Department and Equipment  
 Company F, Fifth Regiment I. N. G.

The procession marched around the public square, to the west side of the City Park near the monument, and to the stand and seats provided by Mr. Chandler for use of those in attendance.

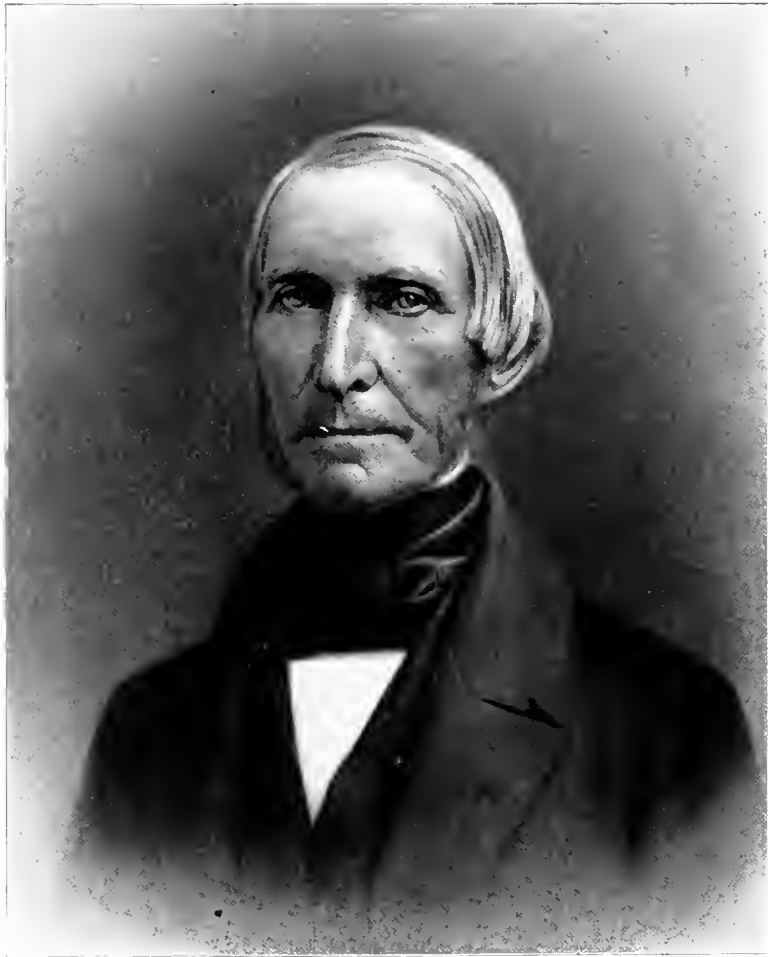
W. J. Franklin, Commander of Macomb G. A. R. Post, as Chairman of the meeting, took charge of proceedings. After music by the band and prayer by the Rev. J. H. Bratton, the meeting was opened for the further exercises of the day. Governor Tanner was not present, but Hon. L. Y. Sherman made a short address in his stead. After a patriotic air by the band, little George Chandler Mapes, a grandson of Mr. Chandler, pulled the cord which released the flag that hid the figure of the volunteer soldier surmounting a stately pile of granite. The unveiling was greeted with great applause and by the firing of three salutes by Company F, Illinois National Guard. After a few remarks by R. H. Berry, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and Mayor Switzer in behalf of Macomb, then came the dedicatory address by Major R. W. McClaughrey, which met the hearty approval of those who heard it. The Major was at his best, and that means much. This address was published in full in the city papers.

Something not on the programme occurred after the address. This was the presentation to Mr. Chandler of an elaborate and costly Post Commander's Army badge, the late Colonel B. F. Marsh making the presentation speech in his usual impressive manner. Mr. Chandler was taken completely by surprise and greatly affected by the unexpected compliment, and could only respond in a few words, which all could see and feel came from the heart. The badge bore this inscription:

C. V. CHANDLER, Macomb, Ill. GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC 1861-1865. VETERAN.
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The inscription on the reverse was as follows:

From his McDONOUGH COUNTY COMRADES AND FRIENDS, August 3, 1889.
--



*L. Collins*



The vast audience joined in singing "America," the benediction was pronounced by Comrade Rev. J. H. Morgan, and the pleasing and patriotic programme was ended.

The monument was made of Barre granite from an original design by the late O. D. Doland. It is twenty feet in height, with a first base seven feet square, upon which rests a secondary base five feet square. The monument is surmounted by the figure of a private soldier—an infantryman—uniformed and accoutered after the fashion of the Civil War period. The figure, which is seven feet high, is carved from granite and stands at parade rest. The inscriptions read as follows:

(West Side.)

IN MEMORY OF THE MEN OF  
M'DONOUGH COUNTY WHO  
VOLUNTARILY OFFERED AND  
FREELY GAVE THEIR LIVES  
"THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE,  
BY THE PEOPLE  
AND FOR THE PEOPLE  
SHALL NOT PERISH  
FROM THE EARTH."

(South Side.)

FORT DONELSON  
SHILOH  
CORINTH  
STONE RIVER.

(North Side.)

VICKSBURG  
CHICKAMAUGA  
KENESAW  
ATLANTA  
BENTONVILLE.

(East Side.)

ERECTED BY COMRADE  
C. V. CHANDLER  
OF THE 78th ILL. VOL'S.  
1899.

Such is a brief history of the beautiful monument which adorns the park of the city of Macomb; and it is pertinent to note as a matter of historic interest that the City Park in which

it stands was also donated by Mr. C. V. Chandler for the benefit of its citizens.

In summarizing the part which McDonough County took in the Civil War, it is found from the Adjutant General's report that the county was called upon to raise 2,737 men; the county was credited with 2,734, leaving a deficit of three men. If the seventy-one men who enlisted in the Tenth Missouri had been duly credited, together with many others joining companies which are credited to other counties, the quota of this county would have been exceeded by at least 200 men. Only about 20 of the 102 counties in the State furnished as great a number, proportionately.

McDonough County was represented in thirty-three regiments and in seventy-eight companies. There were sixty-nine men from this county killed in battle, 182 wounded and 176 died in the service. Many of the old soldiers still survive, but are rapidly passing away. Under date of March, 1906, National Commander-in-Chief Corporal Tanner, of the G. A. R., publishes a statement which shows that 164 members of the order are dying every twenty-four hours, or at the rate of one death in every eight and one-third minutes. But when it is remembered that the Civil War closed forty-two years ago, it must be realized that most of its participants now living are old men, who have, moreover, endured the specially great sufferings of that terrible conflict, as well as the ordinary hardships of life; so the rapid mortality of this honored class of American citizens need not be wondered at. But the general sorrow over the rapid passing of the old soldiers of the '60s is assuaged by the pride felt in their faithful service and unflinching loyalty; and this pride is nowhere more sincere or more fittingly entertained than within the limits of McDonough County.

MEXICAN AND SPANISH-AMERICAN WARS.—Although of minor importance than the Black Hawk and Civil Wars—locally as to the former and in the formidable character of the struggle as to the latter—it is to be presumed that McDonough County had some representatives in the Mexican War in spite of its comparatively small population at that period. Owing to the meager and imperfect character of the records at that time, at least so far

as the actual residence of volunteers is concerned, it is impossible to secure any reliable data as to the number and names of citizens of McDonough County who participated in that conflict. The First Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, organized under command of Colonel John J. Hardin, of Jacksonville, included several companies enlisted from counties west of the Illinois River and adjacent to McDonough County, and several of their officers became distinguished officers of the Union army during the Civil War.

During the Spanish-American War several counties in the neighborhood of McDonough contributed to the muster-roll of the Fifth Regiment, and there is reason for believing that some of the enlistments in this regiment came from McDonough County, though it is not credited in the Adjutant General's report with any company organization. Of some twenty-five provisional regiments partially organized throughout the State for the Spanish-American War—but only one of which was called into actual service—one company was organized at Macomb under the name of "Company L of The Hamilton's Sons' Provisional Regiment," with J. W. Stuart as Captain and R. Isaac Empey, first Lieutenant. This fact gives evidence that the citizens of McDonough County stood ready to bear their full share of responsibility in that struggle, had occasion called for summoning them to the field.

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## CHAPTER XVII.

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### MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS—PUBLIC UTILITIES.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT—MACOMB VILLAGE AND CITY CHARTERS—LIST OF MAYORS, ALDERMEN AND OTHER CITY OFFICIALS—PUBLIC UTILITIES—WATER WORKS—FIRE DEPARTMENT—LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS—ELECTRIC LIGHT AND GAS PLANT—PRESENT OFFICERS—TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.

For the first ten years after the selection of Macomb as the county-seat of McDonough County, it remained under the local authority of a Board of Commissioners, but under the

provision of an act of the General Assembly, passed January 27, 1841, the government was entrusted to a Board of five Village Trustees elected annually. It is impossible now to obtain a complete record of the village officers for the early part of that period, and it has consequently been necessary to take the list as it is found in "Clarke's History of McDonough County." For the period between 1849 and 1856, the several Boards of Village Trustees, as there recorded for the years named, were as follows:

1849—William H. Randolph, A. S. Bonham, C. A. Lawson, T. J. Beard, John P. Head.

1850—William H. Franklin, R. W. Stephenson, J. P. Head, W. L. Broaddus, Joseph E. Wyne, Charles Chandler, W. T. Head.

1852—B. R. Hampton, C. A. Lawson, J. M. Major, J. P. Updegraff, C. W. Dallam.

1853—T. Chandler, J. E. Wyne, J. L. N. Hall, W. S. Hendricks, J. M. Martin.

1854—J. L. N. Hall, J. M. Martin, J. E. Wyne, T. J. Beard, C. A. Lawson.

1856—Abraham Rowe, J. E. Wyne, T. J. Beard, J. L. N. Hall, Garrett Bonham, Alexander McLean was Secretary for the previous year.

The first step in the incorporation of Macomb as a city was taken in 1855 by the passage by the General Assembly, on February 15th, of an act granting a city charter on condition of its acceptance by vote of the people, to be taken in May following. Exactly what was the result of that vote is not stated in the local histories, but it is claimed that the first election of city officers was held on November 8, 1856, the officers elected at that time holding their positions until May following. During the session of the Legislature of 1857 another act consolidating and amending previous acts on the subject, was passed and received the approval of Governor Bissell on February 14th. This charter set forth the area and boundaries of the city as follows:

The south half of Section 31, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of said Section 31, and the northwest quarter of the same Section (31), all in T. 6 N., R. 2 W. of the Fourth Principal Meridian; the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 36 and the southeast quarter of the same Section (36), in T. 6 N., R. 3 W.; the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 1 in T. 5 N., R. 3 W.; and the northwest quarter of Section





*F. H. C. King*



6 in T. 5 N., R. 2 W., and the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of the same section,—making a total of one and a half square miles.

The following is a list of city officials after the date of incorporation:

1856—Mayor, John O. C. Wilson; Aldermen—James M. Campbell, Joseph McCroskey, William H. Randolph, Samuel G. Cannon; Clerk, H. E. Worsham.

1857—Mayor, J. P. Updegraff; Aldermen—James M. Campbell, James Clarke, William L. Broadus, O. F. Piper, William H. Franklin, William H. Randolph, Thomas J. Beard, Samuel G. Cannon; Clerk and Attorney, Carter Van Vleck; Marshal and Supervisor, G. L. Farwell; Treasurer, G. W. Smith; Assessor and Collector, H. E. Worsham; Clerk and Surveyor, Charles A. Gilchrist; Sexton, David Clarke.

1858—Mayor, J. P. Updegraff; Aldermen—James Clarke, Charles Chandler, O. F. Piper, P. Hamilton, William H. Franklin, W. E. Withrow, Thomas J. Beard, S. G. Cannon; Clerk, William P. Barrett; Attorney, L. H. Waters; Marshal and Supervisor, William L. Broadus; Treasurer, George W. Smith; Assessor and Collector, J. H. Cummings; Surveyor, George W. Page; Weigher, C. A. Humes.

1859—Mayor, James D. Walker; Aldermen—Charles Chandler, Joseph Burton, O. F. Piper, Joseph E. Wyne, George M. Wells, J. L. N. Hall, William P. Barrett, Samuel G. Cannon, (Thomas E. Morgan elected to fill vacancy of S. G. Cannon); Clerk and Attorney, George Wells; Marshal and Supervisor, George W. Smith; Treasurer, Assessor and Collector, J. H. Cummings; Weigher, Hugh Ervin; Sexton, Peter Clarke.

1860—Mayor, Charles Chandler; Aldermen—Joseph Burton, W. H. Neece, J. E. Wyne, R. H. Broadus, G. M. Wells, J. L. N. Hall, Thomas E. Morgan, H. T. Chase; Clerk and Attorney, George Wells; Marshal and Supervisor, George W. Smith; Treasurer, W. W. Provine, Assessor and Collector, C. M. Ray.

1861—Mayor, James B. Kyle; Aldermen—W. H. Neece, John Knappenberger, R. H. Broadus, J. L. Twyman, J. L. N. Hall, T. M. Jordan, H. T. Chase, Loven Garrett; Clerk and Attorney, George Wells; Marshal, G. L. Farwell (resigned—R. H. Broadus filled vacancy); Treasurer, W. W. Provine; Assessor and Collector, C. M. Ray; Surveyor, A. J. White; Supervisor, George W. Smith; Weigher, J. W. Westfall.

1862—Mayor, B. F. Martin; Aldermen—John Knappenberger, J. H. Baker, J. L. Twyman, Elisha Morse, Jr., T. M. Jordan, L. Clisby, Loven Garrett, Washington Goodwin; Clerk and Attorney, George Wells; Marshal, J. Q. Lane; Treasurer, W. W. Provine; Assessor and Collector, C. M. Ray, Weigher, G. W. Smith.

1863—Mayor, Edward A. Floyd; Aldermen—J. H. Baker, Alexander McLean, R. L. Cochrane, O. F. Piper, L. Clisby, W. E. Withrow, Washington Goodwin, S. F. Lacy; Clerk and Attorney, George Wells; Marshal, J. P. Updegraff (resigned—George W. Smith appointed to fill vacancy); Treasurer, W. W. Provine (W. T. Winslow, to fill vacancy); Assessor and Collector, John L. Anderson; Supervisor, G. W. Smith; Weigher, Thomas Gilmore.

1864—Mayor, Thomas M. Jordan; Aldermen—Alexander McLean, Joseph Durr, R. L. Cochrane, James Anderson, William E. Withrow, L. Clisby, S. F. Lance, John Penrose; Clerk and Attorney, C. F. Wheat; Marshal and Supervisor, Chauncey Case; Treasurer, M. T. Winslow; Surveyor, James W. Brattle; Weigher, William G. Cord.

1865—Mayor, Thomas M. Jordan; Aldermen—Joseph Durr, J. W. Blount, James Anderson, R. L. Cochrane, L. Clisby, J. P. Updegraff, John Penrose, James Brown; Clerk, W. E. Withrow; Marshal, Assessor and Collector, John E. Lane; Treasurer, M. T. Winslow; Attorney, C. F. Wheat; Surveyor, James W. Brattle; Supervisor, George W. Smith; Weigher, W. G. Cord; Sexton, W. Doolan.

1866—Mayor, Joseph M. Martin; Aldermen—J. W. Blount, S. G. Wadsworth, R. L. Cochrane, W. F. Bayne, J. P. Updegraff, W. S. Hill, E. B. Hamill, R. J. Adcock; Clerk, W. E. Withrow; Marshal, J. E. Lane; Treasurer, M. T. Winslow; Attorney, C. F. Wheat; Assessor and Collector, J. E. Lane; Surveyor, James W. Brattle; Supervisor, G. W. Curtis; Weigher, I. Hillyer; Sexton, John Axford.

1867—Mayor, T. M. Jordan; Aldermen—C. H. Bayne, J. W. Blount, W. F. Bayne, R. L. Cochrane, W. S. Hail, William Venable, Jonathan Shute, E. B. Hamill; Clerk, W. E. Withrow; Marshal and Supervisor, T. M. Gilfrey; Treasurer, M. T. Winslow; Attorney, Asa A. Matteson; Assessor and Collector, T. B. Manry; Surveyor, James W. Brattle; Weigher, Isaac Hillyer; Sexton, John Axford.

1868—Mayor, J. P. Updegraff; Aldermen—J. W. Blount, W. H. Hainline, R. L. Cochrane, O. F. Piper, William Venable, E. L. Wells, E. B. Hamill, J. W. McIntosh; Clerk, W. E. Withrow; Marshal and Supervisor, G. L. Farwell; Treasurer, J. H. Cummings; Attorney, C. F. Wheat; Assessor and Collector, H. W. Gash; Surveyor, James W. Brattle; Weigher, D. Blazer; Sexton, J. Axford.

1869—Mayor, G. K. Hall; Aldermen—W. H. Hainline, J. T. Adcock, O. F. Piper, C. N. Harding, E. L. Wells, William Venable, J. W. McIntosh, T. L. Kendrick; Clerk, W. E. Withrow; Marshal and Supervisor, J. A. Chapman; Treasurer, M. T. Winslow; Attorney, A. A. Matteson; Assessor, J. W. Blount; Collector, J. E. Wyne; Surveyor, J. W. Brattle; Weigher, D. Blazer; Sexton John Axford.

1870—Mayor, Joseph E. Wyne; Aldermen—J. T. Adcock, T. Chandler, C. N. Harding, J. H. Cummings, W. Venable, A. B. Chapman, T. L. Kendrick, J. Durr; Clerk, H. R. Bartleson; Marshal, J. Scott; Treasurer, C. V. Chandler; Attorney, L. A. Simmons; Assessor, J. W. Westfall; Collector, C. C. Chapman; Surveyor, J. A. Chapman; Weigher, B. T. Applegate; Sexton, Ben Vail.

1871—Mayor, Joseph M. Martin; Aldermen—T. Chandler, B. F. Martin, J. H. Cummings, J. McMillan, A. B. Chapman, Thomas Gilmore, S. F. Lancey, J. W. McIntosh; Clerk, H. R. Bartleson; Marshal, J. Hillyer; Treasurer, C. V. Chandler; Attorney, J. G. Mosher; Assessor, J. S. Gash; Collector, S. G. Wadsworth; Surveyor, J. W. Brattle; Supervisor, G. W. Smith; Weigher, B. T. Applegate; Sexton, J. Axford.

1872—Mayor, Charles N. Harding; Aldermen—B. T. Martin, T. Chandler, J. McMillan, J. H. Cummings, Thomas Gilmore, William Venable, J. W. McIntosh, James Gamage; Clerk, W. E. Withrow; Marshal, John Hillyer; Treasurer, C. V. Chandler; Attorney, W. J. Franklin; Assessor, J. S. Gash; Collector, W. I. Twyman; Surveyor, J. W. Brattle; Supervisor, G. W. Smith; Weigher, Isaac Hillyer; Sexton, J. Axford.

1873—Mayor, Alexander McLean; Aldermen—T. Chandler, S. A. M. Ross, J. H. Cummings, R. L. Cochrane, William Venable, F. R. Kyle, J. Gamage, W. G. McClellan; Clerk and Attorney, E. P. Pillsbury; Marshal, H. G. Cheatham; Treasurer, C. V. Chandler, Assessor, H. Erwin; Collector, J. T. Martin; Surveyor, J. W. Brat-

tle; Supervisor, George W. Smith; Weigher, I. Hillyer; Sexton, J. Axford.

1874—Mayor, Alexander McLean; Aldermen—S. A. M. Ross, J. W. Cook, R. L. Cochrane, J. H. Cummings, F. R. Kyle, William Venable, W. G. McClellan, James Gamage; Clerk, O. F. Piper; Marshal, Karr McClintock; Treasurer, C. V. Chandler; Attorney, E. P. Pillsbury; Assessor, H. Erwin; Collector, Henderson Ritchie; Surveyor, J. W. Brattle; Supervisor, A. Hudson; Weigher, J. H. Nicholson; Sexton, J. Axford.

1875—Mayor, Alexander McLean; Aldermen—J. W. Cook, W. E. Martin, J. H. Cummings, J. E. Wyne, William Venable, C. N. Harding, J. Gamage, D. M. Graves; Clerk, O. F. Piper; Marshal, Karr McClintock; Treasurer, C. V. Chandler; Attorney, E. P. Pillsbury; Assessor, J. C. Reynolds; Collector, Robert Brooking; Surveyor, J. W. Brattle; Supervisor, A. Hudson; Weigher, H. Erwin; Sexton, J. Axford.

1876—Mayor, Alexander McLean; Aldermen—W. E. Martin, E. F. Bradford, J. E. Wyne, J. H. Cummings, C. N. Harding, David Scott, D. M. Graves, James Gamage; Clerk, O. F. Piper; Marshal, Karr McClintock; Treasurer, C. V. Chandler; Collector, J. M. Martin; Attorney, J. H. Franklin; Assessor, H. W. Gash; Surveyor, J. W. Brattle; Supervisor, John Shannon; Weigher, J. S. Smith; Sexton, J. Axford.

1877—Mayor, Asher Blonnt; Aldermen—E. F. Bradford, W. E. Martin, J. H. Cummings, J. E. Wyne, D. Scott, John McLean, J. Gamage, W. O. Thomas; Clerk, L. E. Wyne; Marshal, K. McClintock; Treasurer, C. V. Chandler; Attorney, J. H. Franklin; Assessor, H. Erwin; Collector, W. H. Shetterley; Surveyor, J. W. Brattle; Supervisor, G. B. Gash; Weigher, J. S. Smith; Sexton, J. Shannen.

1878—Mayor, W. F. Bayne; Aldermen—W. E. Martin, E. L. Wells, J. E. Wyne, J. H. Cummings, John McLean, A. B. Lightener, W. O. Thomas, J. M. Hume; Clerk, L. E. Wyne; Marshal, K. McClintock; Attorney, J. M. Blazer; Treasurer, C. V. Chandler; Assessor, J. W. Westfall; Collector, R. L. Cochrane; Surveyor, J. W. Brattle; Supervisor, John Masterson; Weigher, Hiram Russell; Sexton, John Shannon.

1879—Mayor, G. C. Gumbart, Aldermen—E. L. Wells, G. W. Price, J. H. Cummings, J. T. Price, A. B. Lightener, I. N. Jellison, J. M.



*Philip E. Elting,*



Hume, W. H. Shetterley; Clerk, James Venable; Marshal, A. Updegraff; Treasurer, C. V. Chandler; Attorney, J. M. Blazer; Assessor, G. W. Eyre; Collector, J. M. Martin; Surveyor, J. W. Brattle; Supervisor, John Hillyer; Weigher, H. Russell; Sexton, J. B. Russell.

1880—Mayor, G. C. Gumbart; Aldermen—C. F. Wheat, G. W. Pace, R. L. Cochrane, T. J. Price, John Robinson, Newton Jellison, J. T. Russell, W. H. Shetterley; Clerk, D. Knapp; Marshal, K. McClintock; Treasurer, C. V. Chandler; Attorney, J. M. Blazer; Assessor, O. F. Piper; Collector, J. M. Hume; Surveyor, Cephas Holmes; Supervisor, J. C. Simmons; Weigher, H. Russell; Sexton, J. B. Russell.

1881—Mayor, William Prentiss; Aldermen—Ed. Farmer, C. F. Wheat, W. S. Bailey, R. L. Cochrane, John McElrath, J. Robinson, J. T. Russell, J. M. Hume; Clerk, D. M. Graves; Marshal, K. McClintock; Treasurer, C. V. Chandler; Attorney, J. H. Bacon; Assessor, G. W. Eyre; Collector, T. J. Price; Surveyor, C. Holmes; Supervisor, J. C. Simmons; Weigher, H. Russell; Sexton, J. Axford.

1882—Mayor, Asher Blount; Aldermen—S. A. M. Ross, S. P. Danley, C. M. Cadwallader, W. F. Bayne, G. P. Wells, J. C. McClellan, J. L. Baily, Edgar Bolles; Clerk, t. M. Martin; Marshal, K. McClintock; Treasurer, C. V. Chandler; Attorney, H. C. Agnew; Assessor, G. W. Eyre; Collector, J. T. Russell; Superintendent of Streets, J. Shannon; Weigher, H. Russell; Sexton, J. Axford.

1883—Mayor, W. E. Martin; Aldermen—S. P. Danley, J. W. Adcock, W. F. Bayne, B. F. Randolph, G. P. Wells, John McLean, Edgar Bolles, M. T. Winslow; Clerk, I. M. Martin; Treasurer, C. V. Chandler; Attorney, J. H. Bacon; Marshal, A. Updegraff; Assessor, J. W. Liggett; Collector, B. J. Head; Superintendent, G. Butterfield; Weigher, H. Russell; Sexton, J. Axford.

1884—Mayor, W. E. Martiu; Aldermen—S. P. Danley, B. F. Randolph, W. F. Bayne, J. McLean, J. Archer, J. W. Scott, M. T. Winslow, W. O. Thomas; Clerk, I. M. Martin; Treasurer, C. V. Chandler; Attorney, J. H. Bacon; Marshal, A. Updegraff; Assessor, G. W. Eyre; Collector, R. T. Quinn; Superintendent, J. Masterson; Weigher, H. Russell; Sexton, John Axford.

The Mayor and other general city officers

being elective biennially (in off-years), their names are presented in the following list in two year periods, with the year of election. In the City Council each ward is represented by two Aldermen, chosen, respectively, in alternate years, but each holding office two years. As this changes the personnel of the Council annually, the complete list is given for each year, the representatives of the four wards appearing consecutively in groups of two for each ward, which avoids the necessity of repeating the number of the ward in connection with the names of Aldermen:

1885—Mayor, Charles W. Dines; City Clerk, Isaac M. Martin; City Treasurer, James H. Provine; City Attorney, Lawrence Y. Sherman; Aldermen—(1885) Sam Danley, Wheeler Wells, W. F. Bayne, G. E. Kelley, John Scott, John Archer, W. O. Thomas, Henry Rost; (1886) Wheeler Wells, W. C. Burke, G. E. Kelley, J. W. Howard, John Scott, John Archer, Henry Rost, S. B. Dawson.

1887—Mayor, W. E. Martin; Clerk, Stanton Aldredge; Attorney, George D. Tunnickliff; Treasurer, B. F. McLean; Aldermen—(1887) Wheeler Wells, W. C. Burke, J. W. Howard, H. H. Smith, John Scott, R. W. Bailey, S. B. Dawson, A. J. Leach; (1888) Wheeler Wells, W. C. Burke, H. H. Smith, J. H. Cummings, R. W. Bailey, E. P. Pillsbury, A. J. Leach, John Helms.

1889—Mayor, Charles I. Imes; Clerk, Stanton Aldredge; Treasurer, J. H. Provine; Attorney, J. D. Wooten; Aldermen—(1889) W. C. Burke, Wheeler Wells, H. H. Smith, J. H. Cummings, E. P. Pillsbury, James Venable, John Helms, A. J. Leach; (1890) Gary Adcock, Peter Haslett, J. H. Cummings, C. B. Ingram, James Venable, Robert Brooking, A. J. Leach, John Helms.

1891—Mayor, A. B. Lightner; Clerk, Edgar Aldredge; Attorney, J. D. Wooten; Treasurer, J. O. Peasley; Aldermen—(1891) Gary Adcock, C. L. Wilson, C. B. Ingram, George Hoskinson, Robert Brooking, Hugh Watson, John Helms, W. E. Thompson; (1892) C. L. Wilson, E. T. Walker, George Hoskinson, Karr McClintock, Hugh Watson, Isaiah Odenweller, W. E. Thompson, John Helms.

1893—Mayor, W. H. Hainline; Clerk, W. H. Wilson; Attorney, Thomas McClure; Treasurer, B. F. McLean; Aldermen—(1893) E. T. Walker, C. V. Chandler, Karr McClintock, George M. Hoskinson, Isaiah Odenweller, M. Baldrige,

John Helms, W. E. Thompson; (1894) C. V. Chandler, E. T. Walker, George Hoskinson, Karr McClintock, M. Baldrige, Charles Hendricks, W. E. Thompson, Joseph Lerner.

1895—Mayor, W. E. Martin; Clerk, W. H. Wilson; Attorney, Thomas McClure; Treasurer, Frank Mapes; Aldermen—(1895) E. T. Walker, C. V. Chandler, Karr McClintock, George Hoskinson, Charles Hendricks, John Barclay, Joseph Lerner, W. E. Thompson; (1896) C. V. Chandler, J. B. Butterfield, George Hoskinson, Elias Barley, John Barclay, James Bailey, W. E. Thompson, L. W. Camp.

1897—Mayor, Isaiah Odenweller; Clerk, W. H. Wilson; Attorney, W. Tunnicliff; Treasurer, J. O. Peasley; Aldermen—(1897) J. B. Butterfield, C. V. Chandler, Elias Barley, Bert Morgan, James Bailey, James C. Smith, L. W. Camp, Ed. Holden; (1898) C. V. Chandler, W. J. Pech, Bert Morgan, W. E. Venard, J. C. Smith, J. W. Bailey, Ed. Holden, Charles E. Martin.

1899—Mayor, Theodore B. Switzer; Clerk, Charles B. Smithers; Attorney, C. W. Flack; Treasurer, C. V. Chandler; Aldermen—(1899) W. J. Pech, J. W. Ralston, W. E. Venard, George Russell, J. W. Bailey, J. C. Smith; Charles E. Martin, P. H. Tiernan; (1900) J. W. Ralston, W. J. Pech, George Russell, W. E. Venard, J. C. Smith, George Kerman, P. H. Tiernan, Fred Gilbert.

1901—Mayor, W. J. Pech; Clerk, C. B. Smithers; Attorney, Conrad Gumbart; Treasurer, Frank Mapes; Aldermen—(1901) C. V. Chandler, J. W. Ralston, W. E. Venard, George H. Russell, George Kerman, J. E. Cordell, Fred Gilbert, P. H. Tiernan; (1902) J. W. Ralston, John Senn, George Russell, J. O. Peasley, J. E. Cordell, Don Pennywitt, P. H. Tiernan, W. E. Thompson.

1903—Mayor, Isaiah Odenweller; Clerk, Ray Brooking; Attorney, Conrad Gumbart; Treasurer, C. V. Chandler; Aldermen—(1903) John Senn, C. G. Chandler, J. O. Peasley, George Russell, Don Pennywitt, R. V. Purdum, W. E. Thompson, P. H. Tiernan; (1904) C. G. Chandler; L. A. Ross, George Russell, J. O. Peasley, R. V. Purdum, Charles W. Gilmore, P. H. Tiernan, W. S. Sperry.

1905—Mayor, I. M. Fellheimer; Clerk, F. G. McClellan; Attorney, H. M. Tabler; Treasurer, Frank Mapes; Alderman—(1905) L. A. Ross, Samuel Russell, J. O. Peasley, Gary W. Adcock, Charles W. Gilmore, R. V. Purdum, W. S.

Sperry, Peter Campbell; (1906) Samuel Russell, J. M. Pace, Gary Adcock, Orlo Piper, R. V. Purdum, R. W. Oakman, Peter Campbell, Oliver Thompson.

1907—Mayor, Samuel Russell; Clerk, C. B. Smithers; Attorney, H. M. Tabler; Treasurer, C. V. Chandler; Aldermen—(elected in 1907) J. M. Pace, Fred Ralston, Gary Adcock, Orlo Piper, R. W. Oakman, R. V. Purdum, Oliver Thompson, Ford Fisher.

The city had over 6,000 inhabitants in 1907, and is considered one of the best built and governed cities of its size in the State of Illinois.

**CITY WATER WORKS.**—In 1903, the present water works of the City of Macomb were constructed by Mr. Morgan, a noted engineer of Chicago. The system includes a combination of ordinary gravitation and direct action from the pumps. There is a steel stand-pipe, nearly 100 feet in height, which affords pressure sufficient to reach the highest buildings. There is also a large reservoir some 60 feet in diameter, sufficient for any ordinary emergency. The water primarily was obtained from two wells respectively, some 1600 to 1700 feet in depth, but the water being largely impregnated with sulphur, was not desirable for steam and culinary purposes. So, in 1905, wells were sunk in the Third Ward, and the water obtained from them is of excellent quality but limited in quantity. The total cost of the works to date amounts to something over \$25,000. The procuring of a sufficient supply of water is considered a serious and most important problem, and may result in an attempt to establish a connection with Crooked Creek. The works are owned and operated by the City, and have proved of great benefit for sanitary purposes, the city having been properly sewerred and mains laid on all the principal streets.

**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**—The headquarters of the Macomb Fire Department are located at No. 220 North Lafayette Street. Following is a list of the officers and members:

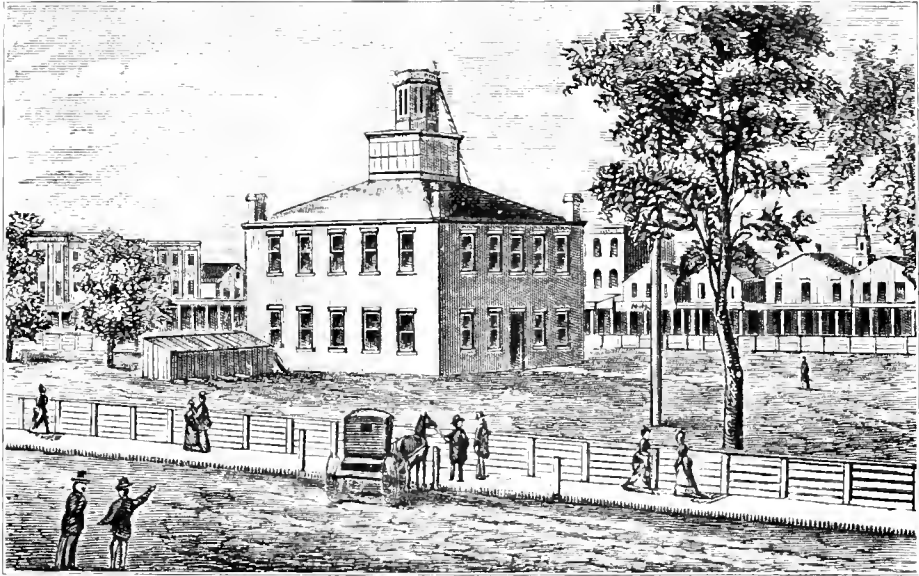
Fire Marshal, Douglas McCaughey.

First Assistant, B. T. Whitson.

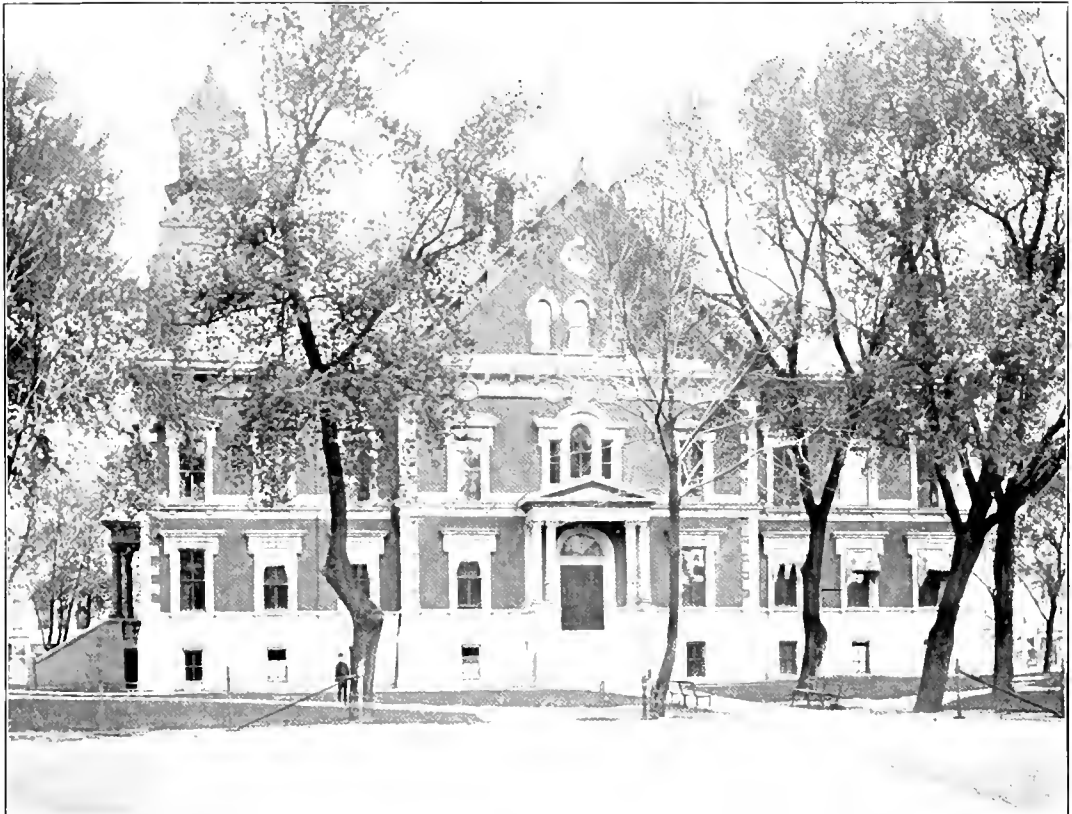
Second Assistant, William Gesler.

Members—Charles Applegate, William Chandler, John Daugherty, William Gesler, Thomas Hoskinson, M. T. Price, William Hill, Gardie Chandler and Harry Thompson.





Court House, Macomb. Built in 1836



Court House, Macomb. Built in 1871-2



The department is well housed, conveniently situated, and its equipment consists of hose carriage, ladder carriage and large chemical carriage. It has proved to be a useful organization.

**ELECTRIC LIGHT AND GAS PLANT.**—The first gas-works in the city of Macomb were erected by a Chicago company, Alexander McLean acting as agent for the same. The first mains laid in October, 1874, were wooden and were continued in use until March 1880, when the plant, situated in the City Park, was destroyed by fire but rebuilt in March, 1881. The present buildings are situated on East Carroll Street, with modern machinery, and have two large gas holders. In addition an electric system was installed several years ago, which has two large engines, capable of producing electrical energy to any extent required in the city. These works are held by a private corporation with a capital of \$50,000, the principal stockholders being A. Eads, I. N. Pearson, William Cummings, B. F. McLean, the estate of Joseph W. McIntosh, and others. The officers of the company are George W. Bailey, President; H. W. Cummings, Secretary, and J. W. Bailey, Treasurer. The works are in charge of Fred S. Armstrong, as Superintendent.

**TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.**—The Western Union Telegraph Company has the only telegraph office in the city, located at the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Depot, 315 North Randolph Street.

The Illinois Western Telephone Company was first organized in Industry by P. Avery and George Garrison, in May, 1902. In 1904 it was reorganized, with headquarters at Augusta, Hancock County, but subsequently the offices were removed to Macomb. At the time of reorganization the name of the corporation was changed, and it is now known as the Illinois Western Telephone Company. It is based on a capital stock of \$200,000, and has the following named officers: President, C. W. Erwin; Secretary and Treasurer, Edward Y. McLean; Directors, C. W. Erwin, George Kerman, L. B. Vose, Mrs. Bell Erwin and L. E. Gray. The central offices are in the Eads Building, No. 111 East Carroll Street. Communication is furnished throughout the Military Tract and with long distance Bell lines.

The Bell Telephone Company office is located at 202 North Lafayette Street, with W. E. Martin as manager.

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## CHAPTER XVIII.

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### PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

MCDONOUGH COUNTY'S FIRST COURT HOUSE A PRIMITIVE LOG CABIN ERECTED AT A COST OF \$69.50—A SECOND BUILDING COMPLETED IN 1834 AND SERVES FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS—IT BECOMES UNSAFE IN THE EARLY 'SIXTIES AND THE PRESENT BUILDING IS PROJECTED IN 1868—A TIE-UP ON THE QUESTION OF MACOMB'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE COST—THE ISSUE SOLVED BY THE GENEROSITY OF A MACOMB BUSINESS MAN—COST OF THE BUILDING, FURNISHINGS AND ACCOMPANIMENTS, AS FINISHED IN 1872, \$155,370—DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING—FIRST JAIL ERECTED IN 1833-34—DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENT JAIL, COMPLETED IN 1876—COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

The first building constructed for use as a court house in McDonough County was erected in 1831, in accordance with an order adopted by the Board of County Commissioners on April 12th of that year. The specifications adopted by the Board provided that the building should be constructed of logs, hewed on both sides, should be 18 by 20 feet in dimensions, "with a white-oak plank floor above, and below, laid loose," should be "nine feet between joists and sleepers," that the walls should be "chinked and daubed on the out side," that it should be provided with "a good batten door, hung on good iron hinges," that it should have two windows, one with twelve panes of glass and the other with six panes, protected by batten shutters, the "undertaker" (or contractor) to furnish all material except the glass, and the building to be finished by the first of September following. The contract was awarded the same day the order was adopted to William Southward, the cost to be \$69.50. The building was completed within the time specified, and the circuit court met there for its second term in the county, there being present at the session Richard M. Young as presiding Justice, and

Thomas Ford as State's Attorney, with William Southward, Sheriff, and James M. Campbell, Circuit Clerk.

By 1833, this building being found inadequate for court purposes, at the May term of that year, the County Board adopted an order for the erection of a new building to be constructed of brick, two stories in height and forty-six feet square, upon a stone foundation with frame cupola from the center three feet high. James Clark, Moses Henton and Benjamin T. Naylor were appointed a committee to superintend the erection of the building, and the contract for the stone and brick work was awarded to George Miller and John T. Bishop, for the sum of \$2,498 with the proviso that the building be completed by November 1, 1834. In September, 1835, a contract was entered into with Morris Roberts and David F. Martin to construct an enclosure for the building at a cost of \$1,334 and by another contract the completion of the wood-work, painting, etc., was provided for on a basis of \$1,000, the contractors being Benjamin T. Naylor and Robert A. Brazleton, making the total cost of the building with the enclosure \$4,832. The contracts were completed and the first session of the Circuit Court was held in the new building in the fall of 1836.

This building was used for Circuit Court and other county purposes for a period of thirty-three years (1836 to 1869), except during the years between 1860 and 1866, when the walls were deemed unsafe. During the former year, while Hon. Chauncey L. Higbee was delivering a political speech in the court-room, the walls began to crack (whether on account of the speaker's eloquence or for some other reason is not stated in the local histories), producing a small panic which soon resulted in emptying the building, which was not afterwards used for court purposes until 1866, when it was partially repaired, Campbell's Hall, in the meantime, being occupied for this purpose.

An urgent demand for the erection of a new building having arisen, at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors held in September, 1868, a resolution was adopted proposing that the work be undertaken "with as little delay as possible." A supplementary resolution was adopted at the same meeting appointing L. G. Reid as a committee to procure plans and specifications for the proposed building, and to con-

fer with the Macomb City Council in reference to securing aid for its construction, with instruction to report to the Board at a special meeting to be held on the first Monday in October following. At this meeting a resolution was adopted declaring that the "Board refuse to erect a court house in the city of Macomb until said city become legally obligated to donate in aid of the construction of the same \$20,000." As a result of this action the Macomb City Council proposed to donate \$15,000 to the purpose, but refused to increase their appropriation beyond this sum. This disagreement threatened to delay the enterprise indefinitely, if not promote the scheme for the removal of the county-seat to the city of Bushnell, which had started a movement for this purpose. The issue, however, was settled by the offer of N. P. Tinsley, a public-spirited business man of Macomb, to assume responsibility for the extra \$5,000 demanded by the County Board. A request for plans and specifications for the proposed new building was promptly issued, resulting in the adoption of those submitted by E. E. Myers, an architect of Springfield, Ill., and at an adjourned meeting of the Board held on the 29th of December, following, twelve bids were opened, the proposals ranging from \$125,000 to \$160,000. These not being deemed satisfactory, new proposals were invited. This call was answered by ten bidders, the proposals in this case ranging from \$110,000 to \$143,000. The contract was finally awarded to Messrs. Walbaum & Co., of Chicago, on the basis of \$129,000, and L. G. Reid, of Lamoine Township, was appointed to superintend the work at a salary of \$1,200 per annum. The contract provided for the completion of the building by the first of November, 1870, but this was not accomplished until the summer of 1872. Other expenses—of which \$5,650 was on account of heating apparatus, \$5,777 for furniture, and \$6,289 for fencing—raised the total cost of the building and furnishings to \$155,370.

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING.—The Court House which has undergone no important changes since its completion in the early 'seventies, except as to furnishings and internal improvements, is described in Clarke's "History of McDonough County" (1878), as follows:

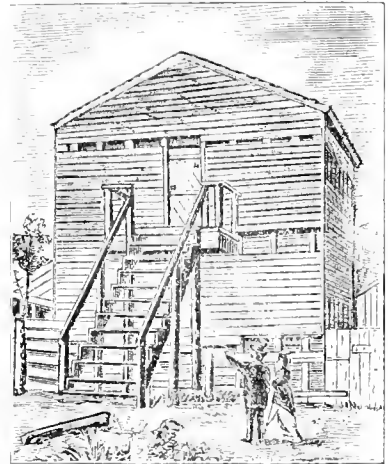
"The exterior of the building presents an imposing appearance and harmonious picture



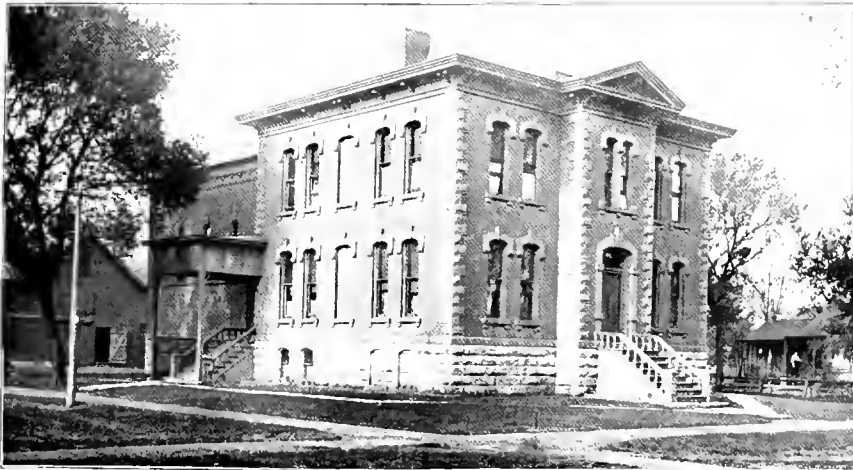
Almshouse, South-east of Macomb



Old M. E. Church. Built about 1856  
Now occupied by Macomb Fire Department



"Calaboosse." Macomb  
Built in 1840



County Jail, Macomb. Built in 1876



from whatever point of view it is approached. It is situated in the center of the square, in the midst of a beautifully decorated yard, enclosed by a neat and substantial iron fence. This square is in the center of the city and within a few hundred yards of the exact center of the county. The building is one of the neatest and best in the State used for a like purpose, and one to which every resident of the county points with pride. The many valuable public records of the county are considered safe within its walls.

"The building is of modern style of architecture, and is three stories in height above the basement. The basement story is built of Sagetown limestone, which gives the structure the appearance of solidity, and is in beautiful contrast with the red brick with which are built the exterior walls of the main and second stories. The openings and corners of the building are also trimmed with the same kind of stone. The outside walls of the fourth, or entresol, story are covered with slate and the roof with tin. The roof, which is Mansard, presents a neat appearance, and is elegantly trimmed with cast-iron trimmings.

"There are four entrances leading into the corridors of the main story, one in the center of either side and one in each end. Each of these opens from a portico constructed of iron and stone, and is reached by fine, wide stone steps. Under each portico, except the one on the north, and directly below the main entrances, are openings leading into the halls of the basement. The building is surmounted by a fine belfry, which rises from the west end. It contains a large town clock, the bell of which, weighing fifteen hundred pounds, peals forth the hours as they pass. On four sides, and in plain view from all points, are large dials, with huge hands pointing to the hour and minute. The entire framework of the belfry is constructed of wrought iron. From this belfry a fine view is obtained of the surrounding country for many miles, it being the highest available point in the county.

"The ground plan of the building is 114 feet long by 72 wide. The front walls are broken projections forming an irregular outline. Large halls pass through the basement and main stories. The floors of the walls in the basement are made of stone, while those in the first and second stories are of marble tiling,

twelve inches square. The partition walls, with few exceptions, are made of brick, upon which rest heavy wrought-iron beams and joists for the support of the floors. The ceilings are of corrugated iron, painted white. The halls are wainscoted throughout with black walnut and ash. The doors are large and heavy and made of ash with black walnut trimmings, while the inside window shutters and casings are of the same materials.

"In the center of the south side, leading from the basement to the fourth floor, is a broad iron stairway, while one in the west end of the building, south of the main entrance, leads from the basement to the third floor. Leading from the fourth floor to the balcony of the belfry is an iron spiral stairway.

"In the basement is the room for the engine used for heating purposes, fuel and storage rooms, water closets and bathrooms. The main floor has commodious apartments for the County Judge, County and Circuit Clerks, Sheriff, Treasurer, and School Superintendent, with fireproof vaults for public records. On the third floor are several good offices, the private room of the Circuit Judge, office of the County Surveyor, jury-room and council room of the city of Macomb; also the Circuit Court room, which occupies the eastern portion of the second and third stories. This room is quite large, with ample provision for the bar, witnesses, jury and spectators, being seated with about four hundred arm chairs. The rooms in the upper story are used principally for storage purposes. There are in the entire building thirty-four rooms, all of which are heated by steam, the principal rooms being provided, in addition, with fireplaces and mantels. Its ventilation is good and, throughout, it is supplied with all the modern improvements."

COUNTY JAIL.—At the March term of the McDonough County Commissioners' Court, in 1833, an order was adopted providing for the erection of a county jail—the first in the history of the county,—the contract being awarded on the second Monday of April following. The specifications provided for a building "twenty feet square, with three rooms at least nine feet between the floor and ceiling; the walls built of hewed logs, twelve inches square, laid close, dove-tailed together and pinned at the corner, . . . to be lined with plank two inches thick

of white oak, spiked on across the logs," with floor of similar sized plank and double thickness, like ceiling, and with doors covered by sheet iron with three grated windows large enough to admit a pane of glass ten by twelve inches, and one window containing six panes of glass. Two of the rooms were described as "criminals' rooms" and the third as a "debtor's room." The building was based on a stone foundation, and the contract for its construction was awarded to James Edmonson. The cost of construction is not given, but there is reason to believe that it was much more than that of the first court house. This building served its purpose for some twenty years, when it was turned over to the city of Macomb and became the city "calaboose."

Following the erection of a new court house there came an urgent demand for a new jail, but the work was not undertaken until 1876. Advertisements were inserted in the local papers and a Chicago paper in March of that year. The contract was awarded to J. M. Price & Co., of Macomb, for the sum of \$23,000. Other expenses for lots, barns, fences, walks, etc., raised the total cost to \$25,622.99. William Quayle of Peoria was the architect.

The building, which is also used by the Sheriff as a residence during his term of office, is two stories in height—the front, or residence portion, 35 by 42 feet, and the jail proper 35 by 40 feet. The basement is constructed of limestone with rough surface exterior; the walls of the main building of red brick, and with stone trimmings for openings. The Sheriff's residence contains eight rooms, with closets, wardrobes and halls, and with three entrances. The jail proper as originally constructed contained twenty-four cells, each 4½ by 7 feet, seven feet in height and arranged in six tiers—four in length and three in height—one-half opening toward the east and one-half opening toward the west, into corridors eleven feet wide—the upper cells reached by stairway and balcony. The lower tier of cells rest on seven feet of concrete. In the north end of the prison department is a dining room 12 by 35 feet. This portion of the building is furnished with ample iron water-tanks, bath-rooms, ventilating flues, etc., the openings being protected with gratings. The basement is occupied by heating furnace and fuel rooms. The female and debtor's apartments occupy the

rear portion of the second story, consisting of three large rooms. The building was first occupied for jail purposes the latter part of November, 1876.

For description of public school buildings—including Western Illinois State Normal School—see Chapter XXII on "Education."

COUNTY ALMHOUSE.—The McDonough County almshouse, about two miles southeast of the city of Macomb, was erected about the year 1874. It is a large and neat structure, situated on a tract of 160 acres of excellent arable land, and is in charge of James M. Mathews, as Superintendent.

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## CHAPTER XIX.

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### EARLY CHURCHES.

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ELDER JOHN LOGAN PREACHES THE FIRST SERMON IN McDONOUGH COUNTY IN 1828—BAPTIST CHURCH FOUNDED IN 1831—OTHER BAPTIST CHURCHES, FIRST MEMBERS AND PASTORS—CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES SECOND IN DATE OF ORGANIZATION—EARLY CHURCHES OF THIS DENOMINATION AND THEIR FOUNDERS—METHODIST CHURCHES, DATE OF ORGANIZATION AND LOCATION—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH HISTORY—EARLY MEMBERS AND PASTORS—CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS, CONGREGATIONALISTS AND LATER BAPTIST ORGANIZATIONS—UNIVERSALIST AND REFORMED CHURCHES—EARLY CATHOLIC ORGANIZATIONS—UNITED BRETHREN AND LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

In accordance with the general rule in the rural districts of Illinois, religious organization and development have been a leading factor in local history. Elder John Logan, a Baptist minister, is reputed to have preached the first Christian sermon ever delivered in McDonough County, though the exact date is not given. Elder Logan came to that locality in May, 1828, and settled in the vicinity of the present village of Industry, in what was known as the "Carter Settlement," which had been established during the previous year. Mr.



Logan had the reputation of being the first missionary appointed by the Home Missionary Society of Boston, Mass., and for some months lived in the old block-house situated on the farm of William Carter, from whom the settlement took its name, and here he is said to have preached the first sermon in the county during the year of his arrival.

During the month of November, 1831, Elder Logan, assisted by Elder Stephen Strickland, established a Baptist Church in Bethel Township. It was known as the "Union Church," at the time of its organization consisting of ten members—four males and six females—viz.: John and Nancy Gibson, William and Sarah Stephens, James and Polly Edmonston, Richard and Cassandra Morris, Abigail Ferguson and Sarah C. Palmer. The denomination was known at that time as the "United Baptist;" which afterwards became the "Regular Baptist." Thus it was that the Baptist denomination gained the reputation of becoming the first church organization in McDonough County. Thomas H. Owen, a licentiate who preached to this congregation for a time, afterward removed to Hancock County, and was later a member of the State Legislature, serving two terms in the House and one session in the Senate. John Gibson, who was one of the first members of this church, was a prominent citizen, on two occasions the annual association being held near him, when he fed and lodged a large number of its members. In 1832 Elder William Bradley was called to the pastorate of this church, and in the fall of the same year messengers were sent to the Spoon River Association, and it was received into correspondence and fellowship. In 1833 Elder Micajah B. Rowland joined the Union Church and soon after became its pastor, from which he was released in 1835, being succeeded during the latter year by Samuel L. Dark, a licentiate, who was ordained in 1840. Others who held pastoral relations with this church were Elder Robert Mays (1838), Elder John Driskill (1838-57), Elder George Tracy (for a few months in 1858) but whose pastorate was terminated by his sudden death. Elder Tracy was succeeded by Elder Isaac N. Van Meter, whose pastorate continued for over twenty years, being assisted at times by Elder Jacob Castlebury and T. N. Frazee. This church met at Middle-

town (now Fandon) for many years, where a new house of worship was erected about 1877.

Antioch Church, also of the Regular Baptist denomination, was organized at Middletown in February, 1841, by Elders Owen and Frazee—the Union Church then holding its meetings a few miles distant. But four persons entered the organization at that time,—viz.: John and Parthenia McCormick, William D. Stevens and Holly Edmonston—though others soon after were added. Elder Owen served as pastor for a time, and the church was connected with the Salem Association. A house of worship was built in Middletown in 1843, but the church was finally dissolved in 1849, most of its members uniting with the Union Church.

Besides the two churches already named, there were one or two others accepting the same articles of faith, but these generally united with the "New School" organization, leaving but one "Regular Baptist" church in the county in 1878.

**CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES.**—The second denomination to effect an organization in McDonough County was the "Christian" or "Disciples of Christ," whose first representatives to make their appearance in the county were Elders Bristow and Long in 1831. The oldest church of this creed was organized under the name of the Liberty Church, a few miles from Blandinsville in 1832, but in 1849 it removed to Blandinsville and took the name of Blandinsville Christian Church.

Macomb Christian Church was organized in that city, September 16, 1845, with seventeen members, which, added to twenty-nine who had enrolled a few months previous under the preaching of Evangelist Elder A. J. Kane, made a total of forty-six. This church has had an extensive growth, and it is now one of the strongest church organizations in the county. Its church building is located at 202 West Jackson Street. A church edifice erected in 1880 has been in use ever since, and is the oldest church building in Macomb. A Christian Endeavor Chapel is situated in West Woodbury Street, in which Sunday School and prayer meetings are held.

Bedford Christian Church, located in the northwestern part of Blandinsville Township, was organized on April 7, 1850, by Elder Mil-

ton Dodge, with a strong force of members. Other church organizations of this denomination include Mound Christian Church, organized in 1857 by Elder J. B. Royal, of Vermont, Ill.; the Christian Church of Industry, organized January 27, 1858, by Rev. John McMillin with eight members, holding its meetings in school-houses and in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church until 1869, when it erected a building of its own; the New Salem Church, organized April 8, 1859, by Mr. Royal; Colchester Christian Church, at Colchester, organized by Elders J. C. Reynolds and C. Ades, April 1, 1867, with 116 members; Sciota Christian Church re-organized after a period of depression in January, 1876; New Bedford Church, organized by Elder J. H. Breeden, in November, 1871, and Bushnell Church, which erected a church building in 1867, though the exact date of its organization has not been ascertained. In 1878 there were nine congregations of this denomination in the county, with a membership, at that time, of 1,121, which has grown greatly since that period.

**METHODIST CHURCHES.**—As usual in most other rural districts of the State, the Methodist Episcopal Church obtained a foothold in McDonough County, at an early date and now leads both as to membership and to number of church organizations. The noted Peter Cartwright is reputed in 1832 to have preached the first sermon in McDonough County by any representative of that denomination, and organized the first church there during the same year. Meetings were held in the old court house until 1835, when a brick building was erected on a site donated by Hon. James M. Campbell. This building was demolished by a cyclone in 1847, but was rebuilt the following year, the congregation in the meantime holding services conjointly with the Presbyterians. The second church building was blown down in 1854, and was replaced by a new structure, which was dedicated in 1857, services being held during the interval in the Christian church and in the court house. This church was rebuilt and refitted, the dedicatory sermon on its reopening being preached by Bishop Simpson. Not long after the dedication of this building the spire was blown down by a violent storm, its place being later supplied by a less pretentious cupola. The Macomb Metho-

dist Church has been a regular station since 1858, and during its history has been presided over by some of the most noted ministers of that denomination in the capacity of pastors or Presiding Elders.

Tennessee Methodist Episcopal Church dates its origin from the holding of missionary meetings in the home of James Fulkerson, near Hills Grove, in 1832, the locality being popularly known as the "Old Methodist Stamping Grounds." In 1851 a society was organized south of Tennessee at what was called the "brick school-house." A church structure was erected in that vicinity in 1864.

Friendship Methodist Episcopal Church, one of the older religious organizations in the county, was organized in 1833 by Rev. Mr. Cord, a Methodist Missionary. Meetings were held for a time at the residence of John Hunt, later known as the Kirk place, and for many years at the school-house near the present site of the church. The first camp meeting in the Military Tract was held in this locality in 1833, and is said to have attracted visitors from a wide extent of country, including Quincy, Jacksonville, Beardstown and other points equally distant.

One of the oldest Methodist organizations in McDonough County, known as Pennington Point Methodist Episcopal Church, was organized at Pennington Point, New Salem Township, 1835 or 1836, and a commodious edifice was erected there in the 'sixties or 'seventies, a good frame parsonage also being erected in connection with the church.

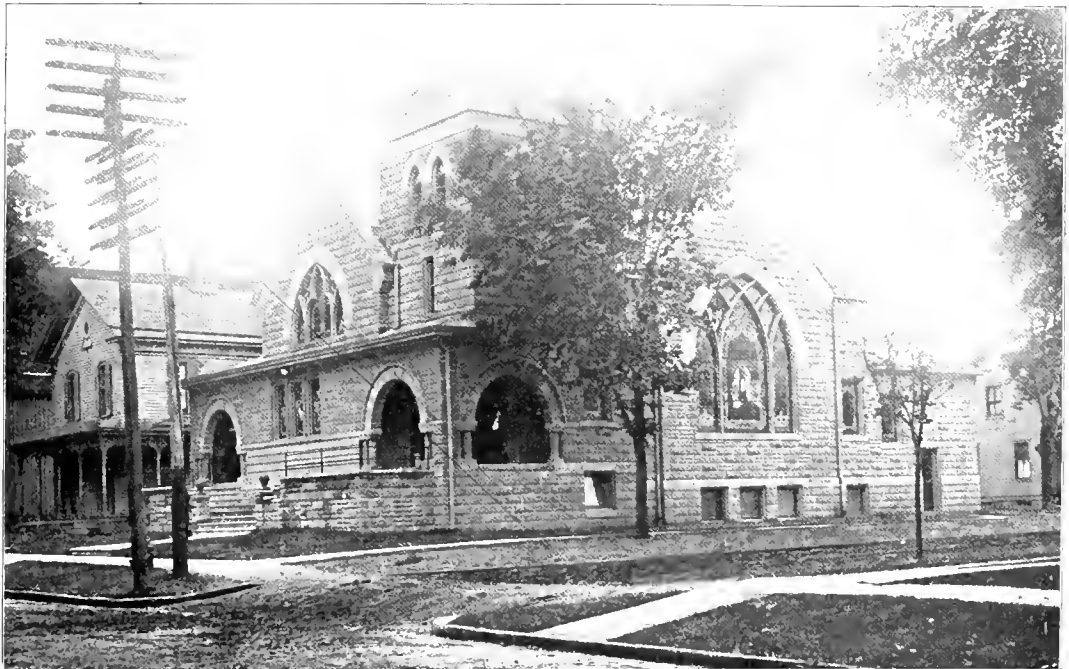
What is known as Bardolph Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1836 at the residence of Joseph Kepple, about a mile south of the present village of Bardolph, the first members being William H. and Ann Jackson, Mrs. Jacob Kepple and Mrs. Culp. Meetings were held for a time at Mr. Kepple's house, later at the residence of Mr. Jackson, and in a union church erected jointly by the Methodists and Cumberland Presbyterians. Some of the early pastors were Revs. B. E. Kaufman, D. S. Main, A. P. Hull, J. Ferguson, Jacob Matthews and J. E. Taylor. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Dye.

Other Methodist organizations which came into existence in the county previous to, or during, 1876, include the following:

Stickle Methodist Episcopal Church, organ-



First Baptist Church, Macomb



Universalist Church, Macomb



ized in Emmet Township, with twelve members, and named in honor of Abraham Stickle. A church edifice was erected in 1854 at a cost of \$1,700.

Blandinsville Methodist Episcopal Church, organized by Rev. Barton Cartwright about 1848.

Rock Creek Methodist Episcopal Church, organized in Hire Township in 1850, with twenty-two members; met in school-houses until 1875, when a church building was erected at a cost of \$2,000.

Maple Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, in Emmet Township, organized about 1850, held meetings in groves and school-houses until 1865, when it took possession of a house of worship costing \$2,500.

Mound Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church, organized at the residence of E. Dyer in 1854, with eight or ten members. Its church building was erected in 1868 at a cost of \$3,200.

Pleasant Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, Industry Township, occupied a church building erected in 1857 costing \$1,200.

Liberty Methodist Episcopal Church, Blandinsville Township, in the early 'seventies, had one of the best rural churches in the county, costing about \$2,500.

Prairie City Methodist Episcopal Church, established in the 'fifties; had a church edifice erected in 1858; also had a parsonage connected with the church. Revs. James Haney, R. Berryman, Richard Haney, Benjamin Applebee, John Morey, A. E. Phelps, Thomas Kirkpatrick and C. Hobart were among the early preachers in this vicinity.

Industry Methodist Episcopal Church, organized at the village of Industry by Rev. E. Montgomery in 1855, with John Reed and wife, Henry Robely and wife, M. Merrick and wife, Mrs. Vance, Fanny Bridges and Polly Shannon, as its first members; had a church building erected in 1866 at a cost of about \$2,000.

Colchester Methodist Episcopal Church, organized February 1, 1858, by Revs. H. Presson and B. E. Kaufman, with twenty-one members; held service in a school-house until 1861, when it erected a church building costing \$1,200.

Mound Methodist Episcopal Church, in the northwestern corner of Prairie City Township, erected a building in 1858, costing \$1,400; also had a parsonage.

Linn Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, Walnut Grove Township, had a church building erected in 1870 at an outlay of \$2,400.

Willow Grove Methodist Episcopal Church for a time held its meetings in Prosperity Hall, Emmet Township, and later in Willow Grove Church of the United Brethren.

New Hope Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1866, and had a church edifice, erected during the following year, costing \$1,600.

Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in the same vicinity twenty-five or thirty years earlier, where a church building was erected in 1845, but was burned in 1863, having been set on fire by an incendiary.

Centennial Methodist Episcopal Church, located in New Salem Township, was organized in 1871, held its meetings in a school-house for five years, and in 1876 dedicated its first church building, Rev. William J. Rutledge officiating.

Greenwood Methodist Episcopal Church held its meetings for several years in school-houses. In August, 1873, it was reorganized and in December, 1875, dedicated a church building erected in the northeastern part of Macomb Township, and costing \$2,000.

Adair Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1875, a church structure erected costing about \$2,000, and dedicated in October of the same year.

The Second (African) Methodist Episcopal Church, Macomb, Ill., was organized in September, 1876, with five members, but in proportion to the colored population of that city, has had a reasonable growth. For some time meetings were held in the old Baptist church, but the present location of the church is at 320 North Mechanic Street.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.—The Presbyterians were the third Christian denomination to establish themselves in McDonough County, the First Presbyterian Church of Macomb being organized on June 9, 1832, by Rev. William J. Frazer, of Morgan County, services taking place in the old log court house, near the northeast corner of the Public Square on the site of the present Union National Bank. The original members were: Thomas Grant and wife, Alexander Harris and wife, Alexander Campbell and wife, John Harris and wife (the

latter afterward Mrs. John Clark), Mrs. Patsey Naylor, Thomas Pickett, Elizabeth M. Anderson, Miss Ruth Wilson, Miss Jane Campbell, and Miss Mahala Camp, afterward Mrs. Quintus Walker. Mr. Frazer continued to preach for this congregation, and occasionally in other parts of the county, for a number of years. Other prominent ministers of this denomination, who officiated as pastors or supplies for a number of years, were: Revs. William K. Stewart, James Chase, Ralph Harris, I. Pillsbury, Joseph Warren and J. H. Nesbitt. Services were held in the old court house until 1834, when the first brick court house was erected. This was used for church purposes until 1835 or '36, when a church building of brick was erected, which gave place to a larger frame structure first occupied in January, 1853. The present handsome church edifice, erected a few years ago, at a cost (including interior fixtures) of \$20,000, is located on West Carroll Street. The present pastor is the Rev. A. F. Ernst.

Camp Creek Presbyterian Church, in Scotland Township, was organized May 22, 1839, in Joseph McCrosky's barn on Camp Creek, with thirty original members. Rev. J. M. Hoge became the first regular pastor in 1843, and was succeeded, previous to 1878, by Revs. James Chase, William K. Stewart, William F. Ferguson, J. C. King, James Cameron, John Steel, C. Leavenworth, Joseph Platt, J. G. Bliss, John Griffin, W. H. Goodeson, P. W. Thompson and J. G. Condit. A handsome church building has been erected in the center of the township in connection with a neat parsonage.

Shiloh Presbyterian Church was organized in 1839 at the residence of Alexander Campbell, in Walnut Grove Township, by Rev. James Chase, with twenty-three members. The members being widely scattered, no church building was erected, but a school-house was finally purchased for church purposes.

Prairie City Presbyterian Church, organized September 19, 1841, with twelve members, held its services for several years at the residence of George Kreider, five miles northeast of Prairie City, being known at that time as the Pleasant Prairie Church. It was reorganized October 25, 1851, and in 1855, the church was moved to Virgil, three and a half miles east of Prairie City, the final removal to Prairie

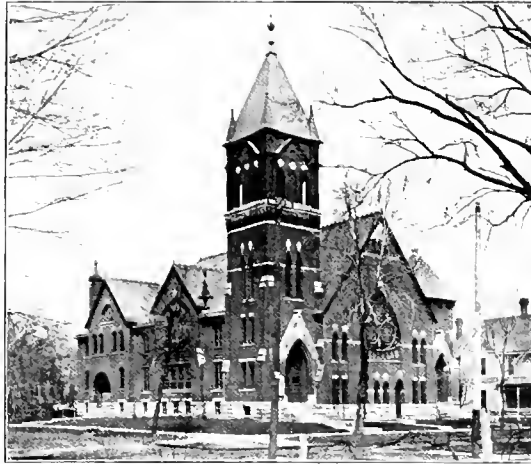
City taking place in 1856, where a frame church building was erected and dedicated the latter part of that year. This building was enlarged and repaired in 1868, and now houses one of the most prosperous church organizations in McDonough County.

Doddsville Presbyterian Church had its origin on July 29, 1843, when Rev. William K. Stewart, James M. Chase and Elder Briscoe, acting by authority of the Schuyler Presbytery, held services at the house of Andrew Walker and proceeded to organize a church with seventeen members. The first church, built in 1851, was vacated in the 'seventies for a new structure. A number of prominent missionaries and other ministers officiated in connection with this church, and several notable revivals were held, adding to the church membership, though this has been reduced from time to time by deaths and removals.

About 1856 a Presbyterian Church was organized at Bushnell, under the auspices of the Schuyler Presbytery, which two of three years later was dissolved, the members generally uniting with the Reformed Church. In 1868 a petition, signed by thirty persons, was presented to the Warren Presbytery in session at Monmouth, asking the organization of a Presbyterian Church at Bushnell. As a result a committee visited Bushnell, and on April 25, 1868, an organization was effected, twenty-one persons presenting a certificate in a body from the Reformed Church, and seven from other Presbyterian churches, making a total of twenty-eight members. The growth of this church is indicated by the fact that, in 1876, its membership had increased to 110, and has since kept pace with the growth of the city. A Sabbath School in connection with this church was organized in 1869.

Good Hope Presbyterian Church was organized January 30, 1869, as the result of a visit by a committee appointed by the Warren Presbytery in the fall of 1868. The membership at the time of organization amounted to eighteen, of whom nine were from the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, seven from the church at Macomb, and three from the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Walnut Grove.

Ebenezer Presbyterian Church, in Scotland Township, was organized in 1861, from a part of the Camp Creek Church, and a frame church



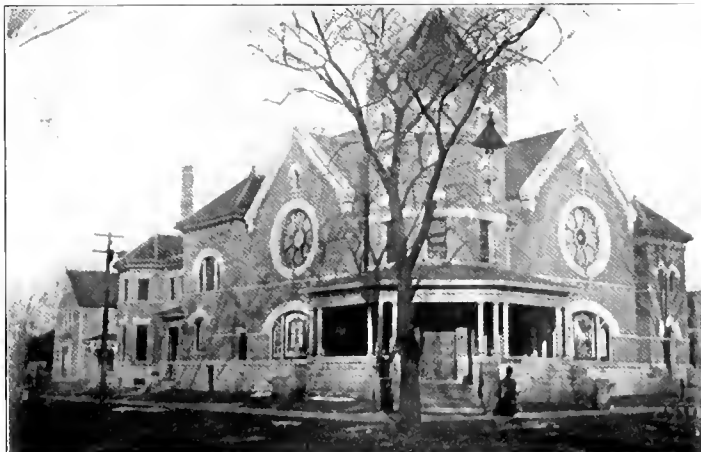
First Presbyterian Church, Macomb



Christian Church, Macomb



St. George's Episcopal Church, Macomb



First M. E. Church, Macomb





building erected at a cost of \$2,000 the same year, a parsonage being added in 1866. The membership at the date of organization was forty-four, but in the next fifteen years had increased to about one hundred.

**CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS.**—The Cumberland Presbyterians, now a part of the regular Presbyterian denomination, took a prominent part at an early day in church development in McDonough County. A flourishing congregation existed for a time at Macomb, but this was disbanded for a time, but has since been re-organized and has a church at 515 East Jackson Street, with Rev. R. B. Fisher pastor.

The Beersheba (or Argyle) congregation of this denomination was the first to be organized in the county—its organization taking place with a membership of nine, at the residence of John McCord, in the southwestern part of Emmet Township, January 13, 1834, Rev. P. C. Jewel officiating. This church remained at its original location until 1854, when it moved to Argyle Church, in the southeastern part of Hire Township.

Other churches of this denomination—some of which have since gone out of existence by consolidation with neighboring church organizations—include Sugar Creek Church, organized at the residence of A. J. Foster early in 1836, by Rev. William C. McKamy; Walnut Grove Church, organized with twelve regular members, April 28, 1838, by Rev. Peter Downey, Cyrus Haynes and Elder John McCord, under the auspices of the Rushville Presbytery—was finally removed to Good Hope; Industry Church, organized at the home of Thomas Adkisson, November 3, 1843, under the name of "Grindstone Church," with twenty members; and West Prairie congregation, in Eldorado Township, which had one of the best rural church buildings in the county, erected in 1867 at a cost of \$3,300. Rev. James Russell, who had been a chaplain during the Civil War, presided over the last named church as pastor for a time.

**CONGREGATIONALISTS.**—The Congregationalists, whose articles of faith were similar to those of the Presbyterian Church, have not been numerically strong in McDonough County. The first church of the denomination in this vicinity

was first organized at Virgil, Fulton County, October 1, 1842, by Rev. Levi Spencer, but removed to Prairie City October 9, 1858, a substantial church building being erected there in 1865, at a cost of \$3,000. In 1858 a church of this denomination was organized at Macomb, which had a church building for a time on Carroll Street east of Randolph.

**BAPTIST CHURCHES.**—At a later date than that mentioned in the opening part of this chapter, a number of Baptist churches of different branches from those mentioned in connection with the pioneer church history, were organized. One of the earliest of these was the Hillsborough Church, organized in 1849, and which erected a church building in the western part of Blandinsville Township.

Prairie City Baptist Church was organized in that city November 9, 1856, by Elder E. J. Lockwood, with fourteen members. Services were held in the school-house for a time, when a frame church building was erected at a cost of \$2,000.

The First Baptist Church of Macomb was organized by Rev. D. D. Gregory in 1857, with J. Pennington, T. Axford, J. W. Blount, M. T. Winslow, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. McCabe, Mrs. Summers, and Alexander McLean as the first members. The congregation purchased the Macomb Female Seminary building, which was occupied for church purposes until a new edifice was erected in 1869. Those who have served as pastors since the organization of the church include Revs. L. M. Whitman, J. C. Metcalf, C. W. Palmer, J. L. Benedict, C. B. Roberts, J. L. M. Young and Rev. Mr. Webb, the present pastor. Hon. Alexander McLean was Superintendent of the Sabbath School for some twenty years. The present church building is of handsome design, and erected at a cost of \$16,000, on East Carroll Street.

Tennessee Baptist Church was organized February 8, 1860, by Elders Farris and Garnett, and held its services in a school-house until 1863, when a church building was erected costing \$2,000.

Bushnell Baptist Church was organized March 1, 1862, and a church building erected in 1867, valued at \$2,700.

Sciota Church, organized in the spring of 1870, held meetings for a time in the Chris-

tian Church, and in 1871 erected a building of its own costing \$1,950.

Blandinsville Church was organized June 24, 1870, by Elders Samuel Pickard and William Hobbs. The original twelve members were: J. C. Feigley, Mrs. J. R. Harmon, Edith Porter, Mary A. Ward, Helen Gruber, Eliza Feigley, Jane Ray, Eleseph Ray, Matilda Seybold, Paulina Logan, Henry Harmon and Isaac H. Bo-garth.

The Second Baptist Church (colored) of Ma-comb was organized May 9, 1875, with eight original members.

Baptist churches also existed about the mid-dle of the last century in Emmet and Wal-nut Grove Townships—the former known as the Independent Church, organized July 4, 1847, and the latter as Cedar Creek Church.

FREE WILL BAPTIST.—A Free Will Baptist Church was organized at Prairie City in Sep-tember, 1857, by Elder John B. Fast, assisted by Elders Shaw and Christian, with the fol-lowing named members: Elder J. B. Fast and wife, John J. Fast, Samuel Nestleroad and wife, William Nestleroad, William Bolin, Ada-line Tainter, Belchy Mary White and David S. Johnson. A church edifice was erected in 1866-67, costing \$5,000.

Maple Hill Free Will Baptist Church was or-ganized by Rev. T. J. Dodge with twelve mem-bers, and for a time held its meetings in the Maple Hill school-house in the southeastern part of Bushnell Township.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—The first sermon by a representative of the Universalist creed was preached in Macomb by Rev. Mr. Gardner in 1846, and a congregation organized by Rev. I. M. Westfall in 1851, with the following list of members: R. M. Bonham, J. W. Westfall, J. M. Martin, John S. Smith, Orsamus Walker, J. L. N. Hall, William D. Penrose, F. L. Westfall, D. D. Roll, Green C. Lane, H. H. Burr, John Q. Lane, John L. Henton and J. H. Baker. The congregation occupies a handsome church build-ing erected in 1896, on West Carroll Street. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Alcott.

REFORMED CHURCH.—A church under this name was organized in Bushnell, October 19, 1856, by a committee consisting of Rev. A. Wil-

son and S. B. Ayers. The original members were Frederick Cruser, Thomas Plotts and wife, Aaron Sperling and D. M. Wyckoff. The first meetings were held in a school-house and later in a carpenter-shop fitted up for that purpose, but a frame church edifice was erected in 1860-61, costing \$5,000, which was dedicated May 1, 1861.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES.—There were two Catho-lic Churches in McDonough County in the late 'seventies—one located at Tennessee and the other at Macomb. The Tennessee Church was first established at Fountain Green (known also as St. Simon's), about 1839, but in 1860 was re-moved to Tennessee, where a good church build-ing was erected, the first pastor being Father Albright.

St. Paul's Catholic Church, Macomb, was or-ganized in 1854 by Rev. Father O'Neill. The first pastor was Rev. Father John Larmer, and the present pastor Rev. F. G. Lentz. The Ma-comb Church has had a steady growth since its organization.

UNITED BROTHERS OF CHRIST.—This demoni-nation, which is distinguished by its name from the Moravian, or United Brethren, Church, but holding doctrines similar to those of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has had several organizations in McDonough County.

The first sermon by a representative of this denomination was preached by Elder Josiah Terrell in 1846, and an organization, later known as the "Blandinsville Church," effected during the same year, with twelve original members. This church established the Blan-dinsville Seminary, which was in successful op-eration for a number of years, its building finally passing into possession of the village and being used for public school purposes.

Elm Grove Church, in Hire Township, was organized with fifteen members in 1855, and erected a church building in 1866, costing \$1,200.

Willow Grove Church, also located in Hire Township, was organized in 1871 by Rev. I. Valentine, although preaching began in Pros-perity Hall, which belonged to a temperance organization, as early as 1867. On November 10, 1872, a building erected at a cost of \$2,000, in the northeastern section of Hire Township,



MARIETTA PHELPS



Marietta Phelps Hospital, Macomb



was dedicated by Bishop D. Edwards. The original members of this church were: A. Brown and wife, Quincy Hainline and wife, Georgiana, Emma and Lodelia Watts, James Fielding, Rebecca, Flora and Amanda M. Hainline.

New Philadelphia Church, located in the eastern part of Mound Township, was organized in the 'sixties and erected a church building in 1868.

Jerusalem Chapel Church was organized at the residence of A. Switzer, October 29, 1867, and soon afterward began the erection of a church building, which was dedicated December 22, 1868.

Pleasant Gale Church was organized by Rev. J. Dunham, in Sciota Township, in 1868, and a church structure was erected which was dedicated November 1, 1874. The original members were: Samuel Rush and wife, William Elwell and wife, Mrs. B. K. Purkey and Mrs. Samuel McDonald. A number of revival meetings in the early history of this church contributed to the increase of its membership.

Center Chapel Church was organized in November, 1875, with thirty-six members, and the following year a church building was erected in the central part of Walnut Grove Township. The dedication of this building took place December 10, 1876. In connection with three other churches of this denomination—viz.: the Willow Grove, Pleasant Gale and Jerusalem Churches—the Center Chapel Church owned a parsonage in Good Hope.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—The first organization of this denomination in McDonough County was effected April 7, 1871, by Rev. G. H. Schnurr, who located about that time at Bushnell. This church held its services for a time at Jerusalem Chapel, three miles north of Bardolph, but finally removed to Macomb, where it was reorganized in January, 1875, under the name of the "Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church," taking possession there of the old Congregational Church. In the meantime, another organization was effected at Bardolph which continued in existence for one year, when it was suspended. In July, 1872, a church was organized in Chalmers Township, five miles southwest of Macomb City, and in conjunction with the Methodist denomination,

a church was erected there called Salem's Church.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—St. George's Episcopal Church of Macomb was organized in 1873. The church building, located at 225 East Carroll Street, is of unique design in the style of English churches. The cost was about \$12,000. It is furnished with a large organ and, altogether, is an attractive structure. Since the organization of the church there have been a number of different pastors in charge, the present rector being the Rev. Francis M. Wilson, a learned and able preacher.

In 1906 there are twelve churches in the city of Macomb, representing ten different Christian denominations—viz.: Christian, Cumberland Presbyterian, First Baptist, Second Baptist (colored), First Free Methodist, First Methodist Episcopal, Second Methodist Episcopal (colored), First Presbyterian, St. George's Episcopal, St. Paul's Catholic, Trinity Lutheran and Universalist—besides the Christian Endeavor Chapel and Salvation Army Headquarters.

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## CHAPTER XX.

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### HOSPITALS.

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THE MARIETTA PHELPS HOSPITAL—SUGGESTION THAT LED TO ITS FOUNDING—ITS EXISTENCE DUE TO FORESIGHT OF DR. S. C. STREMMEL—BENEFICENT GIFT OF MRS. MARIETTA PHELPS—PRESENT BOARD OF MANAGERS—ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL—SERVICE RENDERED BY DR. J. B. BACON IN SECURING ITS ESTABLISHMENT—SISTERS OF ST. FRANCIS IN CHARGE OF THE NURSING DEPARTMENT—BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

THE MRS. MARIETTA PHELPS HOSPITAL, situated at No. 218 East Carroll Street, Macomb, was instituted under rather peculiar circumstances, as related by Dr. S. C. Stremmel in the following terms: "On December 22, 1899, Mrs. Marietta Phelps fell and broke her arm

at the elbow. I was called to administer to her relief. The injury was of such a nature that I could not give her much encouragement as to the ultimate result. During one of my visits I suggested to her that she donate money enough to build a hospital. She treated the proposition as a joke, and suggested I might be crazy. Later, however, she considered the subject seriously and decided to donate \$10,200, provided I would take the responsibility of building and maintaining the hospital and allow her to spend the remaining days of her life there. On April 9, 1900, an agreement was drawn up to that effect and she paid me the \$10,200. The building was immediately commenced, and completed in November, 1900. I found, by this time, that the money which Mrs. Phelps donated was not nearly sufficient to complete and furnish the building, and during the ensuing three years I had to advance and expend the sum of \$7,500 of my own money for additional improvements in the way of equipment.

"Within a short time after the hospital was finished, it was fully occupied by patients, and has been practically so ever since its opening to the public in the early part of 1905. The patients were so numerous that lack of rooms made it necessary to build an addition. The addition, which will almost double the capacity of the hospital, is being erected at my expense and under my supervision, and when completed will cost \$10,000.

"Mrs. Phelps occupied suitable rooms in the hospital for nearly one year, dying at the age of eighty-seven years. A few months before she died I asked her if she had it to do over, would she give her money to build a hospital? She at once answered that the last years of her life had been the happiest of her existence; that she had no idea there was so much suffering in the world, or that so much could be done with her money; that she hoped the hospital would grow; and that others who had money to spare would see the importance of the work, and only wished that she had more means to apply in this direction.

"Mrs. Phelps was one of the most remarkable women I ever became acquainted with. Her mental faculties were perfectly clear, and she was possessed of business ability far above the average, even to her latest existence. A few hours before she died she inquired of those in attendance if her sickness

was unto death. She was informed that she had but a short time more to live. She at once requested that Reverend Mr. Bratton, of the Presbyterian church (her pastor), be invited to attend her. A short, appropriate service was held by the pastor, at the conclusion of which she feelingly thanked him for his kindness, and within a few hours her spirit had gone to Him whom she had faithfully served during her long pilgrimage on earth."

The original hospital was capable of accommodating eighteen patients, with twelve rooms. The addition to the north contains nineteen rooms, capable of accommodating thirty patients. The equipments of the hospital are of the most modern type, the patients being attended by twelve graduate nurses. Every year a number of nurses are graduated for this work elsewhere.

The present faculty of the hospital is as follows:

Surgeon in Chief, Dr. S. C. Stremmel.

First Assistant Surgeon, Dr. J. B. Holmes.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Dr. Frank Russell.

General Medicine, Dr. H. Knappenberger.

Diseases of Children, Dr. F. K. Westfall.

Diseases of Skin, Dr. R. C. Sloan.

Gynaecologist, Dr. E. R. Miner.

General Practice, Dr. E. T. Jarvis.

Mrs. Mercedes Marohe is in charge as Superintendent.

ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL.—The St. Francis Hospital is situated at the end of South Johnson Street, beautifully located on rolling land. The building is rather unique, in that it does not stand according to the cardinal points of the compass, but at an angle of forty-five degrees between due north and south. By this arrangement the sun shines into the rooms of the patients at some time during the day, and a considerable portion of it, thereby insuring cheerful and healthful surroundings.

The St. Francis Hospital is an institution which reflects great credit on Macomb and one of which a much larger city might justly be proud. It is therefore worthy of notice. As early as 1901 Dr. J. B. Bacon commenced the work of locating a sisterhood here, and offered to raise \$10,000 for them to be invested in buying the ground and constructing and equipping a hospital. Dr. Bacon visited and communicated with all the principal sister-



ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL, MACOMB





hoods in the central and eastern parts of the United States; but there was much demand for their services and his efforts at that time were unavailing. Finally, after much correspondence and hard labor, a sisterhood of St. Francis was secured from Clinton, Iowa. As before stated, Dr. Bacon had agreed to raise the sum of \$10,000, if they would locate at or near the city of Macomb, and when he learned that this could be accomplished, he at once actively engaged in the work of raising the promised funds. The work was continued without delay until the sum of \$20,000 was added to that previously promised, so that the building and grounds could be secured and the same thoroughly equipped. The site secured commands a fine view of the surrounding country, and is so located that it cannot be marred by the erection of other buildings.

Work was commenced on the hospital in the spring of 1902, and by the most strenuous efforts the building was ready for occupancy in May of the following year. It was dedicated by Bishop O'Riley, of Peoria, on May 14, 1903, and so great was the demand for accommodations that two patients were installed before the ceremonies had taken place. The hospital proved a great success from the date of its opening, and is now crowded to its capacity. In the second year of the institution the business was nearly double that of the first. This remarkable success is largely due to the fact that, from the first, the utmost care was exercised in the selection of the medical staff. Dr. J. B. Bacon, who is the head of the hospital, had had the necessary experience which admirably fitted him for a position of this importance, having graduated from two of the best medical colleges of this country and spent two years in the hospitals of Germany, thus adding to his already large fund of education and experience. His high standing as a surgeon was emphasized by his appointment as Instructor in Surgery at the Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago.

The same care shown in the selection of the head of the hospital was exercised in the choice of the heads of departments, each being a fully qualified specialist in his line. The following well-known members of the profession constitute the active faculty:

Joseph B. Bacon, M. D., Surgeon-in-Chief;  
 Arthur R. Adams, M. D., Physician-in-Chief;  
 Arthur K. Drake, M. D., Ear, Nose and Throat;  
 (Mrs.) Francis L. Patrick, M. D., Diseases of Women;  
 Benjamin D. Jenkins, M. D., Assistant Surgeon;  
 Joseph H. Davis, M. D., Assistant Physician;  
 George H. Clarke, M. D., Orthopedic Surgery;  
 George H. Maxfield, M. D., Mental and Nervous Diseases;  
 Benjamin E. LeMasters, M. D., Pathologist and Bacteriologist.

The nurses of this institution, with a Mother Superior and a trained corps of nursing Sisters, add to the efficiency of the hospital, forming the usual combination of Catholic hospitals which is not excelled by the working force of any similar institution. The sisterhood, as is well known, serve without salary and devote their lives to charity and pure beneficence.

The facts presented in this chapter furnish evidence that this and the surrounding communities are wonderfully blessed in having two institutions devoted to the amelioration of human suffering. No patient is refused admission by either of the above named institutions by reason of poverty, or inability to pay for the services rendered.

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## CHAPTER XXI.

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### THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

EARLY PHYSICIANS OF M'DONOUGH COUNTY—PRIMITIVE CONDITIONS AND METHODS—EARLY DISEASES AND REMEDIES—SOME NOTABLE MEMBERS OF THE PROFESSION—MACOMB HOSPITALS—M'DONOUGH COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY AND ITS FOUNDERS—LIST OF PHYSICIANS WITH PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

McDonough County has always enjoyed a good reputation for the learning and ability of its medical department, equal to that of any other community of like population. This calls to

mind some of the early practitioners when the country was virtually an uncultivated wilderness, when nearly all the early settlers had to pass through a period of acclimatization during the "fever and ague season," and when calomel, and bleeding and blistering were about the sum total of the practitioners' pharmacopœia. And, wonderful to relate, this experience had a most wonderful happy influence, in that the first settlers were a hardy and lusty class of people, as evidenced by the long, industrious and successful lives which they lived, becoming the forefathers of the present sturdy inhabitants.

Old Dr. Charles Hayes was the pioneer—"our Dr. McClure" of the entire region—who rode all over the county day and night on his faithful steed "Jess"—administering to the aches and pains, fevers and other ailments of the people. "Cook's pills" were to him a panacea for nearly all the diseases of the early days of malaria and fevers. Dr. Hayes was at the beck and call of the rich and poor alike, and is still remembered by the grandchildren of his numerous patients. Then Dr. J. B. Kyle, who followed in his footsteps, with his cheery, countenance and ever ready, hearty laugh, brought to the languid patient a new lease of life; and while the potions he administered were sometimes very unsavory, yet he inspired confidence on the part of his patients which went far toward insuring their recovery.

These doctors occupied this field of practice some seventy years ago, and have gone to their reward. Dr. B. R. Westfall, a son-in-law of Dr. Hayes, practiced some sixty years ago, and was very successful, meriting the confidence of the community. Among the many early practitioners we mention with pleasure, Drs. Huggins, Huston, McFarland, the two Drs. Bayne, Dr. Hammond and Dr. Livermore, all of whom have passed away, to be succeeded by no less eminent members of this beneficent profession in the persons of Drs. Bacon and Stremmel, who are now at the head of the two most excellent hospitals in Macomb; but want of space reminds us that we cannot afford to indulge in invidious distinction among the medical profession of McDonough County of the present day, and we must, therefore, simply

content ourselves with giving a list of the medical gentlemen who now have in charge the health and well-being of our increased population.

And first, attention may fittingly be called to the fact that there is now a regular "Medical Society of McDonough County," organized in 1866 by Drs. McDavitt, Bayne and Hammond, which meets annually to compare notes and relate their experiences for the benefit of their co-workers of the present day and those who may follow them.

The present officers of this Society are as follows:

President, Dr. S. F. Russell.

Vice-President, Dr. A. R. Adams.

Secretary and Treasurer, E. T. Jarvis.

The following is a list of McDonough County physicians of the present day, with respective places of residence:

MACOMB.—Drs. Arthur R. Adams, David S. Adams, Joseph H. Davis, Joseph B. Bacon, Joseph B. Holmes, E. Taylor Jarvis, Ben D. Jenkins, Henry Knappenberger, Elizabeth R. Miner, Frances L. Patrick, S. Frank Russell, Samuel Russell, Ralph C. Sloan, Samuel C. Stremmel, F. Kemper Westfall.

COLCHESTER.—Drs. N. B. Ackley, L. S. Coplan, V. Stookey.

TENNESSEE.—Drs. J. W. Aiken, L. D. Betts.

BUSHNELL.—Drs. John Griffith, William E. Haines, J. W. Hamilton, Ben E. LeMaster, C. J. Rider, John P. Roark, E. K. Westfall, C. S. Zeigler.

BARDOLPH.—Dr. William W. Hendricks.

BLANDINSVILLE.—Drs. Daniel F. Beacon, Benjamin F. Duncan, William E. Grigsby, Henry T. Markee, Ross Huston.

GOOD HOPE.—Drs. William M. Hartman, William W. Houston, James R. Hull.

SCIOTA.—Dr. Richard F. Marrs.

INDUSTRY.—Drs. John W. Hermetel, G. Darius Runkle.

NEW PHILADELPHIA.—Dr. Albert Havens.

PRAIRIE CITY.—Drs. P. E. Kirmal, William L. Kreider, Ernest F. Manning, A. M. Westfall.

DODDSVILLE.—Dr. J. A. Botts.

PENNINGTON'S POINT.—Dr. Carleton O. Booth,  
ADAIR.—Drs. P. W. Baer, A. C. Hatfield, E. E. Hill.

## CHAPTER XXII.

## INDUSTRIAL—MANUFACTURES

McDONOUGH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION—FIRST COUNTY FAIR IN 1855—HISTORY OF SUBSEQUENT FAIRS—STREET FAIRS—BUSHNELL FAIR ASSOCIATION—MANUFACTURERS—FOUNDRIES AND OTHER METAL INDUSTRIES—MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS—POTTERY AND CLAY MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES—MISCELLANEOUS.

The McDonough County Fair was organized April 16, 1855, the principal movers in the enterprise being Thompson Chandler, Joseph P. Updegraff, C. M. Ray, Joseph Lownes, William T. Brooking, W. J. Merritt and S. K. Pedrick, with others from different sections of the county. The Fair was held on the grounds of the McDonough College in the northeast part of the city. There was no high board fence to cut off the view from the outside, and all who visited the grounds were admitted on honor. The Association was a success from the first; so that, in its more than half a century's existence, it never missed the annual meeting, save one year it was drowned out by rain and for eight years it had rainy seasons. Later it occupied two other locations within the city limits, when the demand for greater space became urgent, and a regular stockholders company was organized and ground, consisting of some twelve acres, was purchased at the southern limits of the city at a cost of \$10,000. The capital stock amounted to \$7,500 based on an issue of 150 shares. On account of rainy seasons the society became indebted to the amount of \$5,200, but the stockholders contributed one-half that amount, and the Association gradually worked itself out of debt until, of late years, it has always paid a good dividend. It is therefore entirely solvent and in excellent running order. The premises are worth at least \$15,000; so the stock is above par and its business is being managed admirably. The grounds, both topographically and geographically, are admirably adapted for the purpose for which they are used. They are enclosed by a tight board fence ten feet high and surrounded

with regular stalls for horses, cattle, hogs and sheep. On the north end are located the floral and vegetable halls, and the amphitheater is over one hundred feet in length, capable of comfortably seating two thousand spectators. The race-track covers one-half mile and is as fine as any in the State. Financially the Association always has money in the treasury, and pays its premiums with bank regularity. Dr. W. O. Blaisdell was, for over twenty-five years, President of the Association, taking a keen interest in its prosperity, and to him much is due for its prosperous condition. The present officers are: George D. Tunnicliff, President; A. A. Messmore, Vice-President; George Gadd, Treasurer; George W. Reid, Secretary; Directors—P. R. Kyle, J. McKee, T. Dudman, F. Hogan and W. H. Hainline. Macomb has held two notable street fairs—those of 1904 and 1906—which proved especially successful. It is fitting in this connection to give a list of the first officers, since to them much is due for the success of the enterprise. They were: Thompson Chandler, President; James Lownes, William Brooking and S. K. Pedrick, Vice-Presidents; L. H. Waters, Corresponding Secretary; Joseph E. Wyne, Recording Secretary, and J. P. Updegraff, Treasurer.

BUSHNELL FAIR ASSOCIATION.—During the summer of 1897, several citizens, feeling that a fair for the exposition of agricultural products and mechanical implements could be successfully operated in the city of Bushnell, at once effected an organization under the above name, and proceeded to elect a board of officers as follows: Louis Kaiser, President; S. A. Epperson and George W. Solomon, Vice-Presidents; J. E. Chandler, Treasurer; D. F. Chidester, Secretary; with S. A. Hendee, C. C. Morse, D. N. Wishart, M. L. Walker, I. Hanks and James A. Gardner, Directors. Grounds were rented and well fitted up for the purpose, and the first fair was held September 23-26, 1879, proving a decided success. The Bushnell Fair has continued to be held yearly to date, with more or less success. J. H. Johnson, the present Secretary and Treasurer of the Association, takes a most active part in conducting its affairs and contributes much to its success. Several street fairs have also been held, seemingly resulting in the success anticipated.

## MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES.

The following includes a list of the principal manufacturing enterprises in McDonough County:

**METAL INDUSTRIES.**—The foundry of A. Fisher & Brother was erected in 1873 on the west side of Randolph Street, in Macomb, just north of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The main building is of brick and is 40 by 136 feet, ground area. The machine shop is 60 by 136 feet, and, within the past three years, large additions have been made to the molding rooms. The proprietors make a specialty of casting and finishing school furniture, which is shipped all over this continent and to South America. They also do a general casting and machine business in their line. This business was established by Thomas Wiley in 1856. Mr. A. Fisher came to McDonough County in 1868 and became associated with Mr. Wiley in the business. Later Mr. Wiley retired from the firm and was succeeded by Fisher & Price, and this lasted for several years. The present business is owned and carried on by Archibald Fisher, who is conducting a prosperous and noted foundry.

There was a foundry in the city of Bushnell, which was carried on for some years, but within the past few years it has ceased to exist. The Macomb Sheet Metal Works, at No. 200 South Lafayette Street, conducted and owned by Griffin & Schell, are doing a very fair business. The Plumbing Works of Henderson & Cox are located at 233 Lafayette Street, Macomb.

**POTTERY AND CLAY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.**—Macomb Sewer Pipe Company, now owned by Walter S. Dickey, is the result of the consolidation of two incorporated companies, which were sold to Mr. Dickey of Kansas City. The first of these companies was known as the Macomb Tile and Sewer Pipe Company, located on the west side of Macomb. It had a capital of \$50,000, with Dr. W. F. Bayne as President; G. W. Bailey, Secretary, and J. H. Cummings, Treasurer. It was chartered March 24, 1883, and continued in business until March 8, 1902, when the sale referred to took place. The other corporation was known as the Frost Sewer Pipe Company, situated on the east side of Macomb. It was organized February 16, 1893, with Samuel Frost as President; W. H.

Hainline, Secretary; and John Binnie, Treasurer, with a capital of \$60,000. It was sold first to the Illinois Manufacturing Company, but subsequently transferred to the Macomb Sewer Pipe Company, of which it became a part November 30, 1904. These factories have been added to each year until their capacity has been more than doubled, and they are now in a most prosperous condition. They employ nearly two hundred men, and obtain material from their own clay beds, which are reached by a private railway to the mines, over two miles in length. They also operate their own coal shafts at Colchester. The company is up-to-date in every necessary equipment.

The Macomb branch of the Western Stone Ware and Pottery Company is the result of the absorption, on April 18, 1906, of the Macomb Pottery and the Macomb Stone Ware Companies. The headquarters of the company are located at Monmouth, Ill., with the following list of officers: W. D. Brereton, Monmouth, President; A. D. Philpot, Chicago, Secretary; George E. Patton, Monmouth, Treasurer. The different factories of the company are located as follows: Nos. 1 and 2 at Monmouth; Nos. 3 and 4 at Macomb; No. 5 at Whitehall, Ill.; No. 6 at Clinton, Mo.; and No. 7 at Ft. Dodge, Iowa. A. Q. Myers is superintendent in charge of Nos. 3 and 4 at Macomb. The capacity of the seven shops is about 5,000 car loads per annum. The company, as a whole, represents the largest stoneware manufacturing industry in the United States.

The Buckeye Pottery Company of Macomb is situated on the east side of Macomb, No. 405 West Carroll Street. The officers are: W. J. Pech, President; and L. S. Pech, Secretary and Treasurer. This factory has been in existence over twenty years, the plant having been first built by the father of President W. J. Pech, and it has remained in the hands of the Pech family ever since. It has been successful from the first, and continues to do a large business.

The Conduit Manufactory and the Russell Clay Works are located at the corner of Pierce and College Streets, the owner being S. Russell. This is a new establishment erected for the manufacture of conduits to be used for electrical purposes.

The Macomb Cement Building Block Factory, owned by D. C. Pennywitt, is situated at 302 West Carroll Street.



*C. W. Flack.*



**MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.**—Thomas D. Kirk is the proprietor of the Macomb Marble and Granite Works, located at 210 North Lafayette Street. It furnishes all kinds of monumental work manufactured according to original designs from Montelo, Berlin, Vermont, Quincy, Missouri and Minnesota red and gray granites. The workmanship is equal to that of any marble works in the country, and Mr. Kirk has a growing business.

J. D. Van Fossen & Son, tombstone and monument manufacturers, of marble and all kinds of granite, are located at No. 215 East Jackson Street.

**MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.**—The Bushnell Tank Works, at Bushnell, has a paid-up capital of \$75,000. The officers are: W. J. Vertrees, President and Treasurer; C. R. Vertrees, Vice-President; L. M. Vertrees, Secretary. This concern has been in operation for four years, and has proved a success. W. J. Vertrees is an energetic business man, and, in connection with his sons, the business has grown in a remarkable degree.

The Bushnell Pump Company, at Bushnell, has been in existence over a quarter of a century. P. H. Wheeler is President, and Willson West Secretary.

**CANDY FACTORIES.**—Two candy factories, those of Walter W. Gaites and A. J. Laughlin & Co., contribute to the enjoyment of the younger generation by the manufacture of ice cream and candies, both establishments being located on the east side of the City Park, and carrying on a successful business.

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## CHAPTER XXIII.

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### HOTEL HISTORY.

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MACOMB'S HISTORIC HOTEL—SITE OF THE FIRST FIRE—FAILURE OF MACOMB'S FIRST BANK—THE OLD RANDOLPH HOUSE AND ITS BUILDER—DISTINGUISHED MEN WHO WERE ITS GUESTS—A MEMORABLE CONFERENCE WITH ABRAHAM LINCOLN—

TAKING OF A LINCOLN PORTRAIT—REMINISCENCES OF A REPUBLICAN RALLY IN 1858—OTHER NOTED VISITORS—LAST SLAVES IN McDONOUGH COUNTY SHELTERED THERE—EARLY AND LATER DAY HOSTELRIES—A PRIMITIVE TAVERN—SCALE OF PRICES FOR MEALS, LIQUORS, ETC.—MINISTERS IN THE LIQUOR TRADE—HOTEL CHANDLER AND THE WILLIAMS HOUSE, OF MACOMB—BUSHNELL, BLANDINSVILLE, PRAIRIE CITY, SCOTTA, COLCHESTER, TENNESSEE, INDUSTRY AND BARDOLPH HOTELS.

The following sketch of the historic Randolph House, erected in Macomb in 1856-57, as copied from the "Macomb Journal" of 1903, and written by the Hon. Alexander McLean, will, no doubt, have an interest for many readers of this volume. During the fifty years of its history, covering the period of early Republican campaigns and the Civil War, it was the temporary resting place of Abraham Lincoln, Senator Trumbull, Governors Yates, Oglesby and Palmer, and many other distinguished citizens of this and other States. Its builder and owner, Hon. William H. Randolph, was a patriotic citizen who lost his life while in the discharge of his duty as Provost Marshal for the McDonough District during the war period.

**THE RANDOLPH HOUSE.**—"This noted hotel, situated on the east side of the public square, was for many years recognized as one of the best hostelries in the Military Tract. Part of the lot on which it is erected had previously been occupied by the office of Dr. Charles Hayes, one of the oldest and best known citizens of this county. The site of the office is where the two-story building owned by E. A. Lane now stands. Dr. Hayes erected a two-story frame building on the corner, which was occupied by J. W. Wyne as a general dry-goods store, and remained as such until a few years ago, when the present brick building was erected. The remaining part of said lot was occupied by Hector McLean as a tombstone, grindstone and general stonecutters' yard, for two years. In 1852 a two-story building was erected on the southeast corner (on the alley), and occupied as a general dry-goods store.

**THE FIRST FIRE.**—The first firm occupying the same was that of Chambers & Randolph, subsequently occupied by the firm of Updegraff, Pearson & Cummings. Mr. Updegraff retiring, the firm was Pearson, Cummings & McIntosh.

"While occupied by this firm, the most de-

structive fire which ever visited Macomb occurred. All our merchants in the early 'fifties bought the entire product of our farmers—hogs, curing and packing same during the winter ready to ship on opening of navigation to St. Louis. All commercial transactions were consummated. The lower rear part of the building was filled with hams, bacon and lard. The fire is supposed to have originated by overflow of lard from frying kettles. The bucket brigade did heroic service. Men, women and children formed lines from all wells in the vicinity. When the fire was at its height it was announced that there was a large quantity of powder in the premises. This was true, but J. B. Pearson, at risk of life, knowing where the dangerous compound was, ran in and brought whole kegs and one half-keg out amidst showers of firebrands and took them to a place of safety.

Many comical scenes occurred, fires being unusual. The peculiar idiosyncracies of many were developed. One aged man brought down from the second floor an armful of log chains and deposited them carefully out of harm's way, then rushed in again and getting a lot of scythe blades, threw them out of the window on the heads of the helpers. Another, equally as diligent, picked up whole packages of plates, saucers and other queensware and threw them out on the pavement. But after superhuman efforts the fire was ultimately extinguished. The citizens generally performed their whole duty, the women particularly helping in passing the buckets and pumping at the wells, and thus the fire company covered themselves with glory.

"FIRST BANK FAILURE.—After the fire above referred to, the second story of the building was changed to make a banking house, which was the first bank in McDonough County. In 1854 Mr. Randolph, in company with Joseph M. Parkinson, Joseph W. Blount and M. T. Warsaw, formed the first banking company and, with a few changes in the firm, continued in business until the fall of 1858, when it, with hundreds of other banks all over the country, had to go into liquidation. So ended the bank in this building. This was a year of great financial distress and of wildcat banking in the country.

"The members of the above-named bank had been for some years engaged in the real-estate business, finally selling out their interest in the same November 3, 1856, to the firm of McLean, Randolph & Co., who continued in business until 1860, when the firm was dissolved. Many of our earliest merchants occupied the corner store, it being the best in the village. We recall some in addition to above named: T. B. B. Maury, Captain Lipe, A. Babcock, Dan Shumate, Alex and William Brooking, none of whom are in business today, and but few alive.

"BUILDING OF THE HOTEL.—In 1856-57 Mr. Randolph decided to build a hotel, which was completed in 1857, as represented in the accompanying illustration. It was then one of the best houses on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad from Quincy to Chicago, was finished and furnished in the best style of that date and rented to D. C. Flint, a gentleman of means from the State of New York. The opening day was memorable from the fact that the 'bus team, on its first trip to the depot, having entered into the spirit of hilarity of the occasion, left without the driver's consent and came near making a pile of kindling of the first and finest 'bus in the city. Mr. Flint kept an excellent caravansary, but, becoming imbued with the desire to own some of the fine prairie land on the east side of the county, retired from the house to the farm in 1858. Mr. Randolph then took charge and continued as the landlord for several years. This house has been operated by quite a number of tenants during the passing years of its history, notably Jacob Randolph, A. C. Brooking and Mr. Miller. It may be well to state that the house had many boarders who were well known persons in this community. We recall Jerry Haskins, Joseph Durr, who boarded there from its opening, and Dr. W. O. Blaisdell, who, for over thirty years, was a steady guest of that hospitable hotel.

"LINCOLN'S VISIT.—The hotel has a political history connected with events before and during the war. Many of the leading politicians of this and other States were temporary guests. Abe Lincoln was a guest on two occasions. In September, 1858, Mr. Lincoln, with Medill, Bross and Scripps, had been at a public meeting in Augusta. In the afternoon they came to Macomb and met a large number of our citizens. Before bedtime these gentlemen had a private





Randolph House, Macomb



Hotel Chandler, Macomb



meeting in the hotel, at which were formulated certain questions to be propounded to Senator Douglas at the next joint debate. During the discussion as to what should be agreed upon, it was thought by some that the celebrated quotation made by Mr. Lincoln, that 'a house divided against itself cannot stand,' etc., and his application of this sentiment to the country, was impolitic and should not be pressed. After reflection Mr. Lincoln asked if it were not true. He was answered, 'Yes,' but not politic, as it was being used to his injury by Douglas and his friends, and would hazard his (Lincoln's) election as United States Senator. Abe answered, if he should be beaten for the Senatorship on that truth, Douglas would be defeated as a candidate for President in the future—and Lincoln's judgment was acquiesced in. The future demonstrated that he was correct. The next morning after this meeting, Mr. Lincoln was out on the porch of the hotel when Mr. McGee, then of Carthage, proposed that Mr. Lincoln should have his ambrotype taken, which, after parley, he agreed to and went across the street to a gallery owned by 'Paint' Pearson, a brother of Hon. I. N. Pearson. A good likeness was taken and the last known of the ambrotype it was in the relic room of the Lincoln monument in Springfield, Ill., with a history of the circumstances under which it was taken pasted on the back of the plate.

"Mr. Lincoln was again in Macomb and addressed the citizens of this county in September, 1858. It was the largest political meeting ever held in this county up to that date, and, although it rained heavily nearly all day, the people represented by delegations from all parts of the county, with bands and banners, with whole wagonloads of young ladies representing the various States, together with an escort of ladies and gentlemen on horseback under the marshalship of Dr. T. M. Jordan, were present. One wagon, driven by John D. Hainline, had a flag with the motto: 'Clay Whigs for Lincoln.' This was in the lead of the delegation from Blandinsville, Mr. Lincoln being in the carriage of S. J. Hopper, who drove him from that town, where he had spoken the evening before. The enthusiasm was simply at fever heat, and Mr. Lincoln delivered one of his characteristic addresses, which was heartily endorsed by his sympathetic audience.

"OTHER NOTED VISITORS.—During the cam-

paign of 1860, Hon. Tom Corwin, of Ohio, Senator Trumbull, Governor Palmer, Dick Oglesby, Dick Yates, and many others took part in the campaign in this county, all making their headquarters at the Randolph Hotel. From the balcony in front each had addressed our citizens at different times, until it seemed to become a sacred forum.

"THE LAST SLAVES.—During the war many soldiers who enlisted in various regiments were bountifully entertained at the Randolph House, as it was deemed the headquarters of loyalty to the Government. An incident not without interest occurred at the hotel on the night of December 31, 1862. It will be remembered that President Lincoln's proclamation of freedom to slaves was to take effect at 12 o'clock midnight of that day. On the arrival of the train from Quincy in the evening, two colored men were taken off the train by a white resident of this county, detaining them for the purpose of returning them to their masters. Mr. J. O. Lane the City Marshal, a man of pluck and nerve, accosted the negroes and asked what they were doing there. They answered that they were going to Galesburg, but that that man, pointing out the person, had taken their passes and compelled them to get off the train. Mr. Lane told them to get into the 'bus and go with him. They were taken to the Randolph Hotel and the circumstances detailed to the landlord. Mr. Randolph decided these negroes should be put in a certain room, there to remain until 12 o'clock midnight, when the proclamation would go into effect. This was done in spite of the railing and fury of the person who had taken their passes, but neither threats nor cussing could change the minds of the parties in charge. At 12 o'clock—and a few minutes after for good measure and certainty—the colored men went out free men, with none to molest or make them afraid. These were the last slaves in McDonough County, Ill.

"The hotel front was changed to what it is now some years ago. The columns were removed and a store took the place of the lower floor. There are but few important public events of the past fifty years that have not been connected, directly or indirectly, with the hostelry. Other hotels arose and fell, but the old Randolph House still braves the battle and the breeze, and is still owned by Mrs. Randolph, the widow of Mr. Randolph, by whose

name the hotel is known far and wide in this section of the country."

**SOME EARLY AND LATER DAY HOTEL HISTORY.**—On April 12, 1831, the Board of County Commissioners granted to John Baker a license to keep a tavern on payment of a fee of six dollars and fifty cents, together with the Clerk's fees for issuing the license. The Board also adopted, at the same meeting, a scale of prices to govern inn-keepers, as follows:

For each meal of victuals the sum of . . .	\$0.25
For each night's lodging . . . . .	.12½
For each horse-feed per night . . . . .	.25
For each horse-feed . . . . .	.12½
For each pint of whisky . . . . .	.12½
For each half pint of French brandy . . . .	.25
For each half-pint of Holland gin or wine	.25
For each half-pint of peach brandy . . . . .	.18¾

This was the first inn or tavern opened in McDonough County, and it may seem a little strange to the inhabitants of to-day that Mr. Baker, to whom this license was granted, was a Baptist preacher, but such was the fact. He figured in the county for several years as a minister of the Gospel and a retailer of spirituous liquors. A few days after he obtained the license he formed a partnership with Samuel Bogart, a Methodist preacher, and, under the firm name of Bogart, Baker & Co., they engaged in the sale of dry-goods, groceries, whisky, tobacco, etc. The tavern was situated on the northeast corner of the public square. During the year 1831 the Board of Commissioners granted four licenses to parties to keep tavern. Evidently there was a general demand for soft groceries, for years afterward the general stores always kept on tap spirituous liquors, and it was not considered other than regular business.

The next hotel was built on the southeast corner of Jackson Street fronting the public square. This was kept by Judge James Clark. It was a log structure, but subsequently a handsome (for that day) two-story brick building was erected, which became the principal hotel of the county, and was the resort of the bar at home and from abroad. While Stephen A. Douglas was doing duty as a Circuit Judge he, together with the prominent lawyers of that day from Quincy, Carthage, Mount Sterling and neighboring county seats, always occupied snug quarters in this hostelry. It also became

the headquarters for politicians and future statesmen. The hotel was known as Clark's tavern. Subsequently the building changed hands and was known at different times as the Brooking, Brown's and St. Elmo Hotels. The building was finally taken down to give place for what are now store buildings and offices.

There have been several hotels erected since that period, notably the Randolph Hotel on the southeast corner of the Square, which was built in 1855-56 and which still continues to be occupied. (See more extended history of the "Randolph House" in the first part of this chapter.)

The Williams House (now the Elwood Hotel) situated near the depot, was erected by Richard Williams. He opened a hotel in the old jail building on the southwest corner of the City Park, named it Park Hotel, and subsequently erected the building now known as Elwood Hotel, just mentioned.

The principal hotel was erected some few years ago by Hon. C. V. Chandler on the northwest corner of City Park, and which is now known as Hotel Chandler. It is an up-to-date house, internally and externally, and much patronized by the visiting public. Mr. Chandler furnished the house and appointed A. H. McVeigh manager, who continued in charge until June, 1905, when the present proprietor, J. M. Pace, purchased the furniture and still occupies the building. He is considered a most excellent landlord.

**BUSHNELL HOTELS.**—The erection of the first hotel building in Bushnell was commenced in 1855 by John Crafford, but before its completion it was purchased by John D. Hail, one of the original proprietors of the town. Mr. Hail at once completed the building and the house was conducted by him for several years. Later it passed through the hands of several owners, the last to occupy it as a hotel being S. S. Bradfield, who occupied it for many years. We believe it is now a lodging house. It was known as the Bushnell House.

The leading hotel of the city was a three-story brick building erected by S. A. Hendee in the summer of 1870, and named the Hendee House. After passing through several hands it is now kept by Tudor Alexander as the Alexander House. It is an excellent house, well kept and generally well patronized.

There was also a two-story frame house in

Bushnell known as the "Hess Hotel," situated on one of the parks of that city, but it was more of a boarding house than a public hotel.

**BLANDINSVILLE HOTELS.**—The Hardin Hotel was the first regular hotel of Blandinsville. It was owned by Victor Hardin and continued to be occupied by him for many years, but has now ceased to exist.

The Central Hotel, situated on Main Street in Blandinsville, was occupied at different times by E. L. Sapp and a number of other proprietors. It is still used as a house of public entertainment.

The Edell House, built in 1858, a two-story brick structure, is situated opposite the public park. Mr. Charles Ballou owns the building and, for some years, was its landlord. It is still occupied for hotel purposes, and has a good list of patrons.

The Cozad Hotel is a two-story brick under the management of Mr. Cozad as landlord. This is a neat, cozy, well-kept house and is well patronized.

**PRAIRIE CITY HOTELS.**—A hotel was erected by Wesley Cope in 1856, and occupied by J. C. Canfield. This was discontinued many years ago and is now a private dwelling.

The first hotel in Prairie City was built by Ezra Cadwallader in 1854-55, and known as the McDonough House. On the 14th day of November, 1870, it was burned, and Mr. Cadwallader built another near the depot in 1857, which was known as the Eagle House. It was sold in November, 1858, and was named the Central House. It has ceased to be used as a hotel, and has become a private dwelling. At this writing we understand there is no regular hotel in Prairie City.

**SCIOTA HOTELS.**—The first hotel in Sciota was opened by John Jones in 1871, and was known as the Sciota House. It has been discontinued and a small private hotel is now in existence.

Good Hope has a good two-story frame hotel, a large majority of its patrons being boarders.

**COLCHESTER HOTELS.**—The first hotel in Colchester was erected by John Taylor in the winter of 1855-56 and named the Chester House. Previous to its enclosure he disposed of it to John Stults, who completed it in 1858. J. C. Hobert became its landlord and conducted it until 1882, when William Miller took charge of it. In June, 1883, the present landlord, J. W. Eunis, came into possession.

The Union House was built in 1869 by Henry Slocum, who occupied it for some time, followed by several other parties until April 15, 1877, when J. D. Trew became the proprietor and continues to carry on the business.

**TENNESSEE HOSTELRIES.**—The first hotel in Tennessee was kept in a building which was moved from the neighborhood of the McDonough saw-mill, three miles west of the village, in January, 1857, by Leo and John McDonough. They sold it to L. Underhill, who occupied it for a few months, when he sold it to John Lowderman, after which it ceased to be occupied for hotel purposes. About a year afterward Edward N. Driscoll erected the Liberty House, a two-story frame building. It was afterward owned by H. C. Potts, Thomas Cyrus, John Lowderman, D. R. Waddill and Mrs. Margaret Dull. The latter still occupies the building as a hotel.

**INDUSTRY HOTEL.**—Caleb Hathaway and Mr. Pennington occupied the hotel here for some years. The present hotel is a neat two-story building. It is well kept and well patronized.

**BARDOLPH.**—The first hotel was built here in 1858, about the time the town was laid out. It was known as the Bardolph Hotel, and was occupied successively by Mrs. N. H. Jackson, William Wilson, William E. Hendricks and others. This building was burned, and since then a new hotel for lodgers and boarders has been erected.

The hotels of McDonough County compare very favorably with those of the rural districts in any other portion of the State of Illinois.

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## CHAPTER XXIV.

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### POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS AND POETRY.

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**POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS OF FIFTY YEARS AGO—FIRST REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN FOR PRESIDENT—FREMONT THIRD IN THE LIST IN McDONOUGH COUNTY—SOME LOCAL INCIDENTS OF THAT CAMPAIGN—LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE OF 1858—THE "RAIL-SPLITTER'S CAMPAIGN" OF 1860—WOMEN PARADERS, BRASS BANDS AND GLEE CLUBS—CAMPAIGN SONGS OF 1860, '44 AND '48.**

The following sketch, giving a brief account of the political movements of the past fifty

years in which McDonough County took an active part, may be of interest to those who were actors in the old campaigns, as well as to the youth of the present and the politicians of the future. As the campaign songs of the earlier times may have been forgotten, or become dim even in the memory of those who once sang the catchy words and melodious airs, they are reproduced as reminders of other days. It will be noted for the benefit of later generations that they were especially personal and suited for outdoor crowds.

**FIRST REPUBLICAN VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.**—The Whig party went out of existence as the result of its defeat at the general election of 1852, with Winfield Scott as its candidate for President. With the formation of the Republican party in 1856, General John C. Fremont was placed at the head of the new party ticket, which was opposed by the Democrats and the American party—the latter being composed largely of former Whigs who still clung to the old organization. It was a campaign of strenuousness and uncertainty, but when the vote was finally counted in McDonough County, it was found that James Buchanan, the Democratic candidate for President, had received 1,370 votes, Millard Fillmore, the standard-bearer of the American party, 864, and Fremont only 590. Before the next national election in 1860, however, the American party had been absorbed by the two other opposing parties—in this region chiefly by the Republicans—and it was evident in McDonough County, as well as all over the North, that the new party was a vigorous youngster and had come to stay.

In this canvass of 1856 Dr. James B. Kyle, of Macomb, was the candidate on the American ticket for Congress against I. N. Morris, Democrat, for long term; Jackson Grimshaw, Republican, long term; J. C. Davis, Democrat, for short term, and Thomas C. Sharp, Republican, for short term. As against Morris, Democrat, Grimshaw, Republican, carried the county by a plurality of twenty-nine.

**TROUBLE WITH A REPUBLICAN POLE.**—During the Fremont contest, the Republicans erected a magnificent pole on which floated the American flag with the name of the party's standard-bearer. Captain George Ayers and Captain Rowe, old sailors, took the matter in charge,

which of course insured a mast of fine proportions, being not only ornamental but useful in promulgating the tenets of the party. It stood majestically for some time, but in an evil hour some one who loved not the party, with a large augur perforated and let daylight through the pole, and of course it had to be replaced, which was done heartily and cheerfully, taking the precaution to put a whole keg of tenpenny nails in the stem sufficiently high to put it beyond the reach of the boys. And so it continued throughout the campaign.

An incident in connection with this Republican pole may not be out of place, as it in a manner showed the feeling engendered and the spirit of those warm times. One morning early the custodian of the flag and pole (whose duty it was to raise the flag in the morning and take it down at sundown), as was his custom, looked to see if the pole was in good condition, remembering what had occurred. Something strange seemed to be hanging above the cross-trees, and, looking all around the Square, no one in sight, the custodian at once repaired to the pole and there found the halyards had been severed and an effigy of Horace Greeley, hat and coat, with a copy of the "New York Tribune" in the pocket, was attached to one end of the rope and run up as far as possible. The custodian at once began the serious climb to reach the stuffed man and found much difficulty in reaching the goal. But that had to be taken down at once and was accomplished, and old Horace was carefully put away in the coal house for future reference. A few days afterward the effigy was found sitting on top of the court house cupola, on the south side thereof, which was rather significant, as politics divided the court house, from the fact that the north half of the building was occupied by Republican and the south half by Democratic officers. It proved to be one of the jokes of the campaign. It was ordered to be taken down by the County Board, but a piece of the pole to which the image was attached can still be seen in one of the old prints of the old court house. During the succeeding six years the Republicans were busy organizing and literature profusely circulated.

**LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE.**—In 1858 the celebrated joint debate of Lincoln and Douglas



*W J Franklin*





occurred, each aspiring to the United States Senate. This proved to be the most exciting and heated campaign since 1840, the principal issue being on the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which involved the question of slavery north of the Mason and Dixon line, details of which need not be entered into in this article. Suffice it to say that the joint discussion enlightened the people to the needs of careful legislation, and while Lincoln did not succeed in the Senatorial race, yet he had, with other leaders of the party, so enlivened the general public with the principles of freedom that, by the time the greatest of all political campaigns, that of 1860, had arrived, the people were ready, educated and anxious to be heard through the ballot-box.

**THE RAIL-SPLITTER'S CAMPAIGN OF '60.**—Early in 1860, in every precinct and city, clubs were organized. This continued up to the Republican National convention, which met in June in the wigwam specially erected for that purpose in Chicago, which was the first National convention ever held in that enterprising city. To be brief, Lincoln was declared the nominee and standard-bearer. When it became known that Honest Old Abe was the nominee, it was impossible to describe the gratification and joy of the Illinoisans. Fence rails at once went up in price, and in fire; old, sedate lawyers, doctors, legislators and statesmen, and even the preachers, were pleased to carry a rail. It was called the rail-splitter's and flat-boatman's campaign. Many rails were found, as per statement of some enthusiasts, made by Old Abe, and if he made all that were carried in processions at public demonstrations throughout the country, he must have been a giant and worked every day in the year, Sundays not excepted. It pleased the people, however, and created a perfect hurricane of enthusiasm.

**PRETTY WOMEN, BRASS BANDS AND GLEE CLUBS.**—Clubs were organized in every voting precinct in this county. Many did but little business during the five months of the campaign. Everywhere throughout the country clubs of young ladies were always present at the numerous political meetings in wagons, specially constructed, containing the beauties of the neighborhood dressed in white, one representing each State, while one of them was

dressed in black for bleeding Kansas. This form of display took like wildfire all over the country, and no meeting of importance was held but had such representatives. These are now grandmothers, and we confidently assert that, when they were engaged in campaigning in this manner, they were not only good Republicans, but were good-looking, handsome young women; and the old grandfathers of today will assert, by solemn oath, that they were as handsome as the average young woman of today.

A Republican brass band was organized and instruments furnished by the generous citizens. This band was composed of young, active, zealous voters, and was present at every public meeting or rally in this congressional district. A splendid band wagon, with "Bill" Waters as driver, would haul the band from place to place day and night. They went around with Senator Trumbull and others for several days. They also organized a glee club among themselves, and did valiant service for the ticket. They made a trip from Blandinsville in the afternoon, and left for Rushville, traveling at night, arriving there at the close of a Democratic rally. The Hickorys were still around with torches. Mistaking the Macomb band for the Macomb Democratic band, they were prepared to act ugly, but happily the leading citizens stopped the trouble. The band serenaded many of the citizens and had a good time until early morning. The next day the meeting was addressed by Dick Yates and Owen Lovejoy, and a grand meeting it was. Some of the songs of the glee club were of the humorous kind, which sometimes led to small fights and some interruption, notably at Bushnell, where the song did not reflect great credit on the adversary, but the speaker held up until the fracas was happily ended. The participants are now old men, but have no reason to be ashamed of the part they took in that great campaign.

The band consisted of Fred Hoffman, A. Hunt, Steve Beardsley, A. McLean, Reub Welker, I. N. Pearson, James Anderson and others whose names are forgotten. Newt Pearson beat the bass drum, and A. Hunt, Steve Beardsley and A. McLean were members of the band.

**HEAD-CUMMINGS CONTEST.**—On the night of the election in 1860, when news was received of the success of the ticket, there was a pan-

demonium of joy all night long and next day and night. J. B. Cummings was candidate for Circuit Clerk, W. T. Head being the Democratic candidate. When it became known that Cummings was elected, the rejoicing was unalloyed. Mr. Cummings received a majority of eleven votes. The incumbent refused to turn over the office to Mr. Cummings, and the contest was made before the Supreme Court, which decided in favor of Mr. Cummings. This ended the campaign of 1860.

OTHER UNFORTUNATE FLAG POLES.—A magnificent flag pole was erected during this campaign on the southeast corner of the court house yard. A terrific electrical storm struck the pole, tearing the upper portion to slivers. One of the pole guys was attached to a hitching post to which a team of horses was tied. The lightning ran down the guy, from there to the halter straps and killed the horses instantly. The pole was soon repaired and stood for some years after the campaign.

In 1872 a Republican pole was erected on the northeast corner of the court house lot. It was a beauty and was just finished a few hours when a northwest storm laid it low, leaving a stump about twenty feet in height. This was the last pole raising. This stump, however, remained for years and at every victory of the Republican party was decorated with flags and brooms, testifying to the faith and confidence of the Republicans in the justice of their cause.

THREE CAMPAIGN SONGS.—Two are written in honor of Whig candidates—Henry Clay, the great Kentuckian, who made a brilliant but unsuccessful campaign against the "dark horse" (Polk), in 1844; and "Old Zach Taylor," who ran against Lewis Cass in 1848. "The Ship of State" was one of the most popular songs during the memorable campaign of 1860—which has just been described—and it is given herewith:

"THE SHIP OF STATE."

"Hark! Hark! a signal gun is fired, just out beyond the fort,  
The good old ship of state, my boys, is coming into port;  
With shattered sails and anchor gone, I fear the rogues will strand her,  
She carries now a sorry crew, she needs a new commander."  
Chorus—"Old Abram is the man, old Abram is the man;

With a sturdy mate from the Pine Tree State,  
Old Abram is the man."

"Four years ago she put to sea, with prospects brightly gleaming;  
Her hull was strong, her sails new set, and every pennant streaming.  
She loved the gale, she ploughed the wave, nor feared the deep's commotion,  
Majestic, nobly on she sailed, proved mistress of the ocean.

Chorus—"Buchanan is the man, Buchanan is the man;  
A four years' trip leaves a crippled ship,  
Buchanan is the man."

"There's mutiny aboard the ship, there's feud no force to smother;  
Their blood is up to fever heat, they're cutting down each other,  
Buchanan here and Douglas there, are belching forth their thunder;  
While cunning rogues are sly at work, in pocketing the plunder."

Chorus—"Buchanan is the man, Buchanan is the man;  
A four years' trip leaves a crippled ship,  
Buchanan is the man."

"Our ship is getting out of trim, 'tis time to calk and grave her;  
She is foul with stench of human gore, they've turned her to a slaver.  
She's cruised about from coast to coast, the flying bondsmen hunting;  
'Till she's stranded from stem to stern, she's lost her sails and bunting.

Chorus—"Old Abram is the man, old Abram is the man;  
With a sturdy mate from the Pine Tree State,  
Old Abram is the man."

"We'll give her what repairs she needs, a thorough overhauling;  
Her sordid crew will be dismissed, to seek some honest calling.  
Brave Lincoln soon will take the helm, on peace and right relying;  
In calm or storm, in peace or war, he'll keep her colors flying."

Chorus—"Old Abram is the man, old Abram is the man;  
With a sturdy mate from the Pine Tree State,  
Old Abram is the man."

"CLEAR THE TRACK FOR OLD KENTUCKY."

(A Whig Campaign Song of 1844.)

"The moon was shining silvery bright,  
The stars with glory crowned the night;  
High on the tree sat the same old coon,<sup>1</sup>  
Singing to himself that same old tune."

Chorus—"Get out of the way, you're all unlucky,  
Clear the track for old Kentucky."

"Now in a sad predicament,  
The Locos<sup>2</sup> are for President;  
They have six horses in the pasture,  
And don't know which can run the faster."  
Chorus—"Get out of the way, etc."

"The wagon horse<sup>3</sup> from Pennsylvania,

<sup>1</sup>The Whig party.

<sup>2</sup>Locos or "Locofocos," as the Whigs called the Democrats.

<sup>3</sup>The wagon horse from Pennsylvania—James Buchanan.



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The Dutchman thinks the best of any.

But he must drag in heavy stages  
Federal nations and low wages."<sup>4</sup>

Chorus—Get out of the way, etc.

"They proudly bring upon the course  
That old broken down war horse—  
They shout and sing, Oh rumsey, dumsey,  
Colonel Johnson killed Tecumseh."

Chorus—Get out of the way, etc.

"And there is Cass, though not a dunce,  
He'll run both sides of the track at once.  
In nothin' first, in all things copy.  
He's sometimes pig and sometimes puppy."

Chorus—Get out of the way, etc.

"And there's Matty,<sup>5</sup> never idle,  
A tricky horse that slips his bridle.  
In '44 we'll show him soon,  
The little fox can't fool the coon."

Chorus—Get out of the way, etc.

"It is the fashion of the day,  
Our people's favorite, Henry Clay;  
And let the track be dry or mucky,  
We'll stake our pile on Old Kentucky."<sup>6</sup>

Chorus—Get out of the way, etc.

#### "UNCLE SAM'S WHITE HOUSE."

(This is the caption of a Whig campaign song sung in 1848. The words are here appended):

"Uncle Sam's White House is a fine situation  
For any one to live in to attend to the nation.  
And a good many came to the door and knocked,  
And Uncle Sam sang while the door was locked."

Chorus—"Oh, who's that knocking at the door?  
Is that you Zack? No, it is Cass;  
Well, you're like Santa Anna—you've got no pass—  
So there's no use knocking at the door any more."

"When the Barnburners<sup>7</sup> came with the darkies  
in their ranks,  
Then Uncle Sam laughed at their foolish pranks;  
For they brought Martin Van, who had lived there  
before,  
And Uncle Sam sung while they knocked at the  
door."

Chorus—"Oh, who's that knocking at the door?  
Is that you Cass? No, it is Van.  
Well, you can't come in, you're a used-up man;  
So there's no use in knocking at the door any  
more."

"Then the People came with the brave old chief,  
Whose brow was crowned with a laurel wreath;  
And he went straight ahead as he did in Mexico,  
And knocked like a soldier boldly at the door."

Chorus—"Oh, who's that knocking at the door?  
Is that you Van? No, it is Zach.  
Well, walk in, General, you never turn back,  
So there's no use in knocking at the door any  
more."

<sup>4</sup>Buchanan was an advocate of low wages for working men, being a free trader, while Clay, a strong protectionist, had declared in Congress that a working man was entitled to "a dollar a day" and roast beef at every meal.

<sup>5</sup>Martin Van Buren.

<sup>6</sup>Polk, who was really nominated and beat Clay at the polls and in consequence of which the thousands who idolized and staked piles on old Kentucky went broke to the Democrats, is not mentioned. The poem was probably written before the convention when Polk, whose nomination was an expedient, was not thought of as a candidate.

<sup>7</sup>"Barnburners" was an appellation given to the Free Soil or Abolition Democrats who, running Martin Van Buren, greatly contributed to General Taylor's election on account of loss to the regular Democratic ticket.

## CHAPTER XXV.

### SLAVERY DAYS—UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

THE BLACK LAWS OF ILLINOIS—REVOLUTION  
BROUGHT BY THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW AND  
KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT—THE VOTE FOR LINCOLN  
IN 1860—DAYS OF THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD  
IN McDONOUGH COUNTY AND SOME OF ITS MOST  
ACTIVE OPERATORS—THE STORY OF THE SLAVE  
CHARLEY—HIS NUMEROUS ATTEMPTS TO RESCUE  
HIS FAMILY FROM SLAVERY FINALLY PROVE suc-  
CESSFUL—OTHER INCIDENTS OF UNDERGROUND  
RAILROAD WORK—EXPERIENCE OF AN EX-SLAVE  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—  
THE LAST SLAVES ON McDONOUGH SOIL AND THE  
UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO RETURN THEM TO  
THEIR MASTERS.

Although mainly emigrants from Southern or Slave States, the early settlers of McDonough County entertained much prejudice against the negro; neither was it peculiar to McDonough County, but in great measure permeated the body politic of the entire State.

By referring to the Revised Statutes of the State, approved March 3, 1845, the following is found in Chapter 54, under the head, "Negroes and Mulattoes," which provision was further enforced by the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, passed by the Congress of the United States:

"Section 8. Any person who shall hereafter bring into this State any black or mulatto person, in order to free him or her from slavery, or shall directly or indirectly bring into this State, or aid or assist any person in bringing any such black or mulatto person to settle and reside therein, shall be fined one hundred dollars on conviction or indictment before any Justice of the Peace in the county where such offense shall be committed.

"Section 9. If any slave or servant shall be found at a distance of ten miles from the tenement of his or her master or person with whom he or she lives, without a pass or some letter or token whereby it may appear that he or she is proceeding by authority from his or her master, employer or overseer, it shall and may be lawful for any person to apprehend

and carry him or her before a Justice of the Peace, to be by his order punished with stripes not exceeding thirty-five at his discretion.

"Section 10. If any slave or servant shall presume to come and be upon the plantation or at the dwelling of any person whomsoever without leave from his or her owner, not being sent upon lawful business, it shall be lawful for the owner of such plantation or dwelling house to give or order such slave or servant ten lashes on his or her bare back.

"Section 12. If any person or persons shall permit or suffer any slave or slaves, servant or servants of color, to the number of three or more, to assemble in his, her or their outhouse, yard or shed, for the purpose of dancing or reveling, either by night or by day, the person or persons so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty-five dollars, with cost, to any person or persons who will sue for and recover the same by action of debt, or indictment, in any court of record proper to try the same.

"Section 13. It shall be the duty of all Coroners, Sheriffs, Judges and Justices of the Peace, who shall see or know of, or be informed of any such assemblage of slaves, or servants, immediately to commit such slaves or servants to the jail of the county, and, on view or proof thereof, order each and every such slave or servant to be whipped, not exceeding thirty-nine stripes on his or her bare back."

The Fugitive Slave Law made the enforcement of similar laws coextensive with the jurisdiction of the United States, and in order to clearly define the meaning and import of such act, the celebrated case of Dred Scott, a slave who was arrested in Boston, Mass., was tried before the Supreme Court of the United States. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the court, which decided that slaves were property, and as such property could be moved by the owners of such slaves to any State or Territory in the United States, the proprietors could claim the protection of the laws over such property. The decision caused a whirlwind of criticism and opposition and convulsed the entire North. Although there were thousands of adherents to the doctrine in the Northern States, it finally caused a great political upheaval and a radical change in party affiliations. The celebrated Kansas-

Nebraska bill was made the central feature of the political contest and much bitter feeling and bloodshed resulted from discussions and disputes over the issue, resulting ultimately in the formation of the Republican party and the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

The nation went wild over the wonderful change in the political field. It was a time never to be forgotten by those who were active participants in the stirring events; in a day a peaceful revolution of ballots had completely transformed the policy of a great nation! But the defeated Southern party, who had staked its all on the election, was disappointed, indignant and grimly defiant, and determined that it would not abide the decision of the majority. Consequently, before Mr. Lincoln had taken the presidential chair, several of the States had adopted ordinances withdrawing from the Union, recalling their Senators and members of Congress, and soon afterward formed the Confederate States of America. Then came the bloody four years of Civil War, the success of the Union arms, and on April 14, 1865, the lamented assassination of Abraham Lincoln. But through all the terrible ordeal the unity of the nation became an assured fact. These facts are here briefly and generally stated, merely to trace the ultimate effect of slavery and its agitation by law and without the pale of law.

Returning to the so-called Black Laws of Illinois, they were known and read by every citizen of the State. While very many had their private opinions as to the right and wrong of such measures, in order to have peace with their neighbors they abided by them, took counsel of their consciences and awaited the time of deliverance and the inauguration of free speech and opinion. Still, there were in this county a few stalwart men and women, who, despite contumely, and even danger to their lives and property, openly and on all lawful occasions announced their abhorrence of slavery and all connected with the system. They were ostracised from society, avoided as pestilential, and contemptuously named Abolitionists. Notwithstanding, these heroes worked indefatigably for the success of Freedom, and they lived to see it triumph.

In 1852 John P. Hale, the Free-Soil candidate for President, received nine votes in McDonough County. By accessions, largely



MRS. GEORGE GAMAGE





caused by the overbearing and unfriendly legislation enacted by the Proslavery party, in 1860 Lincoln received 2,255 ballots, showing that sturdy and consistent opposition to the wrong will, in the end, succeed.

**THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.**—The inside workings of the friends of the oppressed slave should be made a matter of record, and the facts in this account of what was called the "Underground Railroad," are largely taken from "Clarke's History." The institution is generally known, but few are intimately acquainted with its operations. Happily, the corporation does not now exist; the necessity for the enterprise is not apparent at present, as the class of freight and passengers transported over the lines are not now produced, and as a result of the continued agitation of the slavery question the rails are torn up and the station buildings torn down. The death of Lovejoy at Alton, Ill., in 1837—a martyr to his opposition to slavery—gave an impetus to the agitation which never ceased until the final Act of Emancipation.

The formation of a party consisting of those in sympathy with slaves resulted in the organization of the "Underground Railroad," for the purpose of aiding fugitives to escape to a land of freedom; the secrecy of its workings justified its name. Notwithstanding the system was organized, those engaged in the work had no signs or passwords by which they might be known, save perhaps a preconcerted rap at the door when a cargo of freight was to be delivered. As the undertaking was extra-hazardous, in view of the laws heretofore quoted, no cravens ever engaged in it. The proslavery men complained bitterly of the violation of the laws by their Abolition neighbors, and persecuted them as much as they dared, which was not a little; but such opposition only made the friends of the slave more determined to carry out their convictions of right and duty.

No class of people in McDonough County made better neighbors than the Abolitionists, or better conductors of a railroad; but, in connection with their line, it was very singular that, although the people well knew who were engaged on it, and even where the depot was located, the freight could seldom be found. Only one case is reported of the recapture

of a slave on the line which ran through this county, although hundreds of the unfortunates were forwarded over it during the twenty-five years of its existence. There were various branches of the road. The line running through McDonough County began in Quincy, and was nearly parallel with the present Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

**INCIDENTS OF UNDERGROUND OPERATIONS.**—Charley was a likely boy, the property of a man living near Hannibal, Mo. He had been well treated, and even allowed many liberties not enjoyed by the race generally. The thought that he was a slave had never disagreeably entered his mind, and probably never would, without the happening of a little circumstance. Quite a number of slaves had escaped from Missouri, and the matter was being generally discussed by all classes in the State. At a gathering where Charley and his master were both present, the latter stated that if any slave of his should escape he would never rest until he captured him. "Now, Charley here," he said, "if he should escape, I would not take a drink of whisky or a chew of tobacco until I had him back."

In afterward narrating the circumstance, Charley said: "The thoughts suddenly flashed through my mind—What am I? Am I, or Am I not, a human being with power to feel, to think, to act? Have I a soul, or am I a machine to be set in motion and act in accordance with the will of one made in the same manner as I am, save only of a different color? Such thoughts never entered my mind before. I had plenty to eat and drink, was well clothed, had a fair education and had been in company with men of talent, but, of course, without power to express my own thoughts, had I the desire to do so. I then thought I would give my master an opportunity to put his threat into execution; and I did so."

Having many liberties, with power to come and go as he pleased, a few days afterward, as evening approached, Charley gave out to his fellow slaves that he was going to Hannibal to attend a colored dance. Mounting a horse, he rode off in that direction, but when out of sight changed his course to the north, continuing thus until nearly opposite Quincy. There he dismounted and found an old skiff, crossed the Mississippi River and landed at

the general depot of the Underground Railroad, where he secured passage to Canada by way of Round Prairie.

Early one morning Charley made Blazer's Station, in this county, where he lay by to enjoy a little rest and secure the services of another conductor. Mr. Blazer kept him that day, learned his story, and after dark took him to the next station on the line, and thus the traveler continued until he reached the terminus of his long route. But a few months afterward Mr. Blazer was much surprised to see the slave back, and learned that he was returning to secure his wife and two children. When Charley arrived at Quincy he obtained an excellent skiff from the general agent of the road at that point, and for some days endeavored to get his family away; but he was compelled to return without them, although he managed to assist in running off several slaves from the neighborhood.

A few months passed, and Charley made another unsuccessful attempt to get his wife and children. A third attempt also failed. His master suspected his fourth return for the purpose, and so kept a strict watch over the wife and children, compelling them to sleep in a room above the one occupied by himself and wife, and through which the slaves were compelled to pass. But in some unknown way Charley got possession of his family without alarming the master or mistress, and started for the Mississippi. The distance to the river at that point was too great to be made in one night, so the fugitives were compelled to lie out in the woods until darkness again came on. During the second night they reached the river, and, crossing over, landed some distance above Quincy, on a little island not far from the mainland. As the skiff grounded two men stepped from cover, with guns in their hands, and ordered the party to surrender. Charley suddenly drew his revolver, and leveling it at the men threatened to shoot if they made any attempt to harm him. He then began to parley with them, at the same time consulting with his wife as to what should be done. She urged him to save himself, stating that it would be death, or worse, for him to be captured; but as for her, they would do nothing save place a more strict watch over her and the children. Therefore, seizing the opportunity when the attention of the men was di-

verted, Charley jumped into the river and escaped unhurt to the mainland, although several shots were fired after him. He again appeared alone at Blazer's and was forwarded to Canada by the usual routes.

But Charley was not to be daunted, although when he returned to his old home he found that his family had been sold and taken down the river to a location near St. Louis. There he met with better success, as he escaped with wife and children and succeeded in bringing them to Canada. When the brave and faithful man came through McDonough County for the third time and reported his adventures with the slave catchers, he was advised to abandon the attempt to secure his wife and children, to return to Canada and marry some French-Canadian woman. "No," he replied, "that I will never do. I love my wife and children as much as any man, if I am black, and I intend to have them, or die in the attempt."

As before remarked, Charley was instrumental in running off many slaves, and the following, from "Young's History of Round Prairie and Plymouth," gives some interesting particulars of his labors and hardships borne in behalf of the Underground Railroad: Mr. T. (initial only given, as the gentleman is well known in McDonough and adjoining counties) called at the house of Mr. W. on his way home from a three-days' trip to Quincy, and found that a company of six negroes had just arrived that were to be sent on their way to freedom. There were a young man and a married couple, with two children, all under the leadership of a negro named Charley, who had been over the lines several times, and had become well known to the regular agents of the U. G. route. His various trips to and from Missouri had been made for the purpose of getting his wife, failing in which he would gather up such friends as he could pilot to the land of freedom.

Mr. T. detailed himself for the service of taking the party to Macomb, engaging to start next morning and make a day trip. The party of six were stowed as well as possible, at full length, on the bottom of the wagon, and covered closely with sacks of straw. These were so light that they showed a decided tendency to jolt out of place and make unwelcome revelations on the road. To remedy this, a rope was drawn down tightly over the sacks and

fastened at the ends of the wagon. This arrangement kept things in place, and all went well until near the end of the journey.

Becoming doubtful as to the proper road to take, Mr. T. was tempted to inquire of three young men who were getting out logs in a piece of woods through which he passed; but he dared not, for fear they might pry too closely into the nature of his load. As he drove on he thought there was a striking family likeness in one of the young men to the person he was looking for. Further on he came to a cabin a short distance from the road, where he thought it safe to inquire, but on entering recognized the occupant too well as one he cared little to meet on such a mission. But it was a cold, snowy day, and his face was so concealed by his wrappings that he obtained his information without being recognized himself. Upon retracing his route Mr. T. again met the three young men, whose load was stalled in a deep rut, and, being now satisfied as to their identity, he entered into conversation with them and answered their questions freely regarding his mission. Finding that Charley was in the company, one of them determined upon a practical joke. Calling out the negro's name in a stern voice, he told him that he knew he had passed over the line several times in safety, "but," he added triumphantly, "I have caught you at last. You are now my prisoner." Charley, still in concealment with the others under the sacks, recognized the voice of an old acquaintance and did not turn white with fear, but hugely enjoyed the joke which proved to be on the other party.

Soon all were safely housed at Mr. Blazer's. After supper all hands gathered in the parlor, where for a time there was a free intermingling of story, song and mirth. Then an old violin was produced and operated upon by some one in the company, while the negroes let themselves out into a regular old-fashioned plantation "hoe-down," which lasted until all were ready to retire with aching sides from excess of rollicking fun. That evening's entertainment is noted as a particularly bright spot in the U. G. R. R. experience—brightened with genuine negro polish.

TRAIN CAPTURED.—As heretofore stated, during the many years in which the Underground

Railroad was in operation, but one accident occurred in this county. The agent at Round Prairie (on the county line), with a consignment of fifteen negroes, started one night to deliver them to the agent in McDonough, but in the darkness lost his way, and found himself in the hollow near the residence of David Chrisman, a well known proslavery character in this county. Leaving the wagon he took the negroes across lots to the station of James and John Blazer, where he left them and returned to his wagon and home.

The history of this consignment illustrates the continuous vigilance, persistency and bravery acquired by the agents of the U. G. R. R., in September, 1861. The slaves had succeeded in running away from slave buyers, who were on their way south to dispose of the black laborers in the hemp fields and cotton plantations. With great difficulty they had succeeded in crossing the Mississippi River and landing at Quincy, where they placed themselves in the care of Mr. Van Dorn, the station agent there, and a well known friend of their race. He kept them secreted in Quincy for about three months, before an opportunity offered to forward them to the next station at Round Prairie, now Plymouth. As there was then an outstanding reward of \$500 for the recapture of each slave, it may be imagined how closely such a man was watched; but, after several futile attempts, Van Dorn forwarded the party to Round Prairie, only to find that station so closely watched that the cargo had to be returned to Quincy. Later, he got them away himself and accompanied them past Round Prairie and Plymouth station to the station of the Blazers, already related.

As Van Dorn returned he was seen, shortly after daylight near Middletown, by men in that vicinity who knew him and could easily conjecture his business in this part of the county. Each of the slaves was hidden in a corn shock on Blazer's farm and furnished with food and water for the day. That night John Blazer loaded his wagon with sacks of grain, covered it with a tarpaulin, and started for the Bernadotte mill, the only institution of the kind patronized by the early settlers for years. But there had been spies around the farm watching every move, and he had gone a mile before thirty or forty mounted men, headed by the aforesaid David Chrisman, overtook the wagon

and accompanied Blazer several miles. The two were old acquaintances and talked as neighbors, not a word being said about negroes, and finally Chrisman became convinced that he was on the wrong track. After a consultation with his men he sent two of the number to accompany John Blazer a few miles farther, and, with the balance of the party, turned back to look for fresh trails.

In the meantime, James Blazer had taken the fifteen fugitives and started on foot in a northerly direction. When they reached the timber, then north of Industry, they were suddenly confronted by about forty men. Blazer shouted to the negroes to run for the timber; and they did, all save one reaching cover and escaping. The one captured had been rendered unconscious by a blow on the head from a gun barrel, and was easily taken. The posse did not attempt to follow the balance of the party into the woods, as each desperate negro was armed with two revolvers and a bowie knife. Subsequently the fourteen fugitives all reached Canada in safety.

Tradition has it that Chrisman returned the captured slave to his master and claimed the reward, which was refused. The truth is that, at all events, Dave got nothing for his labor in the unholy traffic, and that none of his neighbors wore crape for him because of his disappointment.

This was the largest consignment ever brought to the Blazers station, and all had to be cooped up in one small room by day. In the party was a child who had the whooping cough, and as the house was surrounded by spies every device was resorted to in order that the sound might be drowned. One fellow, a neighbor named John Potter, but a spy as well, would visit all day and eat with the family. His usual seat was a chair leaning against the wall of the room in which the negroes were confined, and when the child would take a fit of coughing the Blazer family would scuffle their feet around, move the chairs about, walk heavily over the floor, or do anything else to cover up the noise in the next room. There also the mother of the child might be stuffing a pillow in the child's mouth to smother the whoop. At all events the different schemes of allaying suspicion were completely successful, and Porter never dreamed how near he was to the game he sought. The fugitives remained ten or twelve days at the Blazer house

before an opportunity was found for their escape, in the manner described above.

McDonough County and the city of Macomb have several old colored citizens who were reared in slavery, and, becoming free, have settled down in peace and quietness; but they suffered and endured much on first coming to Illinois. One case—that of Milford Daniels—by way of illustration: Daniels is now a citizen of Macomb, and quite an intelligent, well read man. Born in Montgomery County, Va., March 18, 1833, he remained in his native State until he was twenty-six years of age, when he was sold to a Mr. Daniels, of Mexico, Mo. The slave adopted the name of his master, becoming a portion of the property of the family estate and being publicly sold five times. He then became the property of a Mr. Stevens, who kept him two years, when he was repurchased by Mr. Daniels and remained with that master until the Proclamation of Emancipation, December 31, 1862.

In March, 1863, Mr. Daniels came to McDonough County and rented a farm of Major George Yocum, who for many years had been a friend of the black race. It was located at Pennington's Point, and there he remained for ten years, with his wife and children. His wife, formerly Eliza A. Stevens, was a fellow slave, and he had married her with the consent of her owner. Their children, Eliza and Sam, were born in slavery, while Isabella and Oliver were born free.

While Milford Daniels was on the farm of Major Yocum, one of the School Directors informed him that he must send his children to school. With some surprise he said that he did not know that they would be permitted to attend; but the Directors assured him that they would be admitted. So his children went to the district school, and it did not take long for the report to spread abroad. A few days thereafter a white man, named McGinnis, called on the teacher with a gun and requested her to turn the colored pupils out; although she demurred, she stated that she would inform the Directors of his wishes. These officials were Mr. Blackston, James Dickey and Henry Scott, prominent farmers of that district, and when they were informed of Mr. McGinnis' action, promptly had him arrested, instructing the teacher to receive the colored children and they would protect her.

On the night of the arrest seventeen or



MR. AND MRS. JACOB GEORGE



twenty of these Southern sympathizers went to Daniels' cabin and threatened to shoot him, but finally gave him twenty-four hours in which to get out of the county. Knowing that he had the support of the Directors and of the respectable citizens of that section, instead of departing he at once built a rail fort and, furnished with arms and ammunition, awaited the coming of the self-appointed regulators. But, becoming aware of the reception which would greet them, they did not revisit Mr. Daniels or further molest him.

#### LAST SLAVES ON McDONOUGH COUNTY SOIL.—

On the evening of the 31st of December, 1862, two negro men were taken from the eastern bound train of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at the Macomb depot, by a citizen of this county who claimed they were runaway slaves. He felt it his duty—or privilege—to take them back and deliver them to the fatherly care of their master. It is impossible to say whether he had heard of President Lincoln's proclamation of that day, which went into effect at midnight; but he had the slaves taken from the railroad coach, and, having obtained their passes which they had received from their master, as well as their railroad tickets, he held them with a view of placing them aboard a train, then nearly due, which was going west to Quincy and thence to Missouri. For his interpretation and demonstration of the constitutional rights of the slaveowner he expected to receive a large reward; but the train happened to be late that night, and the captor and captives were obliged to loaf on the platform.

At this juncture John Q. Lane, the City Marshal, and a man of cool nerve, appeared on the scene and engaged the colored people in conversation, soon gaining an insight into the state of affairs. When their manager was pointed out, Marshal Lane recognized him as a harsh proslavery fellow, and decided upon his course of action. Remembering that the Emancipation Proclamation would take effect at midnight, and, notwithstanding the

curse and threats of the constitutional citizen, he ordered the colored men to step into the bus of the Randolph Hotel, which was at the platform waiting for passengers. Accompanied by Mr. Lane, the load was soon on its way to the hotel, and, after explanations to William H. Randolph, the proprietor, the black boys were comfortably distributed about the office. Mr. Randolph, also fearless and a warm sympathizer with the Marshal's plans, pledged his protection until the entire party were free men; and it is greatly to be regretted that such a man should have been killed by the cowardly slave-chaser (Bond) with whom he and Mr. Lane were now dealing, although that lamentable event was not connected with this episode. After showing the negro men to a room which they were to occupy until called, Mr. Randolph, with the City Marshal and others, stood guard at the door and the hotel office.

In the meantime the injured captor, now inflamed by whisky, went to the hotel and demanded the fugitives, accompanying his demands with more curses and threats of violence. Proprietor Randolph closed the incident by first ordering him from the house, and, as words did not have the desired effect, kicked him into the street. The next morning the doubly defeated party took passage on the first train going west to his home, and there doubtless attempted to discover for some time exactly "where he was at."

The fugitives were held by their friends until 12 o'clock, and a few minutes over for good measure, when they were invited from their room and informed that, agreeable to the Presidential Proclamation, they were free men, and could go and come when and where-soever they pleased, and no man would dare to molest or make them afraid. The freed men expressed their gratitude to those who had protected them, and proudly departed the next morning for Galesburg. And thus was the soil of McDonough County forever freed of slavery, the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln making the existence of the Underground Railroad forevermore unnecessary.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

## OLD SETTLERS—OLD-TIME TALES.

THE McDONOUGH COUNTY PIONEER CLUB—IT HAS ITS ORIGIN IN CHANCE MEETINGS OF OLD SETTLERS—FORMAL ORGANIZATION TAKES PLACE IN 1905—LIST OF MEMBERS—STORY OF AN INDIAN SUICIDE — ALLEGED TREASURE YET UNFOUND—A REMINISCENCE OF THE BLACK HAWK WAR—HOW LINCOLN GOT HIS TROOPS OVER A FENCE—A JOKE ON JUDGE C. L. HIGBEE.

There is probably no section of the State, in proportion to population, in which the old settlers are more fully represented than in the Pioneer Club of McDonough County, organized in August, 1905, and now containing a membership of nearly three hundred, whose ages range from seventy to 101 years, and who are excusably proud of the hard fight for the establishment of a splendid civilization in the West through which they have passed and proved no small element in securing the victory. The club originated in the habit of the more aged of the pioneers in the city of Macomb, of meeting before the store of James S. Grier for the purpose of friendly intercourse and recounting reminiscences, which naturally often drifted into tales and exchanged confidences of the past. These gatherings became so popular that Mr. Grier placed chairs and settees at the disposal of the old-timers. In July, 1905, the press noticed and commented favorably on the disposition of the old settlers to get together and form an animated home historical society, and finally, at the suggestion of Mr. Grier, a group of twenty-four of the venerable fathers of the city and county were photographed. A larger and more representative group of forty-eight was later taken and published by the city newspapers. About this time Blandinsville organized a club (an organization having already been effected at Macomb), and the time seemed ripe to extend the scope of the local association so as to include the county.

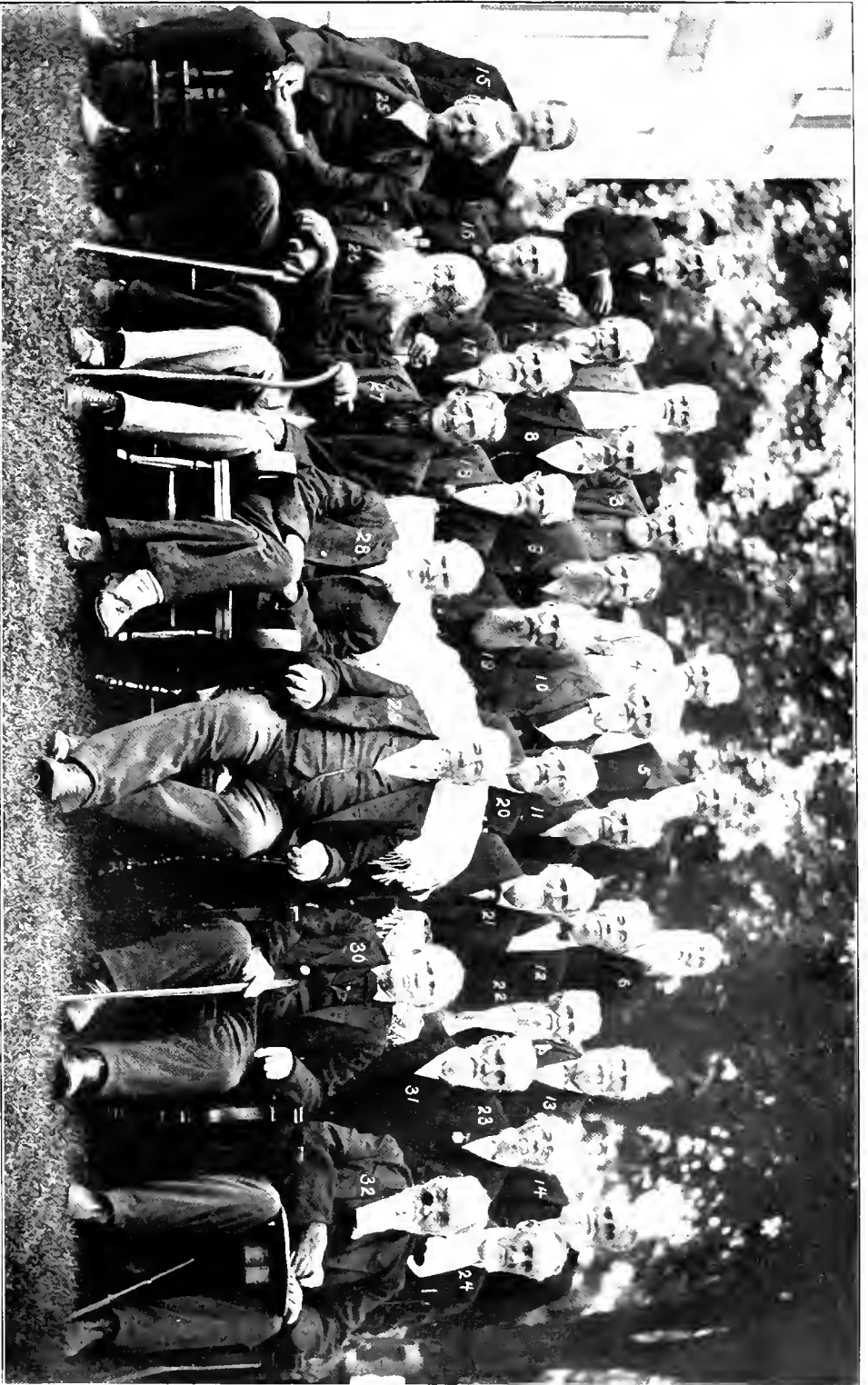
A formal resolution was passed to organize a County Club, and Alexander McLean, E. O. Cole

and James S. Gash were appointed a committee to place the movement on its feet, with instruction to report at the next meeting of the City Club. The result was an arrangement with the authorities of the McDonough County Fair, by which August 16, 1905, was to be Pioneers' Day, the old settlers of the county being admitted free and given complete use of the grounds. This was advertised in all the papers of the county, and the result was that, on the day named, which proved to be a genial, clear summer day, there assembled in the grove some three hundred men and women, constituting an audience which, in all probability, will never meet again on this side of the River. There were represented the pioneers of this county, who helped to make a part of the imperial State of Illinois—the fathers and mothers, aged from seventy to 101 years of age. Mrs. Mariah Harden Neece was present, aged 100 years. She is the stepmother of Hon. W. H. Neece, who delivered an address on his experience as one of the early settlers, which greatly pleased the audience, as it brought before them the scenes of old times vividly. It soon proved that many who came to this county from 1821 to date were ready and willing to give testimony which would have been most valuable, but from lack of time it was agreed that any one who had something to contribute in that line, by giving a short sketch of his life and labors, be requested to do so, and that it be sent to the President of the Pioneer Club, and that such should appear in the papers of the day from time to time.

The meeting, with Alexander McLean presiding, opened with the grand old Doxology, which was sung by the hundreds present and proved an incident of no little interest. These grand old people voiced with heartfelt sympathy that they had reason to "Praise God from whom all Blessings Flow." After prayer by Elder J. C. Reynolds and the address of Mr. Neece, the exercises were interspersed with singing by the Nightingale Club, made up of old, well trained singers—Messrs. Gash, Mapes, Grier and Wilson—who selected and, in an admirable manner, rendered appropriate old songs, which were heartily appreciated by the large congregation present.

It was resolved unanimously that the Pioneer Club of McDonough should be instituted





1—Charles Bianchi, 75.  
 2—Eugel Foster, 76.  
 3—Nathan Bondy, 75.  
 4—Byers Hensley, 71.  
 5—W. W. Giblin, 78.  
 6—A. Nance, 70.  
 7—James Mustain, 76.  
 8—W. Vest, 70.

9—Newton Gordon, 71.  
 10—John Dungan, 71.  
 11—C. R. Sells, 75.  
 12—A. B. Roberts, 70.  
 13—Brack Burton, 72.  
 14—John Charter, 76.  
 15—Richard Bond, 71.  
 16—Samuel Cannon, 78.

17—Geo. Morning, 77.  
 18—John Farnack, 72.  
 19—C. W. Carroll, 71.  
 20—T. H. Williams, 77.  
 21—William Shryock, 76.  
 22—L. B. Morning, 75.  
 23—James Hardine, 83.  
 24—James Kay, 80.

25—Hiram Hastings, 81.  
 26—Benjamin Bushnell, 82.  
 27—Fosdy Dungan, 82.  
 28—George Thomas, 80.  
 29—John Harbisy, 84.  
 30—James McGrath, 79.  
 31—S. J. Griggs, 82.  
 32—William Kriesels, 81.

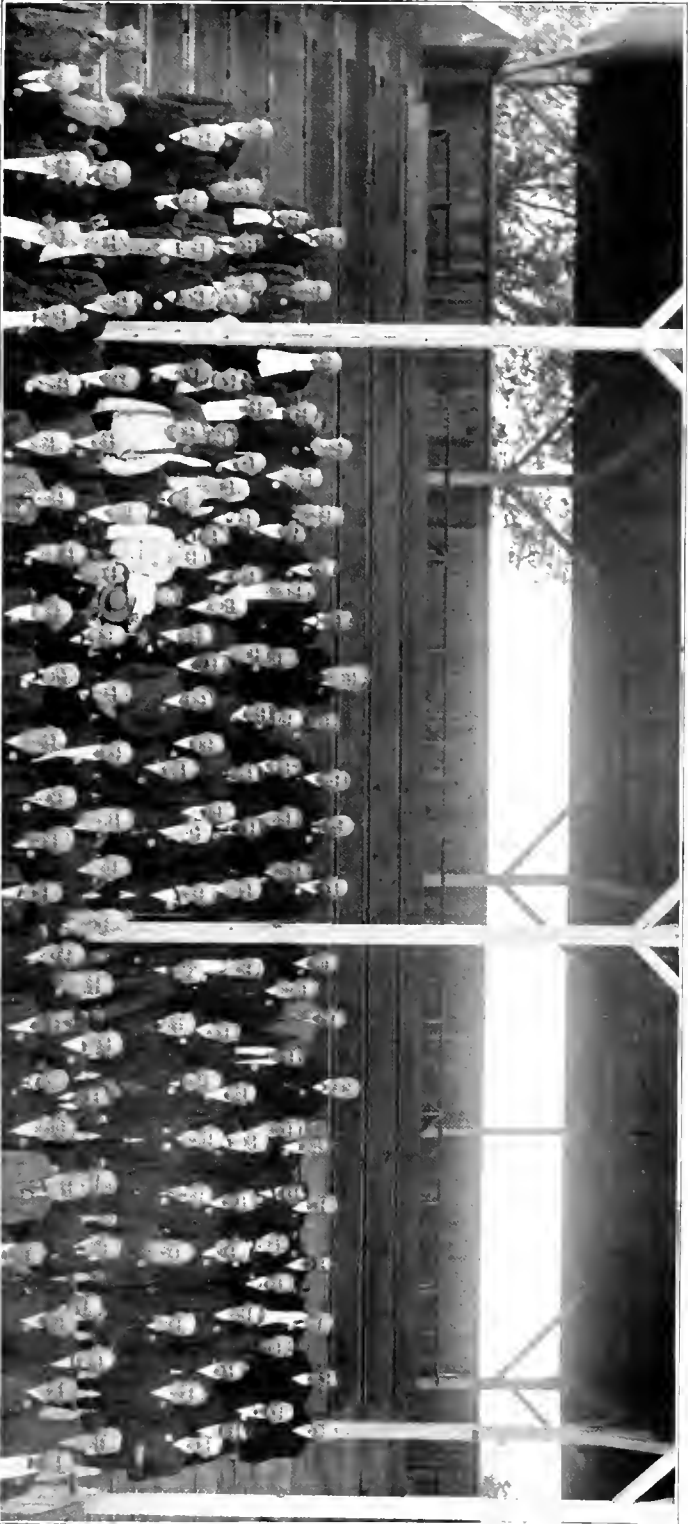


and, for the purpose of carrying out the formation of such a club, which includes men and women, E. O. Cole, of Emmet Township, was elected President, and A. B. Stickle, of Macomb, Secretary. This concluded the exercises. All present at once shook hands with Mrs. Neece and the picnic feature was entered into with gusto and pleasure. The entire afternoon was taken up in visiting and conversation. Before the picnic, however, the pioneers present, numbering some 200, proceeded to the amphitheater, and formed in two groups; the women forming one and the men the other. Thus grouped, a large picture was taken of the notable gathering.

Although all residents of McDonough County are entitled to become members of the Pioneer Club, it will be noted that, with one exception, they have passed the "three-score years and ten." Following is the roll of honor:

- Alexander V. Brooking, aged 76, born February 25, 1829, at Princeton, Ky., came to Macomb 1834.  
 Charles D. Crissey, aged 73, born October 14, 1832, at Fairfield, Conn., came to Macomb October 6, 1856.  
 Abraham Switzer, aged 74, born October 23, 1831, at Stanton, Va., came to McDonough County 1854.  
 Robert Horrell, aged 80, born March 19, 1825, in Adair County, Ky., came to McDonough County 1835.  
 David Knapp, aged 72, born July 16, 1833, in Madison County, Ohio, came to McDonough county 1866.  
 C. C. Gibson, aged 73, born August 22, 1832, at Industry, Ill., has resided here always.  
 H. G. Bristow, aged 81, born August 21, 1824, in Cumberland County, Va., came to county 1827.  
 Jonas W. Everly, aged 71, born September 11, 1834, in Carroll County, Md., came to Fulton County, Ill., 1837.  
 William Robinson and wife, aged 80, born May 8, 1824, in Champaign County, Ohio, came to Illinois 1833.  
 Charles Andrews, aged 79, born September 24, 1826, in England, came to county 1850.  
 Rev. J. C. Reynolds, aged 80, born December 15, 1825 in Holt County, Ky., came to Illinois 1839.  
 Farnham B. Camp, aged 70, born November 13, 1835, in McDonough County.  
 John D. Munger, aged 80 years, born April 25, 1824, at Saratoga, N. Y., came to Ohio and Illinois 1833 and 1876.  
 George C. Meador, aged 80, born August 5, 1824, at Nashville, Tenn., came to county 1844.  
 John H. Smith, aged 86, born July 26, 1819, in West Virginia, came to McDonough County in 1829.  
 Garnett Wayland, aged 72, born November 21, 1833, in McDonough County.  
 Henry Compton, aged 78, born November 28, 1828, in Fairfield County, Ohio, came to county 1845.  
 Christopher Wetzel, aged 74, born April 14, 1831, at Augusta, Va.  
 Amos Gillam, aged 84, born December 15, 1821, in Westmoreland County, Pa., came to county 1843.  
 James N. Johnson and wife, aged 70, born February 19, 1835, in England, came to Illinois 1854.  
 R. B. Helms, aged 74, born March 5, 1831, at Harrisonburg, Va., came to Illinois 1854.  
 Simon L. Sommers, aged 82, born October 21, 1823, at Washington, D. C., came to Illinois 1855.  
 Daniel Markham and wife, aged 72, born February 2, 1833, at Cassopolis, Mich., came to Illinois 1860.  
 Daniel M. Crabb, aged 73, born November 14, 1823, in Montgomery County, Va., came to Illinois 1836.  
 Talbott Jaggard and wife, aged 76, born April 15, 1829, Cumberland County, N. Y., came to Illinois 1856.  
 W. M. Rexroat and wife, aged 75, born May 8, 1830, Russell County, Ky., came to county 1846.  
 Nathan Cheesman, aged 80, born March 16, 1825, at Philadelphia, Pa., came to county 1856.  
 George Jones, aged 78, born July 5, 1827, at Winchester, Va., came to county 1833.  
 Philip Hesh, aged 70, born March 4, 1835, at Baden, Germany, came to county 1875.  
 G. C. Gumbart, aged 81, born May 14, 1826, at Frankfort, Germany, came to United States in 1853, and to Macomb April 15, 1864.  
 Nathaniel Decker, aged 73, born December 2, 1832, in Ulster County, N. Y., came to county 1849.  
 Alexander Monger, aged 72, born January 17, 1833, in Warren County, Pa., came to county 1854.  
 John T. Gallagher and wife, aged 73, born March, 1832, in Clarion County, Pa., came to county 1889.  
 Nicholas Pearce, aged 78, born October 20, 1827, at Baltimore, Md., came to county 1855.  
 Thomas T. Smithers and wife, aged 76, born January 29, 1830, Columbia, Ky., came to county 1833.  
 Robert Booth, aged 71, born June 20, 1834, at Philadelphia, Pa., came to county 1843.  
 J. B. Cummings and wife, aged 81, born January 17, 1824, in Cecil County, Md., came to county 1851.  
 Jacob Martin, aged 72, born August 29, 1833, in Wentworth County, N. C., came to county 1845.  
 Andrew J. Wilhelm, aged 72, born May 11, 1833, in Washington county, Ark., came to county 1830.  
 Henry J. Faulkner, aged 73, born October 30, 1832, in Ohio, came to county 1854.  
 James W. Jackson, aged 75, born December 6, 1830, at Warrensburg, Va., came to county 1836.  
 N. H. Jackson, aged 71, born 1834, at Warrensburg, Va., came to county 1836.  
 William Jackson, aged 80, born 1825, at Warrensburg, Va., came to county 1836.  
 James Hendricks, aged 80, born 1825, in Ohio, Va.  
 J. J. Kirk, aged 77, born December 10, 1828, in Adair County, Va., came to county 1834.  
 John Owen, aged 72, born September 8, 1833, in Licking County, Ohio, came to county 1841.  
 Thomas J. Dudman, aged 55, born September 19, 1850, in Hancock county, Ill., came to McDonough County 1879.  
 Fred N. Burt and wife, aged 77, born December 28, 1828, at Saratoga, N. Y., came to county 1855.  
 A. Hanson, aged 80, born April 25, 1825, in Ross County, Ohio, came to county 1861.  
 Rev. J. H. Morgan, aged 77, born January 24, 1828, in Warren County, Tenn., came to county 1839.  
 Milford Daniels and wife, aged 72, born March 18, 1833, Montgomery County, Va., came to county 1863.  
 George Wetzel, aged 72, born June 18, 1833, at Augusta, Va., came to county in 1845.  
 H. L. McKee, aged 76, born October 2, 1830, in Sangamon County, Ill., came to county 1839.  
 William McMillan, aged 77, born February 18, 1828, Belfast, Ireland, came to county 1851.  
 Elphalet Hickman, aged 74, born March 13, 1831, in Floyd County, Ind., came to county 1863.  
 J. C. McClellan, aged 76, born April 1, 1829, at Canonsburg, Pa., came to county 1835.  
 Robert McCutcheon, aged 79, born August 26, 1826, at Port Patrick, Scotland, came to county 1851.  
 Russell Jones, aged 70, born June 10, 1835, came to county 1851.  
 Tillman L. Bowen, aged 73, born January 28, 1832, in McDonough County.  
 Cyrus Walker and wife, aged 73, born September 25, 1832, Adair County, Ky., came to county 1833.  
 John Watson, aged 79, born March 9, 1824, at Compton, Scotland, came to county 1851.  
 Abe Watson, aged 78, born January 9, 1825, at Compton, Scotland, came to county 1851.  
 Allen Magruder, aged 70, born 1835 in Kentucky, came to county 1864.  
 Neuman Foster, aged 70, born August 15, 1835, in McDonough County.

- W. Baymiller and wife, aged 75, born January 15, 1830, at York, Pa., came to county 1856.
- David Maguire, aged 72, born October 30, 1833, in Shelby County, Ky., came to county 1852.
- Rachel Sprague, aged 71, born January 19, 1834, in Indiana.
- D. Shumate, aged 78, born June 11, 1827, at Madison, Ky., came to county 1844.
- Alexander McLean, aged 72, born September 24, 1833, at Glasgow, Scotland, came to county 1849.
- Cornelius Falder and wife, aged 76, born in Germany.
- George W. Keithley, aged 74, born July 22, 1831, in Indiana, came to county 1839.
- S. P. Wetherald, aged 73, born in Pennsylvania.
- Josiah McDonald, aged 78, born in Ohio.
- I. W. Daily, aged 75, born in Virginia.
- L. F. Beard, aged 82, born in Pennsylvania.
- W. H. Hays, aged 81, born September 1 in Kentucky, came to county 1824.
- W. T. Brookling, aged 81, born at Princeton, Ky., came to county 1834.
- Joseph Allen, aged 86, born in Connecticut.
- J. P. Logan and wife, aged 73, born October 24, 1832, in Illinois.
- Clinton Jones, aged 73, born November 20, 1833, in Kentucky, came to county 1854.
- Ed Maguire, aged 75, born in Shelby County, Ky., came to county 1852.
- John Gesler and wife, aged 77, born March 20, 1828, in Germany, came to county 1855.
- T. S. Colbert and wife, aged 78, born April 12, 1828, in Pennsylvania, came to county 1859.
- James D. Machin, aged 81, born in New York.
- John M. Archer and wife, aged 78, born April 14, 1827, in Ohio, came to county 1868.
- John Ewing, aged 87, born December 12, 1818, in Ohio, came to county 1853.
- J. S. Robertson and wife, aged 81, born in Kentucky, came to Adair County January 5, 1825.
- John Robinson, aged 74, born January 15, 1828, Adair County, Pa.
- D. L. Randolph, aged 80, born February 20, 1825, in Kentucky, came to county 1852.
- William Miller and wife, aged 72, born December 15, 1833, in Tennessee, came to county 1852.
- Thomas C. Yard and wife, aged 74, born December 4, 1830, in Connecticut, came to county 1832.
- James S. Gash and wife, aged 72, born in Kentucky.
- A. B. Stickle, aged 80, born April 25, 1826, in Pennsylvania, came to county 1837.
- James Claxton, aged 70, born in England.
- Richard Tobin, aged 73, born in Ireland.
- O. E. Walker and wife, aged 75, born March 18, 1830, in Indiana.
- William Ritter, aged 92, born in Pennsylvania.
- W. O. Sapp and wife, aged 78, born January 13, 1827, in Davidson County, N. C., came to Illinois 1831.
- E. O. Cole, aged 72, born in Ohio.
- G. W. Pace, aged 70, born May 30, 1835, in Illinois.
- Thomas Horton and wife, aged 73, born in England.
- William S. Bailey and wife, aged 84, born in Kentucky.
- George W. Eyres, aged 94, born in New York.
- R. O. Kirkpatrick, aged 80, born January 19, 1825, in Ohio, came to county 1866.
- Henry W. Gash and wife, aged 70, born January 20, 1835, in Kentucky, came to Illinois 1835.
- A. B. Higginson, aged 71, born in Indiana.
- A. B. Newton, aged 94, born in New York.
- James T. Shannon and wife, aged 74, born in Tennessee.
- John L. Hockinson, aged 86, born in West Virginia.
- John Axford and wife, aged 74, born May 2, 1831, in England.
- A. W. Greer, aged 71, born in Kentucky.
- Daniel W. Campbell, aged 89 years, born August 28, 1826, Normal County, Tenn., married Adaline Jackson November 9, 1854, came to Illinois in 1827.
- John Harris Bushnell, aged 90 years, born March 22, 1815, in Lincoln County, Ohio, moved to Illinois in 1827.
- J. T. Kirkpatrick, aged 72 years, born December 2, 1833, in Morgan County, Ill., moved to McDonough County in 1855; married Elizabeth Low September 30, 1856.
- Thomas J. Dudman, aged 55 years, born September 19, 1850, in Hancock County, Ill.
- T. W. Wilson, aged 70 years, born in Harrison county, Ind., March 28, 1835, moved to Illinois in 1894.
- John McMillan, aged 87 years, born in Trumbull County, Ohio, August 17, 1818, came to Illinois in 1854; married Eliza E. Bruce.
- Mrs. Jesse Neece, aged 99 years, born in Washington County, Ky., March 21, 1806, moved to Illinois October 5, 1835; married Jesse Neece September 28, 1838.
- Charles H. Kellough, aged 71 years, born May 16, 1834, in Cecil County, Md., moved to Illinois in 1837 and to McDonough County in 1842.
- Charles C. Hays, aged 70 years, born May 24, 1835, in Clinton County, Pa., moved to Illinois in 1856; married Mattie Laughry.
- John Pearson, came to Illinois in 1849.
- Hugh McMillan, aged 74 years, born March 15, 1831, at Campbelltown, Scotland, moved to Illinois in 1848.
- John Easton, born in 1832 in England, came to Illinois in 1855.
- Jacob Grim, born in Fairfield County, Ohio, April 1, 1826, moved to McDonough County in 1853.
- John Hampton, Macomb, aged 78 years, born in Miami County, Ohio, January 9, 1827, moved to McDonough County in 1845.
- Miles Schnatterly, aged 73 years, born in Fayette County, Pa., September 12, 1833, moved to McDonough County in 1870.
- Mrs. Cynthia Hall, aged 85 years, born in Kentucky in 1820, came to Illinois in 1836; married David Hall.
- Mrs. John O. Wilson (formerly Purdy), aged 95 years, born in Kentucky, July 28, 1810, came to Illinois in 1833; married May 12, 1829.
- Mrs. W. H. Randolph, aged 87 years, born in 1818; married January 26, 1837, came to Illinois in 1835.
- Samuel Smith and wife, aged 76, born January 29, 1829, in Cumberland County, Pa., came to State in 1851.
- Edward Rix and wife, aged 71, born October 19, 1834, in England, came to State in 1845.
- Dudley Lane, aged 70, born September 30, 1835, in Kentucky, came to State in 1836.
- John T. Franklin, aged 73, born January 25, 1832, in Cumberland County, Pa., came to State in 1864.
- Allen Cooper, aged 82, born August 31, 1823, at Nashville, Tenn., came to county in 1876.
- L. B. Mourning, aged 75, born July 17, 1830, in Adair County, Ky., came to county in 1837.
- Nathan Thorpe, aged 75, born 1830, in Kentucky, came to county in 1876.
- Allan Murray, aged 71, born October, 1834, in Kentucky, came to State in 1836.
- Nathan Kitch, aged 78, born 1827, in Philadelphia, came to county in 1865.
- Ira N. Morrow and wife, aged 72, born April 6, 1823, in Danville, Vt., came to county in 1901.
- S. A. Fugg, aged 71, fifty-two years in Illinois.
- Mrs. James Chamberlain.
- Elmer B. Lownes.
- Adam Douglas, aged 72, born December 31, 1832, in Scotland, came to county in 1852.
- John Russell, aged 72, born April 28, 1833, in Augusta County, Va., came to county in 1842.
- E. P. Dawson, aged 87, born February 14, 1819, in England, came to county in 1865.
- Samuel Frost, aged 73, born October 10, 1832, in Licking County, Ohio, came to county in 1854.
- John S. Campbell, aged 89, born December 5, 1816, in Knoxville, Tenn., came to county in 1830.
- John N. Wetzel, aged 76, born May 11, 1829, in Augusta County, Va., came to county in 1845.
- Thomas Andrews, aged 81, born July 21, 1824, in England, came to county in 1849.
- Thomas L. Robison, aged 74, born February 10, 1831, at Wooster, Ohio, came to county in 1856.
- Jonas Ringer, aged 72, born November 22, 1833, in Somerset County, Pa., came to County in 1856.
- John Calapatine, aged 70, born March, 1835, in Belgium, came to county in 1869.
- Michael Whalen, aged 84, born April 18, 1821, in Ireland, came to county in 1852.



THE PIONEER CLUB OF McDONOUGH COUNTY



- James M. Rexroat, aged 77, born January 22, 1828, at Jintown, Pa., came to county in 1853.
- Laura Hunter, born August 17, 1824, at Athens, Ohio, came to county in 1854.
- Mrs. Dr. C. Hayes, aged 84, born September 29, 1821, in Kentucky, came to county in 1835.
- Mrs. Jane Mullan, aged 76, born May 12, 1829, came to county in 1860.
- Edward Maguire and wife, aged 77, born October 29, 1829, in Kentucky, came to county in 1853.
- Mrs. M. H. Neece, aged 100.
- Samuel Thomas, aged 72, born March 8, 1833, in Pinckney, Ohio.
- J. E. Clugsten and wife, aged 81, born April 13, 1824, in Chambersburg, Pa., came to county in 1862.
- William G. Darlington, aged 78.
- Mrs. Malinda Atkinson, aged 83, born 1822, in Kentucky.
- Mrs. Talbot Jaggard, aged 67.
- Mrs. Catharine Lewis, aged 72, born November 11, 1833, in Kentucky, came to county in 1875.
- William Bright, aged 78, born March 25, 1827, in England, came to county in 1850.
- Samuel Thomas, aged 80, born March 1, 1825, in Columbus, Ohio.
- Jeff Bayliss, aged 78, born March 27, 1827, in Knoxville, Tenn., came to county in 1851.
- Charles Stewart, aged 71, born September 6, 1834, in New York, 1856.
- W. W. Henderson, aged 73, born December 19, 1832, in Harrison County, Ohio, came to county in 1844.
- Willis Seward, aged 71, born June 13, 1834, in Lincoln County, Ky., 1857.
- Mrs. Henry W. Twyman.
- John Barry, aged 77, born May 24, 1828, in Ireland, came to county in 1858.
- Dennis Burke, aged 76, born June 17, 1829, in Ireland, came to county in 1865.
- William McLeod, aged 81, born March 25, 1825, in Winchester, Va., came to county in 1838.
- J. E. Lane, aged 70, born October 1, 1834, in Kentucky, came to county in 1836.
- W. N. Byers, aged 70, born April 18, 1835, in Fayette County, Pa., came to county in 1854.
- Alvia B. Copeland, aged 80, born March 22, 1825, in Green County, Pa., came to county in 1854.
- Alfred Copeland, aged 80, born March 22, 1825, in Green County, Pa., came to county in 1854.
- Mrs. H. G. Martin, aged 82, born March 18, 1823, in Miami County, Ohio, came to county in 1849.
- S. H. Black, aged 79, born March, 1826, came to county in 1849.
- D. P. VanPelt, aged 88, Good Hope.
- David Campbell, aged 87, Good Hope.
- Dr. A. Hall, aged 92, Good Hope.
- J. T. Lewis, aged 73, Good Hope.
- James Statler, aged 74, Good Hope.
- S. R. Sapp, aged 74, Good Hope.
- Alexander Snapp, aged 72, Good Hope.
- T. J. Spicer, aged 76, Good Hope.
- John Amos, aged 80, Good Hope.
- Ben Murphy, aged 77, Good Hope.
- Frank Graff, aged 72, Good Hope.
- John Moniger, aged 74, Good Hope.
- J. W. Crowder, aged 74, Good Hope.
- J. J. Hiatt, aged 70, born August 12, 1835, in Stoke County, N. C., came to county in 1838.
- Mrs. Nancy Moore, aged 77, born February 28, 1828, in Pennsylvania, came to county in 1860.
- H. W. Scott and wife, aged 82, born 1822, in West Virginia.
- A. Fisher, born in Illinois.
- I. C. Bridges, aged 80, born August 20, 1825, came to county in 1830.
- J. H. Utley, aged 71, born March 21, 1834, came to county in 1852.
- Mrs. H. B. Avery, aged 77.
- G. W. Poling, aged 79, born June 12, 1826, in Brooklyn, N. Y., came to State in 1838.
- Mrs. E. H. Murray, born February 1, 1837, came to State in 1845.
- James Blazer, aged 89, came to State 1830.
- Mrs. M. J. Randolph, aged 86, born 1818, came to county in 1834.
- Mrs. D. P. Wells, aged 76, born April 30, 1829, in Oneida, N. Y., came to State in 1834.
- Benjamin Morrow and wife, aged 75, born February 4, 1830, in Ohio, came to State in 1844.
- William H. Morrow, aged 71, born December 26, 1834, in Ohio, came to State 1844.
- J. J. Pierce, aged 89, born August 3, 1816, in Indiana County, Pa., came to State in 1863.
- Mrs. Mary Germond, aged 89, born February 24, 1816, in New York, came to State 1900.
- Mrs. Charles M. Ray, aged 85, born January 17, 1829, in Oneida County, N. Y., came to State 1844.
- Mrs. Mary Payne Scudder, aged 72, born November 15, 1833, in Butler County, Ohio, came to State 1854.
- David Burkhart, aged 81, born April 1, 1825, in Ford County, Ind., came to State 1857.
- Joseph Watts, aged 71, born January 30, 1834, in Johnson County, Ind., came to State 1865.
- Mrs. E. J. Greenup, aged 72, born June 6, 1833, in Illinois.
- Mrs. L. Stocker, aged 72, born January 2, 1833, in Germany, came to State 1853.
- Mrs. Susan M. Porter, aged 83, born February 22, 1822, in Massachusetts, came to State 1856.
- James Finch, aged 77, born March 13, 1829, in Virginia, came to State 1850.
- John W. Twaddle, aged 73, born April 18, 1832, in Ohio, came to State 1844.
- Marcen M. Twaddle, aged 70, born August 15, 1834, Ohio, came to State 1844.
- J. W. Jackson, aged 75, born December 6, 1830, in Virginia, came to State 1836.
- A. J. Flemming, aged 75, born January 27, 1830, in Virginia, came to State 1832.
- William Swearingen, aged 72, born July 20, 1833, in West Virginia, came to State 1852.
- George Gills, aged 77, born November 20, 1834, in Kentucky, came to State 1856.
- P. VanPelt, aged 87, born September 29, 1817, in New Jersey, came to State 1871.
- William Darlington, aged 77, born March 8, 1828, in Pennsylvania, came to State 1838.
- Thomas Lamb, aged 80, born December 2, 1824, in Ohio, came to State 1854.
- A. J. Hankins, aged 81, born March 10, 1825, in Indiana, came to State 1825.
- John Mourning, aged 73, born March 11, 1832, came to State 1856.
- Franklin Clark, aged 73, born February 17, 1833, in New York, came to State 1845.
- Rowan Simmons, aged 70, born April 24, 1836, in Kentucky, came to State 1850.
- Simeon Strader, aged 86, born January 5, 1819, in Ohio, came to State 1851.
- Wilford Keithley, aged 74, born February 4, 1831, in Indiana, came to State 1834.
- D. Chidister, aged 82, born July 10, 1823, in New Jersey, came to State 1866.
- Garrett Wayland, aged 72, born November 21, 1833, in Illinois.
- Jacob Reedy, aged 70, born December 1, 1834, in Ohio, came to State 1856.
- W. R. VanAtta, aged 76, born December 23, 1828, in Pennsylvania, came to State 1866.
- Enoch Hall, aged 73, born March 25, 1832, in Ohio, came to State 1855.
- G. H. Cadwallader, aged 70, born July 8, 1835, in Illinois.
- David Hawn, aged 83, born April 22, 1822, in Ohio, came to State 1854.
- A. Downey, aged 71, born July 11, 1834, in Canada, came to State 1840.
- Lewis Wilson, aged 71, born May 10, 1834, in Pennsylvania, came to State 1860.
- J. C. Thompson, aged 78, born January 31, 1827, in New Jersey, came to State 1855.
- C. M. Duncan, aged 80, born October 6, 1824, in Tennessee, came to State 1830.
- W. W. Hammond, aged 71, born May 27, 1834, in Tennessee, came to State 1855.
- Nathaniel Decker, aged 78, born December 2, 1832, in New York, came to State 1849.
- Mrs. Rebecca Henderson, aged 87, born 1818, in Ohio.
- Miss Mary Coppage, aged 72, born 1833, in Tennessee.
- W. H. Neece and wife, aged 74, born February 2, 1831, in Illinois.

Mrs. Mary Jenkins, aged 70  
 Robert Crabb, aged 71, born 1834, in Ohio, came to State 1836.  
 Mrs. John Scott.  
 Mrs. S. C. Collins, aged 78, born July 20, 1822, came to county 1865.  
 F. A. Woodmansee, aged 78, born November 8, 1827, came to county 1850.  
 John T. Miner, aged 85, born September 22, 1820, came to county 1835.  
 C. P. McDonald, aged 75, born December 16, 1820, came to county 1849.  
 B. T. Hartsook, aged 75, born June 29, 1831, came to county 1854.  
 A. B. Copeland, aged 83, born March 22, 1825, came to county 1854.  
 Mrs. H. G. Martin, aged 82, born March 18, 1823, came to county 1849.  
 J. P. Johnson, aged 75, slave.  
 A. J. Wilhelm, aged 72.  
 Shadrach Campbell, aged 81, born April 13, 1824, came to State 1828.  
 Michael Hume, aged 71, born September 1, 1824, came to State 1863.  
 T. B. Wilson, aged 72, born November 24, 1832, came to State 1834.  
 S. A. Bugg, aged 72, born March, 1833, came to State 1852.  
 Mrs. J. Eaton, aged 75, born February 11, 1830, came to State 1834.  
 G. W. Welch, aged 76, born August 28, 1829, came to State 1849.  
 William Miller, aged 75, born August 20, 1830, came to State 1854.  
 O. W. Hinman, aged 70, born May 18, 1835, came to State 1856.  
 George Mordue, aged 73, born September 29, 1831, came to State 1857.  
 William H. Champ, aged 70, born March 1, 1835, in Illinois.  
 J. W. Oakman, aged 76, born March 15, 1829, in Pennsylvania, came to State 1855.  
 Mrs. M. J. Randolph, aged 87, born 1818, in Kentucky, came to State 1836.  
 Peter McBride, aged 72, born December 16, 1832, in Ohio, came to State 1852.  
 Darius L. Sutherland, aged 77, born November 11, 1828, in Maine, came to State 1856.  
 Wellington Kennedy, aged 75, born August 7, 1830, in Kentucky, came to State 1848.  
 Miles Schnatterly, aged 70, born September 12, 1833, in Pennsylvania, came to county 1870.  
 Jacob Grim, aged 74, born April 1, 1836, came to county 1853.  
 Hugh McMillan, aged 74, born March 15, 1831, in Scotland, came to county 1848.  
 John Easton, aged 73, born 1832 in England, came to State 1855.  
 O. T. Walker, aged 75, born March 30, 1830, in Indiana, came to county 1832.  
 Mrs. H. C. Mullen, aged 76, born May 12, 1829, came to county 1860.  
 Franklin Clark, aged 73, born February, 1832.

**ROMANTIC INDIAN SUICIDE.** — There are suicides and suicides, but the following account of the self-appointed death of, perhaps, the last native Red Man of McDonough County to be buried within its limits, combines unusual elements of pathos, humor and romance. The story is told by James Shannon, an early pioneer:

"Years and years ago there occurred an incident in the life of one of McDonough's early pioneers which he afterward told to me, and which I will always remember. I will let you draw your own conclusion of the truthfulness of the narrative, but as far as I know

there is every reason to believe the old gentleman told the truth. His name I will not mention.

"When the Indians left this country, going westward from the approach of civilization, there was one old warrior who was particularly attached to this section, which had been his home before the pale-face ever imagined a land with the wealth this possessed. This one Indian was the last of the Red Men to live in this county. He was too old to think of seeking the new hunting grounds of the West with the younger members of his tribe. He was like all the rest of us. He wanted, when his time came, to be laid to rest in his own native country. So this Indian stayed and made his home with an old pioneer and his family who, although they have gone to their rest, are still remembered by the older citizens of this city and county.

"One day the pioneer and his Indian, who was a helper in clearing off the timber to make room for the raising of the ever-increasing crops, were about to cut down one of the gigantic trees of the forest when the Indian stepped up and said he would climb up and cut off a large limb where there was thought to be some honey. The request was granted, and the old chief climbed the tree like a buck of twenty years and commenced cutting on the limb, probably fifty feet above the ground.

"As the Indian worked he stepped on the outer side and continued to chop. The farmer warned him that he would fall with the limb and probably meet his death, but the old savage kept on at his work in his own way. Just as the limb was about to fall he turned to the farmer and said, 'You have been a true friend to me and I will tell you of a great secret. The barrel of gold that your government gave my people was buried on your land, as we knew we would have no use for money in a land where money is unknown. I was left here to guard it and it has never been touched; find it and you will be as rich as the richest.' The farmer begged him to tell him where the money was hid, but the Red Man only smiled, gave the limb another chop, and came down with it with a crash, breathing his last in the farmer's arms. And this last McDonough County Indian was buried beneath the fateful tree, which still stands. Though the farmer made several efforts to locate this



immense wealth he was unsuccessful. He has now gone to his reward, but some time before his death he took me to this tree and told me this tragic tale. Although he had been unsuccessful in his hunt, he believed the money was still on his farm. How much, there is no way of telling, but if the present owners of this plot of ground, worth \$150 per acre for farming purposes alone, knew of this story, they would, no doubt, turn their farm into a mining prospect and soon have a regular honeycomb in place of a rich farm."

How LINCOLN GOT HIS TROOPS OVER THE FENCE.—Through the Hon. Tom Henderson, of Princeton, late member of Congress, comes the following story, which is another illustration of Lincoln's fertility of resources: It seems that during the Douglas debates, in 1858, Mr. Henderson was conveying Lincoln from Princeton to a neighboring town, where the latter was advertised to speak. As they proceeded on their journey the future President observed that he had been through that section of the country some years before, when he was in command of a company of troops during the Black Hawk War. While his troops were tramping northward, he said, to the seat of war, they encountered a fence which lay directly across their line of march. As they approached it Captain Lincoln, who was more versed in civil law than in military tactics, was rapidly considering how he should get himself and his boys over the fence in regulation style. At last, being unable to recall the proper military order to accomplish the movement, he shouted, "Boys, break ranks. You are dismissed, to meet on the other side of the fence, in five minutes—there to form in order of company." The boys did so, and the obstacle was passed, although with perhaps the same loss of military dignity as accompanied Lincoln's recital of the circumstance.

"ONE" ON JUDGE HIGBEE.—Elijah Wayland, a noted wag and still living, rather got the better of the late Judge Higbee, who was a leading attorney of the McDonough County bar, and particularly excelled in drawing from a witness all there was in the case. The suit was brought by the Railroad against Willis Wayland, the father of Elijah, and Mr. Higbee was the attorney for the plaintiff. During the trial,

Elijah, who was then a lad, was called upon for the especial purpose of ascertaining if his father could read. The son promptly answered that his father could not, and further questioning brought out other details. In the cross-examination Judge Higbee quietly, and with seeming indifference, asked the boy if his father used any books. With equal promptness Elijah answered, yes; that his father used the family Bible on Sunday mornings. The Judge at once called his attention to the fact that he had already testified that the old gentleman could not read. With seeming innocence, Elijah answered that his father never read the Bible; but he found its leather covers pretty good for razor straps when he was about to shave on Sunday mornings. The laugh which followed was general and hearty, and no one entered with more zest into the joke than did Judge Higbee.

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## CHAPTER XXVII.

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### NOTED VISITORS AND RESIDENTS.

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DISTINGUISHED MEN WHO HAVE VISITED M'DONOUGH COUNTY — ULYSSES S. GRANT, ANDREW JOHNSON, RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, WILLIAM M'KINLEY AND THEODORE ROOSEVELT ON THE LIST —LINCOLN, DOUGLAS, COL. E. D. BAKER, LYMAN TRUMBULL, SCHUYLER COLFAX, TOM CORWIN, RICHARD J. OGLESBY, WAR GOVERNOR RICHARD YATES, SHELBY M. CULLOM AND OTHERS WHO HAVE ADDRESSED M'DONOUGH COUNTY AUDIENCES —LIST OF MOST NOTED RESIDENTS.

While Macomb is but a small interior city, it has been honored with visits from many men of national reputation. It would be difficult to give dates, but the circumstances, which are of more importance, are reproduced.

Ulysses S. Grant, Andrew Johnson, Rutherford B. Hayes, William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt, Presidents of the United States, have all made short addresses at Macomb. On two occasions Abraham Lincoln addressed large audiences here.

Colonel E. D. Baker, member of Congress from this district and one of the most brilliant men connected with the history of the country, visited Macomb on more than one occasion. He was afterward United States Senator from Oregon, and in 1861 resigned to enter the army, being killed in action at Ball's Bluff.

Stephen A. Douglas, as a member of the Supreme Court, presided over the Circuit Court of this county, his name frequently appearing in its records. He was afterward elected to Congress and to the United States Senate, and was Lincoln's opponent in the great joint discussion of 1858, as well as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1860.

Senator Trumbull was in the city on several occasions, when a candidate for the United States Senate and the Governorship. Previous to the Civil War he was a Democrat, was subsequently elected to the United States Senate as an opponent of the Kansas-Nebraska Act and as a Republican, and continued to support that party until 1872, when he again became associated with the Democratic party.

Vice-President Schuyler Colfax twice visited the city, one of the lectures which he delivered being his celebrated address on Abraham Lincoln.

Hon. Tom Corwin, the "wagon boy," of Ohio, and one of the most eloquent and humorous members of Congress, was here during a general election campaign, and made one of his characteristic speeches to an immense audience.

Gen. Phil Sheridan and Gen. William T. Sherman were in the city and each addressed large audiences.

"Uncle Dick," Richard J. Oglesby, spoke in this city on several occasions. With its people he was always the most popular candidate for Governor, or any other office he desired. "Dick" was three times elected Governor, once United States Senator, and was a General in the Civil War, being wounded at the battle of Corinth. In every way he was a staunch, loyal American, and thoroughly beloved by the citizens of Illinois.

Richard Yates, Sr., the War Governor, was a visitor to Macomb. He was elected to the gubernatorial chair in 1860, served one term and at its close was elected United States Senator. He was also called by his friends "Dick," and proved one of the most loyal and energetic

Governors in the United States. He provided well for the Illinois Volunteers, and often visited the soldiers in their camps and fields of battle.

Senator Shelby M. Cullom has many times addressed McDonough County audiences, and is much beloved by its people, who believe him to be a man of great personal integrity and a statesman of the first class.

Governors Fifer, Tanner, Yates (the younger) and Deneen have often addressed the citizens of Macomb and McDonough County, and have always received the hearty support of its citizens.

Orville H. Browning, late of Quincy, and a member of President Johnson's Cabinet as head of the Interior Department, practiced before the courts of McDonough County. He was an elegant gentleman, always friendly and polite, and at the same time a profound lawyer.

Robert G. Ingersoll, the noted lecturer and lawyer, attended the Circuit Court, and was much admired for his professional ability.

William J. Bryan, Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1900, addressed the people of this city during the campaign, and Senators Hopkins and Mason have both delivered speeches on political issues.

NOTED RESIDENTS.—McDonough County has had many prominent citizens within its borders who have held high rank in the State Legislature and National Congress, and made brilliant and substantial records as lawyers and jurists. Among the first in law was T. Lyle Dickey, Judge of the State Supreme Court, who studied law under Cyrus Walker and opened his first office in Macomb.

In the days of the early settlement of the county and State, Cyrus Walker was the leading member of the Illinois bar, and for several years maintained that position. He was learned in the law, and had a thorough knowledge of men and measures.

Pinckney H. Walker, who for over a quarter of a century was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, began his legal career in Macomb, and was afterward Judge of the Circuit Court of the county. He was accounted one of the leading Judges in the West.

Damon G. Tunnickliff, for many years one of the leading attorneys of the county bar, was elevated to the bench of the Illinois Supreme



*J. C. Kuffel, M.D.*



Court, in which position he acquitted himself with honor to the State and county.

Hon. William H. Neece, one of the oldest members of the bar, has served in both Houses of the State Legislature, in the last State Constitutional Convention and two terms in Congress. Like most of the early settlers he enjoyed but few educational opportunities, but by his perseverance and indomitable will, he became one of the leading members of the bar, and still occupies that position.

Hon. J. Ross Mickey was Judge of the County Court for a number of years, and, while on the bench, was elected to the National House of Representatives, serving one term in Congress to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He is still a member of the McDonough County bar.

Hon. I. N. Pearson was for years Circuit Clerk, and served one session in each branch of the General Assembly, this service being followed by his election for one term as Secretary of State. In every position which he has filled he has acquitted himself honorably and ably, and is now living in the esteemed retirement to which his long and faithfully performed services entitle him.

Hon. Lawrence Y. Sherman, a prominent and learned attorney, began his legal practice in Macomb, and soon forged to the front ranks. He served for years as County Judge and four consecutive terms as Representative in the State Legislature, being Speaker of the House for two terms. In 1904 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Governor Deneen. Throughout his life, Mr. Sherman has demonstrated what can be accomplished by a persevering, ambitious man, under adverse circumstances.

Alexander McLean, for the past thirty years one of the Trustees of the University of Illinois and for some years President of the Board, was chosen Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket in 1876 and selected as the messenger to carry to Washington the electoral vote of Illinois in favor of Rutherford B. Hayes for President. For four years he served as Mayor of the city of Macomb.

Hon. C. V. Chandler, a native of the city, is President of the Bank of Macomb, and for many years was one of the Republican leaders in Illinois. He served one term in the Legis-

lature, and proved to be an efficient business member.

Hon. H. R. Bartleson, a prominent Democrat of the county, served one term in the State Legislature, and with his usual industry and ability, took an active part in its business.

These are some of the more prominent citizens of the county, whose records and personalities are worthy of remembrance.

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## CHAPTER XXVIII.

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### FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS—CLUBS.

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SECRET AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS IN McDONOUGH COUNTY — MASONIC AND KINDRED ORDERS — KNIGHTS TEMPLAR AND ROYAL ARCH MASONS — INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS—KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC AND WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS — MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS—RELIGIOUS, SOCIAL AND BUSINESS CLUBS.

Following is a list of the principal secret and fraternal societies, social and business clubs of McDonough County, classified under the names of cities and towns with which they are respectively identified:

#### MACOMB ORGANIZATIONS.

Masonic Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M., was organized under a dispensation issued January 30, 1843, to Charles Hays, Rezin Naylor, James Chandler, Jr., John Anderson, Thomas J. Smith, Alexander Simpson and O. M. Hoagland. The first meeting was held February 24, 1843, when there were present Levi Lusk, S. G. W. M., and W. M. pro tem., with the following officers: Charles Hays, S. W.; James Chandler, Jr., J. W.; John Anderson, Secy.; James M. Walker, Treas.; Rezin Naylor, S. D.; Thomas Smithers, J. D.; George H. Rice, Tyler, and Thomas A. Brooking. The first regular officers installed were: Rezin Naylor, W. M.; Charles Hays, S. W.; James Chandler, Jr., J. W. Cyrus Walker, one of the eminent lawyers of this State, was the first member initiated, which

occurred at this first meeting. At a meeting held February 25, petitions were received from Pinkney H. Walker (who afterward, for more than twenty-five years, was a Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois), William Ervin and Joseph E. Wyne, and the second and third degrees were conferred on Cyrus A. Lawson, one of the principal merchants of Macomb. The lodge received its charter dated October 2, 1843. The following persons have held the office of W. M. of the lodge: James Chandler, Joseph E. Wyne, Pinkney H. Walker, William Ervin, Thomas Brooking, James B. Kyle, J. L. N. Hall, C. N. Harding, C. S. Churchill, Albert Eads, J. H. Fuhr, William C. Johnson, C. A. Flack and A. F. Fisher. There may have been others not now remembered. In 1867 a few members, headed by Drs. Kyle and Hammond, petitioned for charter U. D., which was granted and named Kyle Lodge. After an existence of about ten years, this organization surrendered its charter and a large majority of its members returned to the parent lodge. The present membership is upward of 150, and the condition of the lodge is most excellent. It owns a beautiful brick block, three stories in height, within which is a neatly fitted-up lodge-room. The building, 26 by 80 feet, was erected in 1881. The lower rooms are occupied as a store and offices. The interior is finely frescoed, paneled with Masonic emblems, and overhead in the east end is a well proportioned arch with appropriate motto. The ceiling is studded with stars representing the starry heavens. The lodge-room proper is 26 by 60 feet in size, with examination and ante-rooms. The present officers are: L. W. Johnson, W. M.; S. P. Odeweller, S. W.; Charles Martin, J. W.; W. E. Dudman, Secy.; J. W. Wyne, Treas.; and George Holmes, Tyler.

Morse Chapter No. 19, Royal Arch Masons, was organized under dispensation in August, 1854, and the first meeting was held August 28. The following is a list of the original members: G. M. Huggins, William Ervin, J. L. N. Hall, James B. Kyle, Cyrus A. Lawson, J. M. Westfall, Thomas I. Garrett, Ralph Harris, O. M. Hoagland, Charles Hayes and D. G. Tunnicliff. Of these not one is now living. The first officers were: Ralph Harris, M. E. H. P.; James B. Kyle, E. K.; Cyrus A. Lawson, E. S.; G. M. Huggins, C. H.; J. L. N. Hall, P. S.; William Ervin, R. A. C.; I. M. Westfall, M. F. V.;

Charles Hays, M. S. V.; D. G. Tunnicliff, S.; Thomas I. Garrett, G. The Chapter at present has over 100 members, and has been known since its organization as one of the best in the State, and still continues in a flourishing condition. The present officers are: W. C. Johnson, H. P.; T. McFadden, King; S. P. Odeweller, Scribe; A. L. Brockway, Treas.; B. T. Whitson, Secy.; T. H. Mapes, C. of H.; W. E. Dudman, P. S.; J. E. Norton, R. A. C.; W. R. Jenkins, M. of 3d V.; E. McLean, C. of 1st V.; A. E. Purdum, C. of 2d V.; N. L. Butcher, Tyler.

Macomb Commandery No. 61, Knights Templar, was organized U. D. December 18, 1891, by S. O. Spring, Grand Commander, the following constituting the first membership: Albert Eads, William C. Johnson, Lorentus A. Pennywitt, Alexander McLean, Lawrence Y. Sherman, Edmund Lawrence, Thomas M. Hall, James Statler, William Prentiss, Reuben Powell, James O. Peasley, Q. C. Ward, Abraham Horrocks, I. N. Pearson, N. H. Jackson, Joseph B. Bacon, H. R. Patterson, J. L. Bailey, E. A. Lane, J. W. Booth, S. D. Mills, William W. Smith, A. Fisher, J. M. Jackson, Samuel Park and H. B. Sikes. The first conclave was held December 18, 1891, with the following officers: Albert Eads, E. C.; William C. Johnson, G.; L. A. Pennywitt, C. G.; J. L. Bailey, P.; J. O. Peasley, S. W.; L. Y. Sherman, J. W.; Q. C. Ward, Treas.; Alexander McLean, Recorder; H. R. Bartleson, Standard Bearer; Louis Stocker, Sword Bearer; E. A. Lane, Warden, and Ed. Lawrence, Sentinel.

On November 18, 1892, R. E. G. C., J. P. Sherman, as proxy for the Grand Commander, was present and presented a regular charter for the Commandery dated October 27, 1892, and the Commandery was declared duly instituted. At this meeting the officers, as stated above, were duly elected and appointed, with the addition of Trustees, who were A. Eads, W. C. Johnson, L. W. Pennywitt, A. K. Lodge and C. V. Chandler. This Commandery now numbers 130 members, and has been an active and prosperous organization to the present time. The present officers are: James W. Bailey, E. C.; William C. Johnson, G.; L. W. Johnson, C. G.; F. Y. Vernon, S. W.; J. L. Scott, J. W.; A. Fisher, P.; A. L. Brockway, Treas.; Alexander McLane, Recorder. The appointed officers are W. E. Dudman, Warden; A. A. Messmore, Standard Bearer; E. A. Lane, Sword



*Henry H. Graham*





Bearer; N. L. Butcher, Sentinel; and Sir Knights J. W. Bailey, William C. Johnson, L. W. Johnson, A. Eads and F. R. Kyle, Trustees.

Macomb Chapter No. 123, Order of Eastern Star, A. F. & A. M., was organized February 20, 1888, by W. O. Butler, D. D. G. M. W. The first officers were as follows: Sister Mary C. Eads, W. Matron; Albert Eads, W. Patron; Mrs. Mina Lodge, A. M.; Mary E. Bailey, Conductress; Mrs. William Odell, Treas., and Bro. R. W. Bailey, Secy. From its organization this was an active and enthusiastic Chapter, and continues as such to the present time, having nearly 100 members. The present officers are: Sister Henrietta Campbell, W. Matron; Bro. W. R. Jenkins, W. Patron; Sister Idella Rexroat, Associate Matron; Mrs. Uriah Flack, Conductress; Eugenia Henderson, Associate Conductress; Mrs. Emily Adeock, Treas., and Miss Jennie Norton, Secy. Regular meetings are held on the fourth Friday of each month.

Military Tract Lodge No. 145, I. O. O. F., was organized October 12, 1854, with the following charter members: I. M. Westfall, I. M. Major, Abram Rowe, V. H. Weaver, James Stuart, Samuel Bunker and J. B. Pearson, all of whom have passed over the river. The present membership numbers over 250, and it has been one of the most efficient working lodges in the State. It has a three-story brick building erected on the north side of the Public Square, 22x70 feet, completed in October, 1884, and on the third floor it has a beautiful lodge room, with tasteful decorations, properly displaying the emblems of the order. It is under contemplation to enlarge the building by adding one story to the store-room adjoining. The present officers are: Ira Miller, N. G.; Guy Lemmer, V. G.; W. H. Wilson, Secy.; P. C. Campbell, Treas.

Washington Encampment No. 39, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 25, 1857, by A. C. Marsh, P. C. P., with the following charter members: I. M. Westfall, A. G. Burr, William S. Bailey, Charles W. Dallam, W. L. Imes, B. F. Broadus and J. W. Atkinson. The first officers were: I. M. Westfall, C. P.; J. W. Blount, H. P.; B. F. Broadus, S. W.; C. M. Ray, J. W.; J. W. Atkinson, Secy.; A. G. Burr, Treas. The first initiates were: Joseph W. Blount, Joseph Head, V. H. Weaver and C. M. Ray. For many years this was a prosperous working organization, but of late years it has languished. At present writing, it is having a revival of inter-

est, and will yet be a good working body. All the charter members, save A. G. Burr, have gone to their reward. Its present officers are: Alexander McLean, C. P.; D. Knapp, Secy., and F. Smith, Lodge Deputy.

Montrose Lodge No. 104, Knights of Pythias, was organized in May, 1882, under dispensation. On October 18, of the same year, a charter was granted to the following members: C. V. Chandler, A. K. Lodge, C. H. Whitaker, J. M. Downing, I. N. Pearson, G. H. Wyne, Charles Mapes, R. Leach, J. E. Lane, George Trubel, George Gadd, G. W. Willis, C. Mustain, E. A. Lane, W. E. Martin, W. F. Wells, G. W. Howard, R. T. Quinn, Fred Newland, C. N. Ross, William Ragon, Duncan McLean, R. Lawrence, G. C. Trull, William Venable, J. S. Gash, P. H. Garrettson, B. F. Randolph, I. Fellheimer, J. I. Baily, M. P. Agnew, D. M. Graves, J. M. Ervin, T. Philpot, D. Ray, J. L. Wilson, C. J. James, G. W. Bailey, M. O'Mara, F. Ralston and C. W. Dines. This has always been a wholesome, working lodge, and numbers nearly two hundred members. The present officers are: Ed. McGuire, C. C.; Clarence Imes, V. C.; Fred Ralston, K. of R. and S.; Frank Hunter, M. of Ex.; Martin Price, M. of Fin.; George Hoskinson, Prelate; S. Churchill, M. of Arms.

Rebecca Degree Lodge No. 342, I. O. O. F., has been in existence for over ten years. Present officers: Miss Lottie Randolph, N. G.; Mrs. C. B. Smithers, V. G.; Mrs. Thomas Lush, Secy.; Mrs. C. B. Smithers, Rec. Secy., and John F. Shannon, Treas.

Macomb Lodge No. 29, A. O. U. W., was organized November 23, 1876, by M. W. Newton, D. D. G. M. W., with the following charter members: W. F. Bayne, B. J. Head, W. J. Boyd, I. N. Pearson, J. B. Venard, N. Butcher, James Knapp, A. V. Brooking, Charles Kline, Joseph S. Gamage, Alexander McLean, L. W. Scott, Dr. V. McDavitt, Leroy Cannon, S. P. Brewster, H. A. Tuggle, B. T. Whitson, T. W. Willis, W. F. King, H. K. Smith, L. A. Ross, A. L. Stowell, J. P. Karr, M. H. Case, J. W. Yeast, C. H. Hays, L. A. Hoopes, A. Holmes, and C. F. Westfall. The first officers were: W. F. Bayne, P. M. W.; Alexander McLean, M. W.; Charles Kline, F.; J. S. Gamage, O.; I. N. Pearson, Rec. Sec.; D. Knapp, Fin. Secy.; B. F. Head, Receiver; J. W. Venard, O. W.; L. W. Scott, I. W.; Brooking, McDavitt and Shatterly as Trustees. This for many years was one of

the most prosperous working lodges in the State, but for the past five years has languished, and now but few members belong to the lodge. The present officers are: Alexander McLean, Master Workman; David Knapp, Financial and Recording Secretary; and J. P. Campbell, Treasurer.

McDonough Post No. 103, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized August 8, 1881, with the following as original members: J. B. Venard, T. J. Martin, G. L. Farwell, R. Lawrence, N. A. Chapman, J. E. Lane, J. C. Emmons, R. R. McMullen, William Venable, J. C. McClellan, S. Frost, K. McClintock, W. G. McClellan, J. T. Russell, J. M. Hume, E. A. Lane, J. A. Gordon, F. Newland, F. A. Luthy, J. Foster, T. J. Farley, I. C. Hillyer and M. M. McDonough. The first officers were: William Venable, Commander; R. R. McMullen, Senior Vice-Commander; T. J. Farley, Junior Vice-Commander; S. Frost, Chaplain; R. Lawrence, Q. M.; G. L. Farwell, Officer of Day; W. A. Chapman, Officer of Guard; W. G. McClellan, Adjutant; J. M. Hume, S. M.; and T. J. Martin, Q. M. S. This has proved to be a good, working branch of the G. A. R., and its membership has steadily increased. The present officers are: Albert E. Eads, Commander; W. J. Franklin, S. V. C.; James Eyre, J. V. C.; George W. Reid, Chaplain; Nat Decker, Officer of the Day; C. B. Teal, Q. M.; A. B. Campbell, Adjutant; S. Thompson, J. Adjt.; Orin Peck, Surgeon; and William Lephart, Officer of Guard.

McDonough Lodge No. 34, Woman's Relief Corps, of Macomb, was organized January, 1886, with the following list of officers: Elizabeth Eyre, President; Hester Morgan, S. V. Prest.; Adelaide Hollenbeck, J. V. Prest.; Albertine Martin, Secy.; Rebecca Maguire, Treas.; Mary Ruckle, Chaplain; Anna Stodgell, Conductor; Sarah Peck, Guard; Anna Loman, P. Inst.; Jennie Dill, Press Cor.; Color Bearers, Lucy Kellogg, Sarah Stowell and Martha Hillyer. Meetings are held on the fourth Friday of each month.

Loyal Americans.—Macomb Assembly No. 196 of this order meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. It is a mutual benefit order.

Mutual Protective League.—Phoenix Council No. 520, M. P. L., meets on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

Mystic Workers of the World.—Macomb

Lodge No. 160, of this order, meets on the first and third Thursdays of each month in the G. A. R. Hall.

American Mutual Benefit Association.—Macomb Local Council No. 19 meets in the G. A. R. Hall on call of the officers.

Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.—Macomb Lodge No. 1009, B. P. O. E., meets on Friday evening, at Elks' Hall on the east side of the Public Square.

#### BUSHNELL.

T. J. Pickett Lodge No. 307, A. F. & A. M., of Bushnell, was organized January 15, 1859, with the following members: J. H. Smith, J. Seaburn, Hiram Conover, J. W. Kelly, J. Ewald, J. Wells, W. Keims, R. Lindsay and E. P. Livingston. The lodge-room is well fitted for Masonic work, being 45x50 feet. This has always been a vigorous and healthy working lodge. The present officers are: M. L. Walker, W. M.; Ira Applegate, S. W.; A. H. Mitchell, J. W.; James Hudson, Treas.; J. H. Johnson, Secy.

Bushnell Lodge No. 322, I. O. O. F., was organized in November, 1865, with the following members: G. C. Ridings, J. B. Cummings, I. N. Pearson, Charles West, W. W. Travis, John Willis, E. J. Dunlap, George Schaffer, F. C. Grimm, Thomas Fairman and J. Stoke. The first officers were: J. B. Cummings, N. G.; G. C. Ridings, V. G.; I. N. Pearson, R. S.; Charles West, P. S.; and J. Willis, Treas. The lodge has an excellent and well-furnished room for meetings. The present officers are: George W. Cole, N. G.; W. J. Nessel, V. G.; B. W. Irvin, Secy.; J. A. Devore, Fin. Secy.; and James McDill, Treas.

McDonough Encampment No. 79, I. O. O. F., was organized in Bushnell, October 23, 1867, with the following charter members: J. B. Cummings, J. P. Dimmitt, G. C. Ridings, I. N. Pearson, S. L. Abbott, J. A. James, G. A. Kaiser, F. C. Grimm, J. Cole and J. E. Miller. The first officers were: J. B. Cummings, C. P.; G. C. Ridings, H. P.; J. P. Dimmitt, S. W.; I. N. Pearson, J. W.; J. A. James, Scribe; and S. L. Abbott, Treas. The present officers are: Jesse Ingram, C. P.; George W. Cole, H. P.; J. W. Madison, Rec. Scribe; C. D. Baughman, Fin. Scribe; D. C. Neff, Treas.

Bushnell Uniform Degree Encampment No. 15 was organized in January, 1883. The first officers were: J. B. Pearson, Commander;

Thomas Fairman, Vice-Commander; J. D. Murphy, Officer of the Guard; J. E. Cummings, Secretary, and G. A. Kaiser, Treasurer. We are unadvised as to the present condition of the organization.

Chevalier Lodge No. 101, Knights of Pythias, of Bushnell, was organized October 18, 1882, with the following charter members: J. Herring, J. Frisbee, T. H. B. Camp, L. O. Gould, M. L. Walker, T. F. Seibert, J. E. Chandler, J. Varner, G. M. Rose, T. J. Sorter, A. H. McGahan, M. J. Johnson, J. D. V. Kelly, D. E. Zook, A. T. McElvain, M. L. Hoover, H. H. Roman, J. W. Parks, E. K. Westfall, A. W. Van Dyke, L. Schamp, T. B. Morton, J. C. Thompson, Ira Applegate, H. T. Clarke, J. C. Cadwallader, H. M. Harrison, S. H. Parvin, C. T. Coulter, A. B. Cooper, J. F. Cowgill, W. M. Scott, A. Reed, W. Pontifex, C. S. Bird, G. M. Ball, J. M. Ball, H. Kaiser, E. Durst, W. H. Wilson, J. W. Hayes, C. C. Branson, C. J. Mariner and H. L. Benson. The first officers were: A. H. McGahan, P. C.; T. J. Sorter, C. C.; J. Herring, V. C.; Rev. S. H. Parvin, P.; T. T. Seibert, M. of E.; M. L. Walker, M. of F.; T. H. B. Camp, M. of R. and S.; J. F. Cowgill, M. of A.; M. L. Hoover, I. G.; C. F. Coulton, O. G. It is a good working lodge. The present officers are: A. W. Sperry, C. C.; E. G. Russler, V. C.; W. H. H. Miller, Prelate; Ira Phillips, M. of A.; C. E. Oblander, K. of R. and S.; E. Durst, M. of Fin.; T. H. Wheeler, M. of E.; Harry Voorhees, I. G.; J. C. Young, O. G.

Phoenix Lodge No. 17, A. O. U. W., located at Bushnell, organized October 2, 1876, with thirty-two members. The first officers were: G. A. Kaiser, P. W. M.; Charles West, M. W.; T. Fairman, Foreman; J. Leib, Overseer; O. C. Hick, Rec.; W. A. Spader, Fin. Secy.; F. Craig, Receiver; H. D. Brooks, G.; C. Nessel, I. W.; C. E. Weyman, O. W. This lodge has been on the wane for several years and scarcely has a working organization.

Carter Van Vleck Post No. 174, G. A. R., at Bushnell, was organized January 3, 1883, with forty-six charter members. The following officers were elected: J. B. Pearson, Com.; C. C. Morse, S. V. C.; A. E. Barnes, J. V. C.; E. F. Currier, Adjt.; H. H. Nance, Q. M.; J. Livingston, O. of D.; and W. F. Wilson, Chaplain. The present officers are: Christopher Wetzel, Commander; L. J. Barber, S. V. C.; William Swartz, J. V. C.; J. M. Gale, Chaplain; J. C.

Young, Adjt.; E. K. Westfall, Surgeon; Peter Klein, O. M.; John Stine, Officer of the Day.

#### BLANDINSVILLE.

Blandinsville Lodge No. 233, A. F. & A. M., was organized October 7, 1857, with the following charter members and first officers: R. D. Hammond, W. M.; J. E. Hudson, S. W.; Henry G. Bristow, J. W.; C. Gillan, Secy.; C. A. Hume, Treas.; W. F. Frost, S. D.; and M. C. Parkinson, J. D. The present condition of the lodge is excellent. It owns a building, erected in 1877, at cost of \$2,000, in which its hall is situated. The present officers are: Thomas Wilson, W. M.; W. A. Grigsby, S. W.; Dr. H. Markee, J. W.; Dr. B. F. Duncan, S. D.; Samuel Slusher, J. D.; F. Cunningham, Secy.; Guy Huston, Treas.

Blandinsville Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, was organized some five or six years ago. The present officers are: C. W. Carroll, H. P.; C. J. Sanders, K.; S. A. Webb, Scribe; J. A. Brokey, Secy.; George B. Huston, Treas.; B. F. Duncan, C. H.; J. O. Oakman, P. S.; T. E. Thompson, R. A. C.; Mike Garvey, M. of 3d V.; M. Coffman, M. of 2d V.; and H. Fowler, M. of 1st V. It is a wholesome, good working organization, composed of the best members of the community.

Blandinsville Lodge of the Eastern Star, A. F. & A. M., located at Blandinsville, has for its present officers Miss Lizzie Hensley, W. M.; Mrs. Ria Coffman, Asso. M.; C. W. Carroll, W. P.; Mrs. Louise White, Secy.; Mrs. Lizzie Wilson, Treas.; Mrs. Jessie Grigsby, Asso. Con.; Mrs. Florence Cunningham, Con.; Mrs. Allie Huston, Chaplain; Mrs. Jane Metcalf, Ada; Mrs. Kate Markee, Ruth; Mrs. Saida Huston, Esther; Mrs. Lucille Murphy, Martha; Mrs. Stella Hainline, Electa; Mrs. Mary Burkhart, Warden; George Lyons, Sentinel; W. A. Grigsby, Marshal. This lodge is composed of many of the most influential citizens of Blandinsville and vicinity.

New Hope Lodge No. 263, I. O. O. F., was organized in Blandinsville, October 15, 1858, with the following charter members: Henry T. Gilfrey, Thomas Lindsay, D. Wood, C. W. McElroy and Delavan Martin. In 1867 the lodge erected a building for their own use at a cost of \$1,000. This has been a good working lodge. The present officers are: Jesse Griggs, N. G.; John Bayless, V. G.; R. B. Markland, Secy.;

James A. Hainline, Warden; George Grigsby, Treas.; and William Bodine, Conductor.

Blandinsville Degree of Rebecca, I. O. O. F., has been in existence for some years, and has been a good working organization. The present officers are: Bessie White, N. G.; Etta Gibbs, V. G.; Margaret Bodine, P. G.; Fannie Berthoff, Chaplain; Mrs. Dr. Beacom, R. S. to N. G.; Mrs. Caleb Sanders, L. S. to N. G.; Mrs. Dr. Markee, R. S. to V. G.; Mrs. Sarah Badger, L. S. to V. G.; Jessie Thompson, Warden; Bertha Berthoff, Conductor; Erma Farris, Secy.; Bertha Griggs, Treas.; Mrs. Charles Fowler, I. G.; Lucy Squires, O. G.

O. P. Courtright Post No. 267, G. A. R., was organized at Blandinsville in June, 1883, with thirty members. The post still maintains its organization.

#### BARDOLPH.

Bardolph Lodge No. 572, A. F. & A. M., was organized May 28, 1867. The charter members were: Charles Wells, William J. Merritt, O. M. Hoagland, T. J. Means, Lyman Porter, W. S. Hagar, Milton Darr, Charles Dallam, W. S. Hendricks, Asahel Russell and N. H. Jackson. When a charter was obtained the following officers were elected: Charles Wells, W. M.; W. S. Hagar, S. W.; A. Russell, J. W.; O. M. Hoagland, Treas.; N. H. Jackson, Secy.; L. Porter, S. D.; J. C. Bond, J. D.; W. H. Foster, Tyler. This lodge was a vigorous, active body and erected a hall costing \$1,500, which subsequently was burned down, but a good new hall was since erected. The following are the present officers: Frank Bethel, W. M.; J. A. Roberts, S. W.; J. M. Eastin, J. W.; W. W. Harris, Treas.; H. A. Maxwell, Secy.; and W. F. Roberts, Tyler.

Bardolph Lodge No. 371, I. O. O. F., was organized June 30, 1868, by William L. Imes, D. D. G. M. The following were charter members: H. C. Mullen, L. Wilson, J. L. Getty, J. S. Martin and William Kirkpatrick. At their first meeting the following officers were elected: J. L. Getty, N. G.; William Kirkpatrick, V. G.; L. Wilson, Treas.; J. L. Martin, Secy. The lodge has a tasteful, comfortable room, 30x18 feet, of which it owns two-thirds. The present officers are: H. N. Jackson, N. G.; E. H. Hendricks, V. G.; Glenn Walker, R. Secy.; W. L. Ritter, Fin. Secy.; and W. G. Smith, Treas.

#### COLCHESTER.

Colchester Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Colchester, was organized October 6, 1887. Its present officers are: Ralph Hall, W. M.; M. Rice, S. W.; John Shields, J. W.; C. P. Whitten, Secy.; A. J. Smith, Treas.; D. R. L. Thompson, S. D.; Richard Curnow, J. D. It has had a career of over a quarter of a century, and has always been an active fraternal organization worthy of the order. The Stevens brothers, of Chicago, were active members of this lodge.

Colchester Chapter No. 121, Eastern Star, A. F. & A. M., was organized February 27, 1888. Its officers are: Elinore Thompson, W. Matron; J. N. Boyd, W. Patron; Mary Boyd, Asso. M.; Jessie Parnall, W. Con.; Mrs. Flora N. Terrill, Asst. Con.; E. D. Wear, Secy.; A. J. Smith, Treas.; Mrs. J. Young, Warden; R. Curnow, Sentinel; Mrs. Laura Hunter, Esther; Mrs. E. Hall, Martha; Mrs. Orval Woolley, Electa; Mrs. C. P. Whitten, Chaplain; James Parnell, Marshal; Mrs. Jessie Wear, Organist. Like other secret societies in Colchester, this Chapter is an excellent working organization, composed of reputable and influential citizens.

Colchester Lodge No. 714, I. O. O. F., has been in existence over twelve years. Following are the present officers: J. M. Dunsworth, N. G.; Thomas Kipling, V. G.; J. A. Kavanaugh, Rec. Secy.; W. S. Brummell, Secy.; Henry Terrill, Treas.; Trustees—John Hoar, F. P. Rhodes, S. A. Valentine, J. R. Terrill and T. M. Boyd.

Good Will Lodge No. 91, K. of P., Colchester, has for its present officers: H. O. Rundle, C. C.; James Reynolds, V. C.; John Hunter, J. K. O. R. and S.; G. A. Falder, M. of Finance; D. E. Terrill, M. of E.; Trustees—B. F. Myres, J. O. Moon and Niles A. Pearson. It has been an enthusiastic lodge since its organization.

A Fraternity Building was erected at Colchester in 1900 by Good Will Lodge No. 91, K. of P., and Colchester Lodge No. 714, I. O. O. F., jointly. The building is a three-story brick, with basement, and the first floor is planned for, and used by, the National Bank of Colchester, and a store for general merchandise. The second floor front is used for offices, and a large rear room for secret societies. The third floor is fitted and kept exclusively for the use of the two orders above named, and kindred organizations. The build-



*W. H. Hainline*



ing is quite a handsome structure, and has always been an excellent paying investment. The indebtedness on the building now amounts to only a few hundred dollars, and is held by the members of the two orders. It is the home of all the secret orders in the city, except the Masonic and Eastern Star.

Pearson Post No. 408, G. A. R., at Colchester, has for its present officers G. A. Bliven, Commander; William Burford, S. V. C.; O. J. Flourry, J. V. C.; Thomas Berry, Q. M.; G. D. Fletcher, Chaplain; Burr Foster, Adjt.; David Bayless; Officer of Guard; P. Averill, Officer of Day. Other members of the post are: W. Tone, S. Burton, C. Harder, J. Bales, John Burdett, William Adkinson, Allen Bugg, Milt Eckles, G. W. Meeks, William Wayland and Marion Docker.

#### PRAIRIE CITY.

Golden Gate Lodge No. 248, A. F. & A. M., was organized in Prairie City, June 2, 1857. The charter members were: J. B. Robinson, R. H. McFarland, C. H. Hemenover, J. C. Hamilton, J. C. Brinkerhoff, H. Phillips, S. Lancaster and C. H. Payne. The first officers were: J. B. Robinson, W. M.; R. H. McFarland, S. W.; C. H. Hemenover, J. W.; J. C. Hamilton, Treas.; and J. C. Brinkerhoff, Secy. The lodge erected a handsome brick block, 24x70 feet in size and two stories in height, in 1884, and fitted up a neat lodge room in the second story. The cost of the building and furniture was \$4,300. The hall was dedicated by General John Carson Smith, D. G. M., December 30, 1884. The present officers are: H. C. Spurgeon, W. M.; F. McGrew, S. W.; Charles Bolton, J. W.; L. T. Turpin, Secy.; and Jefferson Louk, Treas.

McDonough Lodge No. 205, I. O. O. F., Prairie City, was organized October 17, 1856, with the following charter members: Samuel L. Stewart, Alonzo Barnes, S. L. Babcock, C. H. Wyckoff, W. A. Martin and A. T. Irwin. The lodge was allowed to become defunct in 1862, on account of a large number of its members having enlisted in the army. It was reinstated August 5, 1875, by D. G. M. Kaiser, on petition of J. A. Hamilton, J. Humphrey and A. T. Irwin, former members, and S. T. Gosselein, of No. 322, and W. T. Magee, of No. 44. The following officers were then elected: J. A. Hamilton, N. G.; S. T. Young, V. G.; A. T. Irwin, Secy.; W. T. Magee, Treas. The pres-

ent officers are: G. L. Bostwick, N. G.; A. L. Jared, V. G.; E. D. Fisk, Treas.; Avery Worden, Secy.; and W. L. Kreider, Fin. Secy.

Royal Douglas Post No. 179, G. A. R., Prairie City, was chartered January 17, 1883. Its first meeting was held January 24, with the following members: D. Taylor, G. C. Steach, W. T. Magee, G. Wiley Martin, E. A. Boynton, O. M. Hoagland, J. D. Hughson, T. Carroll, C. D. Hendryx, H. Phillips, S. W. Dallam, R. M. Cox, A. H. Wagoner, T. E. Bivens and W. C. Rush. The first officers were: D. Taylor, Com.; D. C. Steach, S. V. C.; W. T. Magee, J. V. C.; W. C. Rush, Surgeon; C. D. Hendryx, O. D.; H. Phillips, Adjt.; E. Boynton, Q. M.; R. M. Cox, O. G.; and T. Carroll, Chaplain. The present officers are: Alfred Mead, Commander; G. L. Bostwick, S. V. C.; R. M. Cox, J. V. C.; J. H. Belville, Chaplain; J. T. Vaughn, Q. M.; W. D. May, Officer of the Day; William Bryte, Officer of Guard; W. H. Ferguson, Adjt.

#### INDUSTRY.

Industry Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Industry, Ill., was first organized in 1856, and a charter granted in 1864. The following are the present officers: J. M. Pennington, W. M.; O. E. Kinkade, S. W.; George McKamy, J. W.; L. D. Wilhelm, Secy.; and J. A. Butcher, Treas.

Industry Lodge No. 913, I. O. O. F.—The officers of this lodge are: George H. Meyers, N. G.; Claude Lucas, V. G.; J. E. Vail, Secy.; Reece Snowden, Treas.; F. E. Vawters, Fin. Secy. The lodge was organized April 27, 1904.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Good Hope Lodge No. 617, A. F. & A. M., of Good Hope, Ill., has been in existence over twenty years. The following are the present officers: Frank Harden, W. M.; Arlington Reed, S. W.; C. James, J. W.; William H. James, Secy.; James Statler, Treas. The lodge owns its hall, which is tastefully furnished and suitable for Masonic purposes.

Sciota Lodge, I. O. O. F., located in Sciota, has as its present officers: J. E. Solomon, N. G.; L. G. Huff, V. G.; E. T. Reynolds, Secy.; and George E. Bryan, Treas. The lodge has been in existence over twenty years, and, for the size of the town, is a fairly representative organization.

Knights of Columbus.—Pierre Gibault Council No. 682, K. of C., is a Catholic organization for mutual benefit, organized April 10, 1903.

The present officers are: Peter A. Kennedy, G. Knight; Fergus Whalen, D. G. Knight; John Manning, Chancellor; Arthur Dougherty, Treas.; Ed. Riordan, Fin. Secy.; John Quinn, Rec. Secy.; John Dougherty, Lecturer; Leo Worley, Warden; George Arnold, Advocate; Henry Dorgan, J. G.; H. Frening, O. G.; with David Gallagher, S. Icoole and L. Burke, Trustees; and Rev. F. G. Lentz, Chaplain. There are thirty-three members in good standing. It is a mutual insurance order, but social members are admitted.

Improved Order of Red Men.—Tablequah Tribe No. 125, I. O. R. M., was organized some ten years ago, but of late years has become dormant.

Knights of Khorassan.—Rosel Hadd Temple No. 72, organized ten years ago, meets at call of the Grand Vizier. It is an adjunct of the Knights of Pythias, and meets only when a number of applicants are to be initiated.

#### CLUBS.

Macomb Chautauqua Association was organized June, 1906, with H. C. Wyne as President; W. K. Sutherland, Vice-President; W. C. Miner, Secretary; J. O. Peasley, Treasurer; and I. M. Fellheimer, W. W. Ernst, Harry Blount and A. Eads, Directors. The annual meetings of the association are held at the McDonough County Fair Grounds, and it is well sustained by the citizens of the county.

The McDonough County Pioneer Club meets at the Fair Grounds in September of each year. William H. Neece is President, and Alexander McLean Secretary and Treasurer. The club was organized in 1906.

The Elks Club, of which Charles S. Carter is ex-Ruler and Clarence Imes, Secretary, meets at the club hall on the east side of the Public Square.

Macomb Court of Honor No. 146 meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month, in G. A. R. Hall.

Macomb Business Men's Club, with a membership of over one hundred, has rooms on the west side of City Park. The present officers are: F. A. Fisher, President; George Kerman, Vice-President; H. W. Gash, Secretary; George H. Scott, Treasurer; Duncan McLean, Steward.

Macomb Gun Club, George D. Tunnicliff, President; Charles Gilmore, Secretary; R. R.

Campbell, Treasurer; and Charles Worley, Captain, meets at the call of the President.

The Macomb W. C. T. U. meets on Saturday afternoons at the homes of members.

The Y. M. C. A. has been in existence over twenty years, and is a healthy, earnest working body of men. Their rooms, over the post-office on North Lafayette Street, are fully equipped with gymnasium, baths and reading matter. L. F. Gumbart is Vice-President; E. T. Walker, Treasurer; and J. S. Damron, General Secretary. Sunday meetings are held at 4 p. m., and the reading room is open every day.

Macomb has two well known and popular Women's Clubs—the Anna L. Parker and the Fortnightly Clubs. The former holds its meetings on alternate Tuesdays at Hotel Chandler, and the latter, on alternate Wednesdays, at the homes of members.

The Ministerial Association meets on the first and third Mondays of each month, at the Y. M. C. A. rooms.

Macomb has two Burial Associations—the Harrison Mutual, at 132 North Randolph Street, with James S. Hainline, Business Manager, and the National Co-operative, at 202 North Lafayette Street, W. E. Martin, Manager.

MACOMB BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—This association was organized in 1882. The following are the officers: George Gadd, President; J. O. Peasley, Vice-President; B. F. McLean, Secretary; C. V. Chandler, Treasurer; Directors—George Gadd, H. H. Smith, B. F. McLean, J. M. Keefer, George Kerman, J. O. Peasley, C. V. Chandler and I. M. Fellheimer. The following statement shows the cash account of the association for January, 1906:

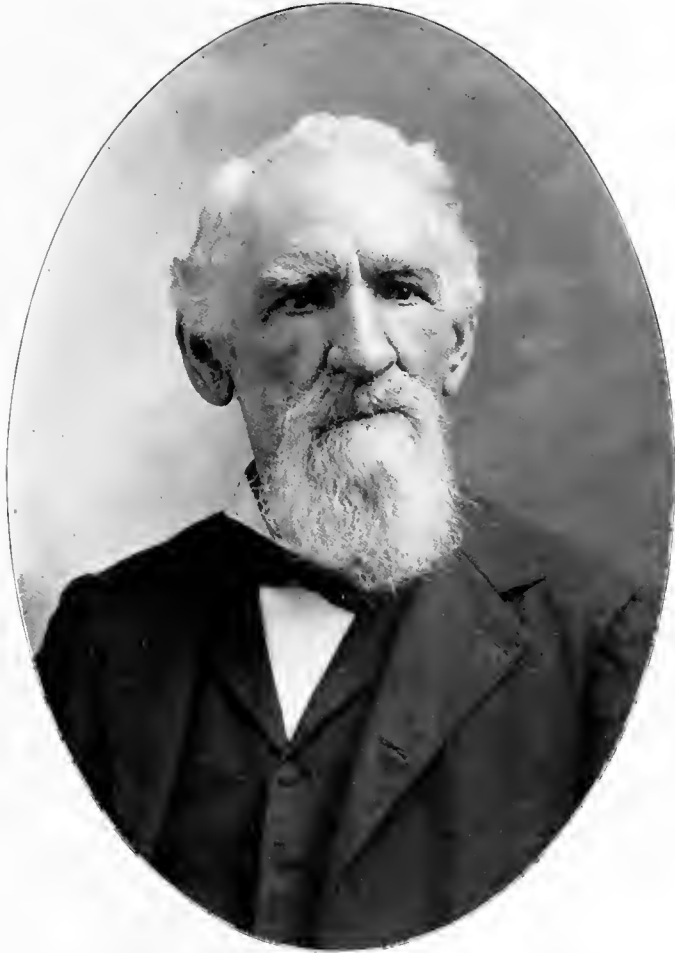
#### RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasury July 31, 1905 .....	\$ 824.01
Dues collected .....	34,723.75
Interest collected .....	10,802.85
Premiums collected .....	471.75
Fines collected .....	222.10
Transfer fees collected .....	56.75
Taxes and insurance repaid .....	52.75
Loans repaid .....	22,050.00
Real estate contracts .....	168.50
Total.....	\$69,372.47

#### DISBURSEMENTS

Loans .....	\$18,800.00
Expenses .....	843.55
Withdrawn and matured stock (dues paid) .....	10,883.25
Withdrawn and matured stock (int. and profit on same) .....	4,933.43
Taxes and insurance .....	36.92
Interest .....	104.73
Treasurer's balance .....	3,770.59
Total.....	\$69,372.47





*George W. Hamilton*



This association has been, up to date, one of the most successful and profitably conducted Building and Loan Associations in the State, and has proved of great benefit in promoting the growth of the city.

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## CHAPTER XXIX.

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### CRIMINAL HISTORY — NOTED MURDERS.

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THE DYE MURDER CASE—THE M'FADDEN MURDERERS PAY THE LIFE PENALTY—A CIVIL WAR MURDER—THE EDMONSON MURDER — THE MAXWELL OUTLAWS AND THEIR NUMEROUS CRIMES—JAILS AND JAIL ESCAPES — KILLING OF A BOY PRISONER — OTHER ITEMS OF LOCAL CRIME HISTORY.

In giving this history of some of the noted murders and other crimes committed in McDonough County, it is not the intention to represent its population as containing a large proportion of criminals or to prove that, as a whole, it is a blood-thirsty community; on the contrary, the county has had an unusually small percentage of violent deaths. But inasmuch as the youth have been told by their parents of murders here and there, in the early times, and the actual facts of the cases have become quite mystical, this sketch is prepared from the public records and from interviews with those who actively participated in some of the stirring events narrated. The narratives cover four of the most noted murders in the history of McDonough County. It should be added that no hanging has ever occurred in the county.

THE DYE MURDER AND SCANDAL. — The most sensational murder in the history of McDonough County was, without doubt, the killing of James Dye, a wealthy farmer living on what is known as the Prentiss farm in the west part of the county. The arrest of his wife as the murderess and Rev. D. B. Burress as an accomplice, charges of undue intimacy between them, theft, conspiracy by the sons to have their father murdered, the trial of the woman for her life, the escape of Burress from jail,

went to make an event that, at the time of the deed, and for years afterward, for that matter, was the sensation of this and adjoining counties.

James Dye was a well-to-do farmer living with his second wife, by whom he had three children, having had twelve children by his former wife. Trouble came up between Dye and his sons by his first wife, and they were practically disowned and, as a result, hard feeling arose between the parties. Others took a hand in the affair and there were anonymous communications and threats of various kinds passed around. Dye also had some trouble with Burress just the day before he was murdered, the difficulty arising over the planting of some corn. This was said to have been adjusted, but that was never known.

On the night of May 27, 1854, about 9 o'clock, the alarm was given that Dye had been murdered. The news was noised rapidly through the neighborhood. Suspicion at once rested on Burress and Mrs. Dye, and they were arrested the day following on the finding of the Coroner's jury, and were held in jail without bail. S. P. Ray was also held on the same charge, but was afterward released, as there was no evidence against him. When the neighbors were summoned, Dye was found in bed with his knees bent and his limbs then stiff. Burress had an alibi ready, as he attended meeting that evening. Ray was at the house and gave the alarm to the neighbors.

Mrs. DYE'S STORY. — When they assembled Mrs. Dye was found crying and told her story. She claimed that that evening she and another woman, Mrs. Burress, were doing the milking, they became frightened at a man but could not see close enough to tell who it was. The man opened a gate which attracted their attention. Dye was then in the house. They retired about 8 o'clock and she was awakened by a ringing sound in her ears. She saw her husband standing by the bed and grabbed him and pulled him down again. She heard a man running and heard a horse running afterward like the man had left the house and mounted the horse. She then gave the alarm. That was in substance her story.

THE TRIAL. — The evidence against the woman was purely circumstantial, which fact alone

prevented her hanging and, even as it was, at one time eight of the jury were for conviction. The circumstances showed the relations between her and Burress as being very intimate. When the neighbors arrived the body was partly stiff. Then the wounds—which consisted of a slug shot in the body, supposedly from a big revolver, and the fracture of the skull—bled freely on the bed and yet there was not a drop of blood on the carpet, which would have been the case if he was standing when she awoke and pulled him back on the bed. Again, the blood from the gun-shot wound went to show that the slug was fired into the body after life had departed. The physicians also testified that the gun-shot wound was such that he could not have arisen after it was inflicted. There were three savage dogs kept at the house and it was claimed by the prosecution that no one except the members of the household could have entered the house and committed the murder. Also it was claimed the revolver belonging at the house was empty, but showed it had been recently cleaned.

Then the defense proved that Dye had received a threatening letter, and he had attributed it to his sons and had expressed fear from that source. The sons were active in the prosecution, and the defense claimed they had the old man killed to prevent his willing the property to the wife and her children—as he had had so much trouble with them, they expected that was what he would do.

The prosecution claimed it was the intention of Burress and the woman to do away with the old man and thus prevent trouble over their illicit relations, then they would get what money they could and leave the country together. There was always a question as to whether any of the old man's money disappeared on that night, both sides claiming that he always kept a large amount of money in the house and that it disappeared the night of the murder.

The prisoners endeavored to obtain their release on bonds by habeas corpus proceedings, which were held in Schuyler County. In this they were unsuccessful. Mrs. Dye then got a change of venue to Fulton County where her trial was held, lasting some ten days. The counsel comprised the very best legal talent in this part of the State. Goudy, of Fulton, Wheat, of Adams, and Schofield & Mack, of Carthage, prosecuted, while Manning, of Peoria, Kellogg

& Ross, of Fulton, and Cyrus Walker, of McDonough, defended. The trial was hotly contested from the start. The jury, after fifteen hours' deliberation, standing eight for conviction and four for acquittal, finally agreed on a verdict of manslaughter and the woman was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

Mrs. Dye was taken to the penitentiary, but, on the recommendation of the Warden, she was pardoned long before her time had expired. She returned to this city and made this her home the rest of her life. She died in 1874.

In the meantime, Burress had procured a change of venue to Warren County. On the night of August 11, 1855, he escaped from the old log jail here, but, after being absent some ten days, returned and gave himself up. He became dissatisfied again, however, and on the night of November 10, 1855, again escaped. He was tracked to Indiana but eluded the officers and was never heard from again.

**McFADDEN MURDERERS HANGED IN SCHUYLER COUNTY.**—The second murder in the history of this county, but the first of which we have any authentic particulars, was the murder of John Wilson by the McFaddens. Elias McFadden was one of the earliest settlers near Macomb. His son David, and his son-in-law Wylie, were also near neighbors. From what can be learned of them they were of a quarrelsome disposition, and had considerable trouble with their neighbors.

One of their neighbors was John Wilson, a bluff, good-natured man and utterly fearless. Some trouble arose between the McFaddens and Wilson over a piece of timber land, and the latter was warned to look out for them, as they were dangerous. Wilson, however, was fearless and gave no heed to the warnings, not thinking the cause was enough to incite any deed of violence.

About the first part of November, 1834, Henton & Robinson, two merchants of this place, secured judgments against Elias McFadden and an execution was procured and placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Nelson Montgomery. The McFaddens lived on the farm just west of the present fair grounds and just south of the St. Francis Hospital, the house being near the site of the one now located there. On the day in question Wiley was not at home and as



*Martha A. Hamilton*



it afterward developed he was in Rushville consulting with an attorney to see if they had a right to kill Wilson if they found him on their land. This fact, that he was away from home, alone saved him from the same fate that the other two McFaddens met.

On the road to the McFadden homestead the officer passed the Wilson residence and asked him to take his team and accompany him, as he wanted to haul back the things on which he levied. Wilson, thinking nothing of danger, accompanied him. The two got in the wagon and drove to McFadden's. They met the old man there and the officer informed him of his errand. McFadden made some remark and succeeded in decoying the two men to the north side of the house. As the wagon stopped a shot was fired from the window of the house. Wilson reeled and, with a gasp, fell toward the Sheriff, who caught him in his arms and tenderly laid him down. He then removed him to the wood house and rushed off for aid.

Soon a crowd assembled and, as they approached the house, found the old man McFadden fixing a fence, as unconcerned as though nothing had happened. Wilson was found lying where the officer had left him. He was seen to be mortally wounded, but had received no care whatever from McFadden during the absence of the officer. McFadden was at once placed under arrest and a search of the premises was instituted. An examination of the house showed that a pane of glass had been broken in the north window. Near it stood an empty rifle and on the window sill was a book, both the sill and the book showing plainly recent powder marks. No trace of anyone could be found, but a trail was followed which tracked David to his own house where he was found coolly working at his shoemaker's bench. He, too, was placed under arrest and, on his return, Wylie was also charged with the crime.

In May, 1835, the case was called at Rushville—the McFaddens having obtained a change of venue. Cyrus Walker, one of the best known lawyers of the early days, prosecuted and Judge Minshall defended. The trial was hotly contested, but a verdict of guilty was returned as to Elias and David, but Wylie was discharged. The day for the execution was a sort of holiday, and a big crowd assembled to see the two men dropped into eternity. The scaffold was built in a large hollow near Rush-

ville by Thomas Hayden, who was Sheriff, the banks on the side forming a sort of amphitheater. The deputy's son acted as hangman and pulled the drop. For this work he presented a bill for \$1.50 to McDonough County. There was always some trouble over the bills for the trial and execution of these men, but if all the bills were as reasonable as this one, they certainly should have been paid.

A CIVIL WAR MURDER.—The killing of W. H. Randolph by the Bonds, at Blandinsville, in the fall of 1864, was the most notable murder in the history of the country. The affair took on a sort of political nature and, as partisan feeling was running at the boiling point—the Presidential election being but a few days off and the country in the midst of a great war—for a time it seemed as though a collision with all its fearful attendant bloodshed would break out among our own citizens. It is to their everlasting credit that the level-headed ones on both sides prevailed over the excited feelings of the hotspurs, and only one murder was committed where our citizens were close face to a hundred.

Mr. Randolph, who was a leading citizen and, at the time, owner of the Randolph House of Macomb, had been appointed Deputy Provost Marshal to superintend the drafting of soldiers in this county. John Bond, among others, had been drafted. He was opposed to the war and refused to come into the recruiting headquarters, as he should, and Randolph went out to Blandinsville to arrest him, as in those times a man who failed to report after being notified that he was drafted was the same as a deserter. Bond was a powerful man and recklessly bold. Randolph, though small, knew not the word fear, and went alone to make the arrest. Bond had publicly declared Randolph could not take him and, when that officer placed his hand on his shoulder and told him he was a prisoner, and knowing the officer's determination, Bond drew a pistol and fired it at Randolph and ran. Randolph returned the fire and followed after his man. John met his brother Miles coming to his aid with a gun, and both fired at Randolph, who went a few steps and fell, with four wounds, from which he died some hours afterward. James Bond, a third brother, was also charged with abetting the killing, but did not fire a

shot. The three Bonds, immediately after firing the fatal shots, mounted horses and fled. Although a reward of over \$5,000 was offered for their capture, nothing was heard of them for years. Finally Frank E. Fowler, a citizen of Macomb and in detective service, succeeded in locating and capturing Miles Bond at Sonora, Hardin County, Ky., in June 1868, where he was going under an assumed name. He was brought to trial the following October term, took change of venue to Schuyler County, where the following May he was tried and acquitted on the following grounds: First, there was no record of the draft kept; second the quota was full before John Bond was drafted; therefore, Randolph had no right to arrest John Bond; third, in attempting to arrest, Randolph transgressed his duties and John Bond had a right to resist; fourth, Miles, the accused, seeing his brother's life in danger, under the law was justified in shooting his antagonist. There was much discussion, pro and con, over the justness of the verdict, but it was the end of the law.

Two years later, in 1870, Macomb was surprised one morning by a man coming into town with James and John Bond in custody, he having arrested them, as he said, in Missouri. It was the general belief that the two men, having grown tired of being fugitives and seeing that their brother had been cleared, voluntarily surrendered so as to get back and risk acquittal. At any rate, they were two as peaceable prisoners as were ever confined in jail. They not only gave no trouble to J. E. Lane, then the Sheriff, but made themselves useful in doing any chores that he desired them to do, and were ready to assist him in the prevention of any outbreak of any other prisoners who might have attempted it. In 1871 at the September term of court, their trial came off. In addition to the same defense that was made in Miles' case, that individual went upon the stand and swore that he fired the shot that killed Randolph. As he had been acquitted, his testimony greatly strengthened the case of the brothers, John and James, who were also declared "not guilty" by the jury. The only one of the brothers living now is Miles, who resides in the northwest part of the county, a law-abiding citizen, and today probably regrets the awful tragedy as much as anyone.

Mrs. Jane Randolph, of this city, "Aunt

Jane," as she is familiarly called by all who know her, is the widow of the murdered man, and she, above all others, has been the wronged and stricken one over the death of her husband, whose patriotism and courage was a model, even in those heroic days when men were iron with nerves of steel.

ANOTHER MURDERER ESCAPES DEATH PENALTY.—The most prominent murder in what may be called later years—having occurred March 17, 1882—was that of Thomas Edmonson, a well-known citizen of Good Hope, who was shot by Edward Gick, the only man ever sentenced to death in this county, but who escaped, through the fact that Judge Shope, the presiding Judge, did not want to sentence a man to die.

To sum up the story of the killing, which is still fresh in the minds of many, two men named Gick and Payne, and possibly another, named Davis, had been behaving in a shameless manner in Good Hope the day previous with a notorious woman. Edmonson was a law-abiding citizen and denounced the affair in strong terms, and it is said, threatened to have them arrested. On the night in question, Gick was looking for Edmonson, and boasted that he intended to "slug" him. Gick and Payne claimed they were going toward Dr. Sanders' residence, Gick having charge of his horses, when they met Edmonson, and Gick asked him in a friendly way "what he had it in for him for." At that Edmonson turned, and drawing his knife, said he would show him. Gick then shot three times, inflicting a wound from which Edmonson died in a few minutes. Jule Davis was with the other two, being on the way to his home, and had been on intimate terms with both.

Other stories of the affair differed materially. There were two bruises on Edmonson's face which were made by some blunt instrument and could not have been inflicted when he fell, for he dropped into the arms of Mark Clark, who had just separated from him. Edmonson called out after he was shot, "Oh, Mark, come quick, arrest that Gick, he has shot me. I'm dying." Mrs. Yeast, who lived nearby, said she heard Edmonson say, just before the shooting, "Don't you give a man a chance to defend himself?"

From these statements it was generally considered that Gick and Payne, and possibly



Davis, had intended to slug Edmonson; that they had not intended murder; but the shot took effect, and death ensued.

William Prentiss was the Prosecuting Attorney. The verdict of the jury was murder in the first degree and hanging the penalty. The Judge did not sentence Gick for a few days thereafter, and the sentence was finally "the penitentiary for life." The murderer served a sentence of some six or seven years, when he was pardoned, returned to the county and thereafter was a peaceable citizen.

**THE MAXWELL OUTLAWS.**—Two of the most noted outlaws this county ever produced, and who at one time attained a national reputation by their murderous deeds, were the Maxwell brothers who were raised in this county and who here commenced their career which ended in the lynching of one, but not until after he had killed many men and defied an entire company of militia.

Along in 1869 or 1870, a mover with two boys and a girl stopped near the residence of Elijah Hicks in Macomb, and wanted to occupy an unused house near their place for awhile, as he wanted to find work. The privilege was given him and he remained, not only for a time, but for years. This mover's name was Maxwell, the father of Ed and Lon. The boys as youths did not attract any particular attention unless it was the adaptability of the younger in learning scripture, he having won a prize for having committed 3,000 verses of Scripture. The teaching of the verses he committed did not seem to have much effect on him, however, as at an early age the boys would steal chickens for cooking while out on a lark and commit petty depredations.

On February 10, 1874, Ed Maxwell first commenced his career of crime which ended only when he was lynched by an infuriated people, and most of his subsequent years were spent in the penitentiary. On the day mentioned the clothing store of Dines & Co., of which Charles Dines, for years County Clerk here, was one of the proprietors, was robbed. Maxwell was suspected of the robbery, just why it was not learned, and a day or two later Dines and another man went to the farm where Maxwell was employed, to investigate. Maxwell was evidently looking for them, or at least recognized them, for he disappeared as they rode up

and tied their horses, both being on horseback. They entered the house and there found the missing articles. Then Maxwell gave the first evidence of that spirit of devntry and bravado that afterward earned him a national reputation. He slipped up to the horses, while the men were in the house, mounted the best one and with a whoop and yell was off on the full run. Then followed a chase that was the talk of that section of the county for some weeks. The other rider hurried to Blandinsville and organized a posse and gave chase. Through Blandinsville, Sciota and Emmet Township went the fugitive and the pursuers, there being some twenty armed men in the hunt. At last Maxwell struck for Spring Creek and followed it to where it empties into Crooked Creek. Here he found the creek too high to ford and turned north again, but the pursuers thought he had forded. The horse was later found at Good Hope and from that place he was tracked to Roseville, where he was arrested, brought back to Macomb and sent to the penitentiary for three years.

Up to this time the Maxwells were unknown, so to speak, being quiet and never having done anything to particularly attract attention except the one escapade of Ed's, and as he had offered no resistance at that time, his desperate character was unknown. After he had served his time, being released in 1876, he returned to this county and then commenced the worst reign of terror as to thievery this section has ever undergone. He had for a pal a man supposedly named Post, but who, in fact, was his brother Lon. The two would steal a couple of horses and strike out through the county robbing houses. They scoured Emmet, Sciota, Blandinsville and Hire Townships, and continued their depredations on into Henderson and Hancock Counties. They would make a trip like Santa Claus, starting in the night, visiting nearly every house on their road, steal what they could and then disappear, selling the horses or turning them loose. They visited La Crosse in daylight, defied arrest, subdued the officer with their revolvers and left at their pleasure.

On one of their last trips they stole two horses from E. S. Smith, a farmer of Sciota Township, the animals being found some time later near Hamilton, Ill., badly used up. They raided the houses of a John Isom, F. Fer-

ris, S. B. Davis, L. English, James D. Griffith, and others, receiving a considerable amount, taking money from under the pillow at one place while a man was asleep. This last raid, however, awoke the community to a state of action and a man hunt was started, a reward of \$500 being offered for their capture. The hunt was unsuccessful, however, but it served to keep them away until they were brought back in irons by an officer.

For some time the outlaws eluded the officers but they heard from them occasionally. The Maxwells supposed the officers did not know Lon was the big man of the two, but thought they were looking for a man named Post. At last the officers received a tip that they were going down the Illinois River in a boat, so they waited for them at Beardstown. The boys landed there and Ed went uptown to buy some supplies, Lon remaining in the boat. The officers waited until Ed entered a store and they stepped in after him. They grabbed him when he was off his guard, but at that he put up a desperate fight, kicking, biting and cursing and it required the combined strength of three officers to hold him. At last he was ironed, however, and the others went after Lon. Lon was still in the boat and seeing the men, asked them if they did not want to buy the skiff, which had attached to the other boat. They said they did and came down to look at it, that giving them the desired opportunity. They jumped on Lon when he was not looking, but he grabbed a revolver and fired one shot but was disarmed before he could do any harm. An examination showed both boys to be heavily armed with revolvers and knives and they had rifles in the boat. At Bushnell they were ironed together but quietly slipping off their boots they made a dash for liberty while chained together, and it required about a seventy-five yard sprint by the officer to bring them back. They were then landed in jail without further trouble.

Then followed the escape from jail by Ed., particulars of which are given in the account of the escapes from jail given elsewhere. Lon was sent to the penitentiary and Ed was afterward recaptured at Stillwater, Minn., his dare devilry attracting attention up there, and investigation was made as to where he was wanted, there being a reward of \$350 offered for his arrest. He was decoyed into a stable and arrested, brought back to Macomb, taken

from the train to the court house, pleaded guilty and was off for Joliet in less than twenty-four hours to serve a six years' sentence.

After serving their time they were released and came back to this county, but except for one short trip of robbery through this part, they did not remain long, being too well known. On their last trip they stole a horse, then a horse and buggy, and drove from here through to Fulton County and disappeared. Their description was sent all over the country by this time, and an effort was made to capture them for horse-stealing, they having stolen a horse in Henderson County which they drove through here. At Durand, Wisconsin, two men named Coleman attempted to arrest them on suspicion of their being the men wanted here for horse stealing, and both were killed. This was the first murder directly traceable to them, although they were accused of killing a Sheriff in another county in this State. A posse was called to arrest them for this double murder, but they whipped the posse off. The militia were ordered out to arrest them, and they too were beaten back by the two outlaws. By boat, foot and stealing horses they at last eluded all their pursuers and disappeared for months.

So daring were their deeds that they gained a national reputation and were the subject of stories in the dime novel trash. They were known in Wisconsin as the Williams brothers, and under this name were the heroes in the novels. The capture of Ed was effected at Grand Island, Neb., November 9, 1881, and was the result of more of an accident than anything else. The boys were representing themselves as hunters and were both heavily armed. Their actions aroused suspicion and the officers being notified, visited the house where they were staying and approaching them unawares, grabbed Ed and overpowered him. Lon was alarmed and got one shot at the officers, but notwithstanding his wonderful skill, missed his man. The officers then ran for him but he turned and ran and was never afterward seen alive.

Ed was fully identified as the man wanted, although he denied his identity. Brothers of the murdered men in Wisconsin accompanied the officers and positively identified him as the man who killed their brothers. He was taken back to Wisconsin, November 19, 1881, and



*Van L. Hampton.*



taken to the court house for trial. The work was short and swift, however, and justice speedily meted out. He was surrounded by a mob of men who threw a rope around his neck and started down stairs supposedly to hang him to a tree. This was done but he was dead long before he reached the tree, as he was dragged down stairs at the end of the rope. The coroner's jury viewed the body, examined the necessary witnesses and returned a verdict that he came to his death by falling down the court house stairs, with which verdict the courts were well satisfied.

Lon's death was not so sensational but well did he pay for his misdeeds. He died in a box car in a western city, alone, unattended, with a black past to view and a blacker future to contemplate.

Both of these boys were remarkably fine shots with gun and revolver. Lon was particularly skilled, and stories of their remarkable powers are told. Ed feared nothing, was more like a panther than a human. He was small and swarthy and as treacherous as the animals whose actions he imitated. He was an inveterate liar and naturally mean and vicious. Sometimes he expressed a claim of intended reformation on account of the love he bore some woman, but he never gave evidence that he had adopted a better life.

Lon was an arrant coward when not with Ed and gave evidence of it when Ed was captured. Had it been Ed who got away instead of Lon, the officers making the capture would never have reached the jail with their prisoner. Lon was big and strong, and effeminate in his actions.

Much space has been given to the notorious Maxwell boys, for the reason they were the most prominent examples of the worst element of this section of the country. They were great readers of the yellow-covered literature, and became fully possessed with the idea that they were Dick Turpins, James Boys, and all the other list of degenerates. This account is given at length to show the natural end of such violent, reckless lives.

**JAILS AND JAIL ESCAPES.**—Jail escapes have been a fruitful subject for fireside tales, with the inevitable romancing and smothering of the real facts, but this sketch gives the cold

facts, and should be made a matter of record. Other escapes than those noted have been accomplished, but these are the most prominent and worthy of preservation.

The jail deliveries in McDonough County have been numerous and date back to the earliest history. In fact, the first man arrested for murder in this county, Thomas Morgan, broke jail and was never afterward heard of. Not only Morgan, but two others arrested on the charge of murder, Rev. Burress, for the Dye murder and Zack Wilson, for the McDonald murder, escaped and were never recaptured, although vigilant effort was made in both cases. There is no record of how Morgan made his escape from jail, but as the building was an old log affair, for years afterward used as the city calaboose and now located in the stray pen or pound, where it is doing duty as a store house, he probably had but very little trouble in making his escape. Burress made his escape from the same building, and it is not recorded how he made his egress. Wilson, however, made his escape from the present jail building on West Jackson Street and the manner in which he did this will be treated more fully later in this article.

The second building used as a place of confinement for the criminals of this county, was a square brick building located on the site of the present postoffice just across the street from the Journal office. When first used for a jail it was considered a modern building, but during the 'seventies it was almost worthless as a jail building, and the Sheriff never knew when he retired, or for that matter at any other time, that he would have his birds with him the next time he called. For a number of years it was a butt for jokes and the subject of humorous remarks in the newspapers.

**THE FIRST ESCAPE OF RECORD.**—The first escape of which there is any record as to how it occurred was on the night of June 24, 1871. The prisoners succeeded in prying off an inch board from the window casing. With this they pried away the grating from the wall directly under the window. The work of removing the bricks was only a matter of a short time and a hole was made sufficient for them to escape. At that time there were seven prisoners confined, five for petty offenses and two for murder. Strange

as it may seem, those held to answer to the graver charge refused to take advantage of the opportunity for freedom and remained. These were the two Bonds, arrested for the murder of William Randolph at Blandinsville, some six years previous, and who had escaped to Kentucky and had there been only recently recaptured. Not much effort was made to capture those who had succeeded in getting away, as their offenses were only minor affairs.

**OTHER ESCAPES.**—On the night of January 22, 1873, when Captain Sam Frost was Sheriff, another successful attempt was made. H. D. Harner and Henry Framby, held for robbing a millinery store at Table Grove, and Fred Watts, for threatening his step-daughter at Prairie City, escaped. They had cut away the iron floor in some manner—how they secured the instrument with which they did this having never been learned. They then crawled under the floor to the foundation, where they took out a stone and through the opening made their escape. The night was bitterly cold and a blinding snow-storm was falling. This made it almost impossible to locate the men. Later one of them was recaptured, but the others were never apprehended.

On the night of January 5, 1776, when the late Captain J. B. Venard was Sheriff, the prisoners made another attempt by exactly the same plan as the one above described, but were discovered before they had gained their liberty and were marched back to their cells.

**AN EXCITING CHASE.**—On the morning of August 20, 1876, three prisoners made their escape, but all were recaptured that day, two of them before they had gone three blocks. The Christian church at that time stood in the park just across from the jail, and while the Sheriff was attending services some young boys, standing in front of the church, saw three men drop from the high board fence that surrounded the jail and run east on Carroll Street. The boys at once gave the alarm and two of the prisoners were captured near the Presbyterian church, one by R. E. (better known as "Erk") Harris, and the other by Milt McDonald. The third made his escape but all that day possees scoured the city and adjoining fields. Late in the afternoon the fellow was found by Marshal McClintock hid in the weeds in a ravine near the present

Third Ward school house. The prisoner had bribed a boy named Kegle, of Industry, who was awaiting trial for petty larceny, but who was sick and was used as a trusty, to hand them the key to the corridor, which hung on a nail in the hall. They had given him a dollar as a bribe.

**ESCAPE OF ED. MAXWELL.**—The first escape in which there was a fight was that which occurred August 28, 1876, and while no one was injured, it was only because the Maxwell boys, the most desperate outlaws ever confined in the local jail—or in any other jail, for that matter—were unable to procure weapons. Captain Venard was Sheriff at the time, and on the night in question he went to lock up the prisoners in their cells, James Blazer standing as door guard. As the Sheriff stepped inside the corridor, Ed. Maxwell, who was standing back some distance from the door to deceive the Sheriff as to his intentions, started to walk away, throwing him off his guard. Maxwell suddenly turned with a spring like a cat and jumped on the Sheriff. Lon Maxwell at the same time sprang at him and Charles Roberts jumped for Blazer. An exciting tussle followed, but Ed. Maxwell and Roberts succeeded in getting away, Lon being held.

The chase that followed for Maxwell is one well remembered by every old citizen. Alexander McLean was Mayor at that time, and it so happened he was just passing as Maxwell darted out the door. Instantly surmising what had occurred, he gave chase after the fleeing outlaw and the race, while it lasted, was an exciting one. However, Maxwell was the fleetest and was soon lost sight of.

Instantly, almost, the town was aroused and gave chase. Captain Farwell, Marshal Karr McClintock (both now deceased) and George Kink mounted horses and rode through the country notifying the farmers to be on their guard, as Maxwell would more than likely steal a horse, one of his old tricks, and endeavor to escape. Notwithstanding the warning he succeeded in stealing one of Elijah Welch and made his escape. He was afterward recaptured at Stillwater, Minn., an account of which may be found elsewhere.

**ANOTHER ATTEMPT THWARTED.**—One of the boldest attempts at escape made was on November 20, 1876. The prisoners had in some man-



*Amasa Hanson*





ner made a hole in the ceiling, which was ten feet high, and pulled off a balustrade with heavy black walnut posts. With these they succeeded in prying off a cell door. Waiting until the Sheriff and his wife were away, they commenced an attack on the door of the corridor, using the cell door as a battering ram. They were making good headway when a girl, employed there, heard them and at once screamed for help. Captain Farwell was passing at the time and ran to the door and soon awed them into submission.

**PRISONER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.**—One of the prisoners concerned was Vince Bowman, and as a result of his disappointment, attempted to commit suicide. The prisoners asked for a razor with which to shave. It was given them and after a time one of them reported that Bowman had attempted suicide with the razor. An examination showed that he had opened a vein in his wrist. A doctor was summoned and the wounds dressed. That night he tore off the bandages in an effort to bleed to death. The turnkey was aroused and told him to put his arm out of the cell door and he would bandage it for him. This Bowman refused to do, whereupon the turnkey, picking up a wash-basin near by, handed it in the cell and requested Bowman to bleed in that and not muss up the floor of the cell. Bowman then pushed out his arm and it was attended to. Later, however, he succeeded in escaping from jail, particulars of which are elsewhere given.

**LAST ATTEMPT AT OLD JAIL.**—The last attempt at escape from the old jail was made November 25, 1876. The prisoners were moved to the new jail November 27. They had appeared very active for some time and very friendly. They told the Sheriff how kindly they felt toward him and how well he had treated them. They at the same time became much interested in the study of music and kept the French harps and tambourine going all the time. At last the Sheriff believed they had been given leeway enough, and he placed them in their cells and instituted a vigorous search, which resulted in finding four knives and some saws.

That evening the Sheriff handed in their coal, opening the door for that purpose, as the aperture for the passing of the victuals would not

permit it to be passed through. As the coal was handed in two of the prisoners stepped out and took hold of the buckets and at the same time dumped them in the doorway so the door could not be pulled shut. Then a pulling match ensued, in which the Sheriff and the guard were pitted against four prisoners. Help soon came, however, and they were marched back to their cells. Later one of the prisoners attempted to decoy the Sheriff inside the corridor, but was foiled, the intention being to make an outbreak. The following Monday they were moved to the new jail.

**FIRST ESCAPE FROM NEW JAIL.**—The jail build-was the pride of McDonough County. Built at a cost of \$26,000, it was deemed impregnable. Along in January there were four prisoners confined for petty offenses. All at once they became repentant of their evil way and desired to lead better lives. Rev. James S. Gash, then, as now, always anxious that the erring may see the error of his ways, and repent and live an upright life, was active in their reformation and finally succeeded in getting them to express repentance for their sins and take up the cause of their Master.

On the evening of February 2, 1877, Sheriff Hays went to tell the boys goodnight and see that they were safely tucked away for the night in their little cots. He called them, but they did not appear and he received no answer. Thinking they were hiding to play a joke on him, he went among the cells and there discovered a window with the grating sawed and pried away until a hole was made about a foot square. A blanket, waving in the breeze, told how they had made their descent to the ground. However, not wishing to appear ungrateful, the following touching note was left to the Sheriff, which is reproduced verbatim as to punctuation, capitalization, etc.:

"Feb. 2d, 1877, Macomb Jail, McDonough.

"Mr. Hays, Dear Sir: I think I will quit boarding with you, not that I have anything against you nor your folks for you all have treated me very kind. But I dont like to sponge on the county for my board for I am able to work for it. I am very thankful to Mr. Gash and folks for there kindness to me and the good advice for I think it will do me good. don't Blame Charley for he did not know Knoth-

ing about this, we worked when he was out.  
So good by, from yours

"VINCE BOWMAN,

"JAS. M. HALL,

"HARRY READ,

"JOS IRIA RAY."

A PRISONER KILLED.—In September, 1878, Robert L. Morgan, a lad of about eighteen years, was killed in the jail by a shot from a revolver in the hands of Sheriff Hays, who was then engaged in a fight with another prisoner, who was attempting to escape.

A short time previous to this four tramps were brought to jail here and locked up for some trivial offense, and Morgan was one of the number. Of all the men confined in the jail, these were about the meanest and most troublesome of any that have ever boarded within the iron walls. What they could not think of in the shape of meanness would not be worth relating.

They would yell and swear at the top of their voices, curse citizens passing along the streets, apply all kinds of indecent remarks to the Sheriff and his deputies at all times, insult ladies, and all in all made themselves about as obnoxious as possible.

On the day of the killing the Sheriff ordered them all into their cells. Three went and were locked up, but the fourth refused to go. The Sheriff went inside to force him into obedience, and a tussle ensued. During the struggle the prisoners in their cells yelled encouragement to their comrade and emptied the slops from their cells on him. Finally, when the officer found he could not subdue the man, he pulled his revolver and fired into the air to scare him. This had the effect and the fellow went to his cell.

Presently the Sheriff heard a groaning and went to the cells. There he found young Morgan prostrate with a bullet through his abdomen. This was the first intimation that the Sheriff had that any one was injured, as he had not aimed toward the cells. The bullet had, however, struck Morgan, who was standing at his cell door, and inflicted a fatal wound.

For a time Morgan was defiant. He cursed the officer and every one who came in reach, declared the Sheriff had deliberately aimed at him and tried to kill him while he was locked in his cell. Later, when his condition was revealed to

him and he was told he must die, he repented and admitted that the Sheriff was blameless. He then told his parents' names, they being highly respected people in Quincy.

The mother came by the first train to the bedside of her erring boy to nurse him back to life if possible. The meeting was a sad one, the mother not having known the whereabouts of her son for some time. To have found him in this condition was a shock indeed. Everything possible was done for him but of no avail. The sorrowing mother sat by the bedside of her loved boy, and watched the flickering breath grow fainter and fainter until, at last, it stopped and she was left alone with her grief and her dead.

ESCAPE OF ZACK WILSON.—On the evening of March 1, 1879, seven prisoners escaped from the county jail and all but one—and he the most wanted—were recaptured in a short time. This one was Zack Wilson, who was in jail awaiting trial for the murder of a man named Thomas McDonald at Plymouth. The trouble between these men is said to have occurred over McDonald's daughter, she blaming her condition on Wilson and he denying the charge. One evening as Wilson was riding home McDonald stopped him and cursed him and threatened to lick the whole family. A few days later Wilson and two of his brothers were in Plymouth, and so was McDonald and his brother. Wilson got a gun and went after McDonald, finding him in a store. He told McDonald to defend himself and fired, killing McDonald instantly. Later he met McDonald's brother and snapped the gun at him, but it missed fire. McDonald then drew his revolver and fired at Wilson five times, but missed him.

Wilson was captured some time after that and brought to jail at Macomb, the crime being committed in Hancock County. On the night of the escape, Sheriff Winslow Taylor was at Industry, and his deputy—the late Joseph Hays—was also away, the only man at the jail being Hugh Walker. One of the prisoners asked for some water and the turnkey brought it in the long-spouted bucket used for the purpose of pouring water through the V-shaped door. He opened the outer steel door to pour the water and, at that instant, the V door was jerked open by the prisoners and Walker was pulled inside and left. Mrs. Taylor and other ladies



*Eliza J. Hanson*



gave the alarm, and a posse was soon hunting the prisoners. Five of them were speedily recaptured, in fact making but little effort to get away. Speeney and Wilson were the two who in reality made their escape, but the former was recaptured some time later.

Wilson was never recaptured, but about fifteen years ago a man was brought back to this

city who, it was claimed, was Zack Wilson. This was one of the most amusing things of the time to see the people who had known Wilson attempt to identify him. Some declared it was Wilson, and do to this date, just as many others were equally positive that it was not him and looked nothing like him. The man was later released, as his identity could not be proven.





# BIOGRAPHICAL

## CHAPTER XXX.

THE PART OF BIOGRAPHY IN GENERAL HISTORY—  
CITIZENS OF M'DONOUGH COUNTY—PERSONAL  
SKETCHES ARRANGED IN ENCYCLOPÆDIC ORDER.

The verdict of mankind has awarded to the Muse of History the highest place among the Classic Nine. The extent of her office, however, appears to be, by many minds, but imperfectly understood. The task of the historian is comprehensive and exacting. True history reaches beyond the doings of court or camp, beyond the issue of battles, or the effects of treaties, and records the trials and the triumphs, the failures and the successes of the men who make history. It is but an imperfect conception of the philosophy of events that fails to accord to portraiture and biography its rightful position as a part—and no unimportant part—of historical narrative. Behind and beneath the activities of outward life the motive power lies out of sight, just as the furnace fires that work the piston and keep the ponderous screw revolving are down in the darkness of the hold. So, the impulsive power which shapes the course of communities may be found in the moulding influences which form its citizens.

It is no mere idle curiosity that prompts men to wish to learn the private as well as the public lives of their fellows. Rather is it true that such desire tends to prove universal brotherhood; and the interest in personality and biography is not confined to men of any particular caste or vocation.

The list of those to whose lot it falls to play a conspicuous part in the great drama of life is comparatively short; yet communities are made up of individuals, and the aggregate of

achievements—no less than the sum total of human happiness—is made up of the deeds of those men and women whose primary aim, through life, is faithfully to perform the duty that comes nearest to hand. Individual influence upon human affairs will be considered potent or insignificant according to the standpoint from which it is viewed. To him who, standing upon the seashore, notes the ebb and flow of the tides and listens to the sullen roar of the waves, as they break upon the beach in seething foam, seemingly chafing at their limitations, the ocean appears so vast as to need no tributaries. Yet, without the smallest rill that helps to swell the "Father of Waters," the mighty torrent of the Mississippi would be lessened, and the beneficent influence of the Gulf Stream diminished. Countless streams, currents and counter currents—sometimes mingling, sometimes counteracting each other—collectively combine to give motion to the accumulated mass of waters. So is it—and so must it ever be—in the ocean of human action, which is formed by the blending and repulsion of currents of thought, of influence and of life, yet more numerous and more tortuous than those which form the "fountains of the deep." The acts and characters of men, like the several faces that compose a composite picture, are wrought together into a compact or heterogeneous whole. History is condensed biography; "Biography is History teaching by example."

It is both interesting and instructive to rise above the generalization of history and trace, in the personality and careers of the men from whom it sprang, the principles and influences, the impulses and ambitions, the labors, struggles and triumphs that engross their lives.

Here are recorded the careers and achievements of pioneers who, "when the fullness of time had come," came from widely separated sources, some from beyond the sea, impelled

by divers motives, little conscious of the import of their acts, and but dimly anticipating the harvest which would spring from the sowing. They built their primitive homes, toiling for a present subsistence while laying the foundations of private fortunes and future advancement.

Most of these have passed away, but not before they beheld a development of business and population surpassing the wildest dreams of fancy or expectation. A few yet remain whose years have passed the allotted three score and ten, and who love to recount, among the cherished memories of their lives, their reminiscences of early days.

Among these early, hardy settlers, and those who followed them, may be found the names of many who imparted the first impulse to the county's and the city's growth and homelikeness; the many who, through their identification with commercial and agricultural pursuits and varied interests, aided in their material progress; or skilled mechanics who first laid the foundations of beautiful homes and productive industries, and of the members of the learned professions—clergymen, physicians, educators and lawyers—whose influence upon the intellectual life and development of a community it is impossible to overestimate.

Municipal institutions arise; Commerce spreads her sails and prepares the way for the magic of Science that drives the locomotive engine over the iron-rails. Trade is organized, reaching forth to the shores of the Great Lakes and stretching its arms across the prairies to gather in and distribute the products of the soil. Church spires rise to express, in architectural form, the faith and aspirations of the people, while schools, public and private, elevate the standards of education and of artistic taste.

Here as some of the men through whose labors, faith and thought, these magnificent results have been achieved. To them and to their co-laborers, the McDonough County of today stands an enduring monument, attesting their faith, their energy, their courage, and their self-sacrifice.

**ADCOCK, Joseph T. (deceased)**, formerly a well-known and popular grocer of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Washington County, Ky., June 25, 1836, a son of Elijah and Jemima (Clark) Adcock, natives of Kentucky. The subject of this sketch attended public school in his boyhood, and enlisted in the Union Army during the Civil War, serving in the Tenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, being promoted to the second lieutenantancy and taking part in all the battles participated in by his regiment. He received a gun-shot wound which disabled him for further service, was honorably discharged, and on recovering from this injury, came to Macomb in 1865. In that year he established himself in the grocery trade, in which he continued until his death. He died of pneumonia April 7, 1891, and he was buried in Oakwood Cemetery.

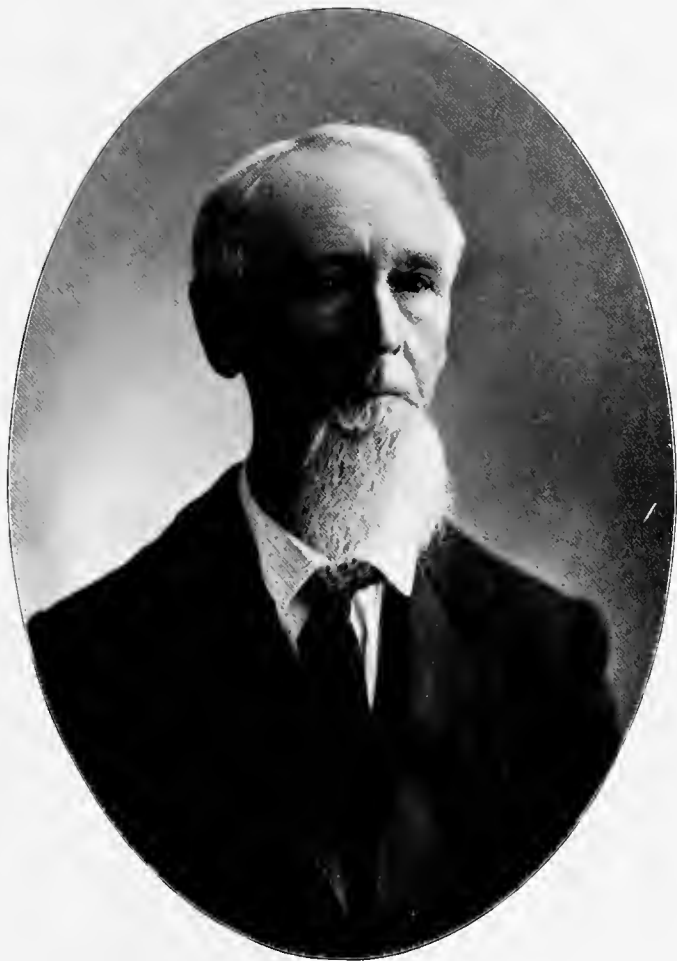
On September 13, 1866, Mr. Adcock was united in marriage with Nancy A. Pace, who was born in McDonough County, Ill., where in her youth she attended public school in her neighborhood. Two children, Winnie R. and Ardie M., were the offspring of this union. The parents of Mrs. Adcock, William J. and Sarah (Vawter) Pace, were born in Kentucky. In political affairs, Mr. Adcock gave his support to the Democratic party. His term of service as President of the School Board covered eight years in the aggregate. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Macomb, in which he officiated as steward. His fraternal affiliation was with the Masonic order. The life of Mr. Adcock was beyond reproach. In business affairs he was diligent, upright and courteous. As a citizen he was public-spirited and useful, and the high esteem in which he was held by all who knew him attested the pure traits of his character.

**AGNEW, Henry Clay (deceased)**, formerly a prominent lawyer of Macomb, Ill., was born in Bethel Township, McDonough County, October 4, 1852, a son of Samuel and Mary (Wilson) Agnew, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Columbiana County, Ohio. His maternal grandparents were Samuel and Sarah (Crow) Wilson. Mr. Agnew received his early education in the public schools of McDonough and Warren Counties and at the old Normal

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[The following items of personal and family history having been arranged in encyclopedic (or alphabetical) order as to names of the individual subjects, no special index to this part of the work will be found necessary.]





G. W. Houston



College, Macomb. From 1870 to 1876 he was engaged in teaching school in McDonough, Warren and Tazewell Counties. In 1876 he entered the law department of the Iowa State University at Iowa City, and was graduated from that institution in June, 1877. Until 1879 he taught school, and then commenced the practice of law in Macomb. Politically, Mr. Agnew was a Republican and was influential in the councils of his party. In 1882 Mr. Agnew was elected City Attorney of Macomb, and in 1884 was elected to the office of State's Attorney of McDonough County. He served as a member of the Macomb School Board and City Council, and at the time of his death, was serving as Master in Chancery.

On July 18, 1894, Mr. Agnew was united in marriage with Josephine Cleveland. Two children resulted from their union, namely: Nellie J. and Henry Clay, Jr. Fraternally, the subject of this sketch was a member of the A. O. U. W., M. W. A., I. O. O. F. and K. of P. Mr. Agnew died September 28, 1902, leaving a stainless record behind him. As a lawyer, his standing was high; in his public career he was faithful to duty; in domestic life he was a model husband and father; socially, he was greatly esteemed, and his death was deeply lamented.

**AGNEW, Oral M.**, who is successfully engaged in the livery business in the village of Industry, McDonough County, was born in Schuyler County, Ill., February 4, 1858, the son of James and Delilah (Hudson) Agnew—the former a native of Pennsylvania and the later of Indiana. In early youth Mr. Agnew attended the common school in his neighborhood, and at the age of seventeen years left home to work on a farm. He continued thus until he reached his majority, then worked at home one year, after which he was employed for six years on a farm north of Industry. After spending a year in Schuyler County, he worked two years in Industry, and then was employed two years on his father's farm. In 1878, Mr. Agnew moved to Industry, and was engaged in various occupations for two years. In 1899, he started in the manufacture of soft drinks but sold out in 1902. In that year he went into horse dealing and trading, in which he continued until August 8, 1904, when he bought the livery busi-

ness of A. S. Ellis, which he now conducts, and which is the only extensive business of this kind in Industry. Mr. Agnew is very energetic, attends closely to his stable and stock and enjoys a profitable patronage.

On February 15, 1881, Mr. Agnew was united in marriage with Henrietta Lewis, who was born and schooled in Schuyler County, Ill. She died June 24, 1892, leaving one child, Clinton D. Mr. Agnew married as his second wife Eliza Sullivan, who was born and educated in Industry. The political opinions of Mr. Agnew are in accordance with the principles of the Republican party.

**ALEXANDER, Samuel J.**—Among the positive and vigorous characters that have made their impress on the business and social life of Bushnell, Ill., and upon the agricultural conditions of McDonough County, not the least in point of example and influence is Samuel J. Alexander. In his composition are notably manifest those qualities of rugged manhood, strict probity, tenacious persistence and intelligent discrimination, which constitute a potent force in advancing the development of any community which is fortunate in being the sphere of their activity. Mr. Alexander was born in Wayne County, Ind., July 10, 1821, a son of James and Permelia (Adams) Alexander, grew up to manhood on the paternal farm, and in early youth received a good common-school education. When twenty-three years old he went to Ohio, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits in the village of New Westville. After remaining there one year, he returned to Indiana, and there followed the same business in Boston, Wayne County. Two years later, he was engaged in a similar enterprise in Darke County, Ohio, in which he continued until his removal to the vicinity of Bardolph, McDonough County, Ill., where he devoted his attention to farming on rented land. After being thus engaged for one year, he bought a farm in Macomb Township, which he cultivated until 1868, when he took up his residence in Bushnell and there established a grocery. In 1869 he entered into partnership with E. D. C. Haines in the lumber trade, building up a large and profitable business. He sold his interest in this concern to his partner in 1880, and withdrew from active business, and has

since spent his time looking after his property interests and negotiating loans of his surplus funds.

Mr. Alexander did his full share in the pioneer work of the early days in McDonough County, clearing and breaking up the wild land, and with his worthy spouse, enduring the discomforts, privations and hazards incident to that period. His resolute, persevering, resourceful and discerning qualities, as well as his indomitable energy, gradually led to merited prosperity. He is a man of attractive appearance and genial deportment, simple in manner and speech, never assuming an aggressive attitude, but winning the good will, respect and confidence of every one with whom he has business or social relations. He has always been inspired by a high public spirit, and has advocated, and supported with substantial contributions, all measures designed for the general welfare, generously aiding many worthy and beneficent institutions, especially churches, schools and charitable institutions. In politics he is a firm Republican, but is always discriminating and conscientious in scrutinizing the merits of civic policies and of candidates for political preferment. In fraternal circles he is identified with the Masonic Order. His busy, useful and exemplary career is a strong incentive to all who are entering upon the threshold of active life. At the age of nearly four-score and ten years, he is still clear in mind and sound in body.

The marriage of Mr. Alexander occurred in New Westville, Preble County, Ohio, August 24, 1845, when he wedded Hannah Cowgill, who was born in Fremont, Ohio, August 7, 1828. Thrice fortunate was Mr. Alexander in selecting a life-companion to share his domestic joys and sorrows, and to supplement his arduous exertions in acquiring a competency of this world's goods and developing the character which had dignified his later career. Together with her husband, her parents and only brother, Mrs. Alexander made her home in McDonough County, Ill., where, in Bushnell and in its vicinity, all of their married life was passed, with the exception of four years' residence in Richmond, Ind., during the period intervening between 1886 and 1890. Her union with Mr. Alexander resulted in five sons, all of whom were overtaken by death when quite young. Mrs. Alexander was in most respects a remarka-

ble woman, and one who with the favoring aid of more thorough educational facilities in early youth, and with less of unobtrusiveness and attachment for the quietude and matronly duties of the home circle, would naturally have been a conspicuous figure in that line of unselfish public endeavor, graced by many of her sex, who thereby attained wide and enduring reputation. She possessed exceptional strength of character, and was animated by deep convictions in matters of right and wrong, which no considerations or surroundings could induce her to disregard or suppress. In the conduct of household work, she was a model of order, tidiness and thrift. Her downright honesty in forming, maintaining and expressing opinions on radically important subjects, was recognized with sincere respect throughout a wide circle of acquaintances, and the fidelity with which she fulfilled the obligations of friendship won her the respect of all who knew her. To her, evasion, prevarication, disingenuousness and every form of hypocrisy, were an abomination and utterly repulsive.

The final sickness of Mrs. Alexander was protracted and painful, but through all the agony of slowly approaching dissolution, she manifested an unswerving faith in her Savior, and a cheering assurance of the blissful rest awaiting her in the heavenly mansions prepared for the people of God. She was a zealous, devout and active member of the Presbyterian Church, and her self-denying exertions in church work are gratefully remembered as a shining example by the surviving membership. After lingering upon the bed of sickness nearly two years, in a condition of suffering beyond any (except temporary) relief from medical skill, and unmitigated by even a faint hope of recovery, Mrs. Alexander passed peacefully away on December 1, 1902, and the memory of her life of self-sacrifice and benevolence will long be cherished by those who knew her in the intimacies of daily companionship.

**ALLEN, John**, who was formerly a successful farmer in Mound Township, McDonough County, Ill., and is now a retired citizen of Macomb, that county, was born in Pulaski County, Ky., July 23, 1841, and there attended public school. His father, Rufus T. Allen, was born in the same county, and his mother, Rhoda (Adams) Allen, was a native of the same State. His



*Salitha C. Harlan*



paternal grandparents, David and Patsie (Harris) Allen, were born, respectively, in South Carolina and Virginia, and his grandfather on the maternal side, James Adams, was a Kentuckian. The grandmother was originally a Miss Carr. Rufus T. Allen and his wife had three children, of whom their son John was the eldest. In 1854 the family went to Missouri, and in 1863, they came to Walnut Grove Township, McDonough County, Ill., where the father purchased a farm. John Allen remained with his parents until he was thirty-two years old, when he bought the Mound Township farm. There he was engaged in general farming and stock raising until the spring of 1901, when he retired from active business and removed to Macomb. Here he built a fine residence on East Carroll Street, where he enjoys ample leisure.

On February 12, 1874, Mr. Allen was united in marriage with Mary L. Derby, who was born in Brimfield, Ill., where she attended the district school. The children resulting from this union are: Rosa Belle (Mrs. O. G. Thompson), Daisy May (Mrs. E. H. McCullough), and Bessie Irene, formerly a teacher in the Macomb Preparatory Normal School, now the wife of Prof. O. B. Read, who holds the Chair of Sciences in Winnebago College, Minn., in which institution both will hereafter continue their educational work.

Politically, the subject of this sketch is a Democrat and served for six years as Treasurer of Mound Township. His religious connection is with the Free Will Baptist Church. As a farmer he pursued intelligent and thrifty methods, as a public official he was faithful to his trust, and as a citizen, he is highly esteemed.

**ALLISON, H. Austin**, a prominent citizen of Good Hope, McDonough County, Ill., who is there successfully engaged in the banking business, was born in Ross County, Ohio, on February 2, 1849, son of William and Margaret (Eakle) Allison, natives of the State of Virginia. William Allison was a farmer and surveyor by occupation. He came to McDonough County in 1852 and carried on farming. The subject of this sketch was educated at Cherry Grove Academy and Lincoln College, Ill., and was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Good

Hope until 1890, when, in connection with J. H. Cummings and Q. C. Ward, he organized the Bank of Good Hope, with a capital of \$20,000. It is a private banking concern and has a membership in the State Bankers' Association. On September 2, 1875, Mr. Allison was united in marriage with Mary J. Campbell, who was born in McDonough County, a daughter of David and Winifred (Bridges) Campbell. Two children have resulted from their union, Alvah and Charles.

Politically, Mr. Allison supports the Democratic party. He served two terms as Supervisor of Sciota Township, and has held the office of President of the Village Board. He is an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, representing that church in the General Assembly of 1902. He bears the reputation of a sound and perspicacious financier. Mr. Allison was made a Mason in 1870, and is a member of Good Hope Lodge, No. 617, A. F. & A. M., and has filled several offices in the organization.

**ANDERSON, Richard Berry**, who resides at No. 901 West Carroll Street, Macomb, was born in Perry County, Ill., June 9, 1853. He is the son of Berry and Eliza (Marlow) Anderson, natives of Illinois, where the former was born in Kaskaskia in 1805. Amos and Tabitha Anderson, the paternal grandparents, were natives of Virginia. The grandparents on the mother's side, Richard and Sarah Marlow, were born in Illinois. Perry County, Ill., was organized at the home of Berry Anderson. He was a liberal-minded, public-spirited man, a firm friend of education, and devoted much of his time and means to the education of his family. The subject of this sketch considers his father the greatest teacher he has ever seen. Richard B. Anderson attended the public schools in the neighborhood of his early home, and supplemented his primary education by courses in the Illinois Agricultural College and the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. At the age of twenty years he began teaching. He was Superintendent of Schools at Pickneyville, Ill., for six years, County Superintendent of Perry County (Ill.) schools four years, Superintendent of Schools at Carlinville, Ill., five years, and of the Bushnell (Ill.) schools seven years. For two

years he occupied the Chair of Sciences in Shurtleff College. He has been a member of the Illinois State Teachers' Association for twenty-five years, of the Southern Illinois Teachers' Association from its organization, and of the National Teachers' Association for ten years. He has read the proof-sheets of many text books before they were finally published, has been a contributor to many educational magazines, and has been much engaged as Institute Instructor and lecturer on educational and social topics. On August 14, 1879, Mr. Anderson was married to Henrietta Bowman, who was born in Tennessee, where in girlhood she attended the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have one child, Elma Veva, who is a graduate of the high school under her father's supervision, and also of Know Conservatory of Music. The religious belief of Mr. Anderson is based on the creed of the Baptist Church. On political issues his views are in accordance with the policies of the Republican party.

**ANDREWS, Charles**, a well-known and thrifty farmer of Chalmers Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Somersetshire, England, September 24, 1826. His parents were John and Ann (Biddlecomb) Andrews, natives of England. William Andrews, his paternal grandfather, married a lady named Williams, both being of English nativity. Thomas and Mary (Locky) Biddlecomb, of English birth, were the maternal grandparents. Charles Andrews and his brother, Henry, came to Philadelphia, Pa., May 4, 1850. They journeyed on foot and by canal and wagon to McDonough County, Ill., where they engaged in farming on rented land for thirteen years. In 1856 Charles went back to England, where he remained six months. Returning to McDonough County, they operated rented farms until 1864. In the fall of that year, Mr. Andrews bought a farm of eighty acres in Section 24, Chalmers Township, to which he moved May 6, 1864. Ten years later he bought forty acres more adjoining his farm. He cleared the tract of all timber, built a comfortable house and made other improvements, and now has one of the finest farms in the township. The religious faith of Mr. Andrews is based on the creed of the Presbyterian Church. On political issues he is affiliated with the

Republican party. His brother Henry never married, and died in November, 1902, at the home of his brother-in-law, Joseph Bown, in Scotland Township.

**ANDREWS, Charles**, who is successfully engaged in farming in Industry Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in this township September 21, 1865, and here received his early education in the public schools. He is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Garland) Andrews, whose biographical record appears on another page of this volume. The subject of this sketch was the seventh of ten children born to his parents of whom three girls and five boys are living. He remained at home until he was twenty-eight years old, when he rented a farm in Chalmers Township for two years. At the end of that period he purchased a farm of 120 acres in Industry Township, and to this has added from time to time until he is now the owner of 210 acres of excellent farming land in Section 5. His main crops consist of corn, wheat and oats, and he also raises horses, cattle and hogs.

Mr. Andrews was united in marriage February 28, 1894, to Jennie Curran, a daughter of Nicholas and Maria (Teal) Curran, natives of Ireland and Illinois. They resided in McDonough County near Industry until their death and Mrs. Andrews herself was born and schooled in Industry Township. Five children have been born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Andrews, namely: Lena Ruth, Ethel May, Charles William, Beulah Viola and Earl DeLoss. Mr. Andrews is a supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and fraternally is identified with the I. O. O. F. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church. He holds a high place in the esteem of his neighbors and is considered one of the substantial members of the community.

**ANDREWS, John T.**, a well-known resident of Chalmers Township, McDonough County, Ill., where he is successfully engaged in stock-raising, was born in McDonough County, April 27, 1855, a son of James and Rosanna (Bown) Andrews, natives of Middlezey, England. His parents came to McDonough County in the fall of 1854, and settled in Scotland Township, where they remained four years. The family then moved to Chalmers Township, where the father



bought a farm, the cultivation of which occupied him until his death March 26, 1903.

John T. Andrews is the eldest of a family of eleven children born to his parents. In early youth he attended public school, and remained on the home farm until he reached the age of twenty-five years. He then entered into matrimony and conducted a rented farm six years. At the end of that period he bought seventy acres of farming land in Section 26, and eighty acres in Section 25, Chalmers Township. Here he devotes his attention to raising Shorthorn cattle and thoroughbred Poland-China hogs, with corn and grain for feeding purposes.

On December 23, 1879, Mr. Andrews was joined in wedlock with Mary M. Johnson, who was born in Franklin County, Ohio, and attended school in Illinois. Of this union eight children have been born, namely: Mary Leona, who died in infancy; Amy Ethel, Rose Malinda, James Johnson, John Clifford, Mary Lenora, Laura, Mildred and Ada Lois. In politics the subject of this sketch gives his support to the Republican party. He has served as Supervisor, and was elected Highway Commissioner in the spring of 1903. His religious faith is founded on the doctrines of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Andrews is thorough and systematic in the conduct of his work, and the results produced attest the close and intelligent attention he bestows upon it.

**ANDREWS, Thomas**, who has been for more than half a century engaged in farming in Industry Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Somersetshire, England, July 21, 1823, a son of John and Ann (Biddlecomb) Andrews, also natives of England. William Andrews, the paternal grandfather, and Thomas Biddlecomb, the grandfather on the mother's side, were also of English birth. Thomas Andrews, who is the second of nine children born to his parents, received his education in the common schools and worked on a farm until 1849. At that period he came to the United States and located in Ohio, where he continued in farm work for nine months. He then came to Schuyler County, Ill., and was employed for one year in the same occupation, after which he located in McDonough County and worked four years with his two brothers. In 1859, Mr. Andrews bought a farm of forty acres in Industry Township, to which he added

from time to time until his farming possessions now amount to 350 acres of land. This is situated in four townships, viz.: Scotland, Industry, Bethel and Chalmers. Of late years he has lived on his original farm in Industry Township, Section 6. When he first came to this vicinity all his land was in timber. The whole region was a wilderness, and deer were abundant. Mr. Andrews cleared all of his land but about forty acres, and has made all the improvements.

Three weeks before Christmas, in 1847, Mr. Andrews was married to Sarah Garland, a native of Somersetshire, England, who has borne him ten children, namely: Eliza (Mrs. Cobb); Ellen (Mrs. Venard); William; Joseph, of Macomb, Ill.; Annie (Mrs. Stevens); Charles, George, Frank and two who died in infancy. In political contests, Mr. Andrews ranges himself on the side of the Republican party, and is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church.

**ANDREWS, William**, who has been successfully engaged in farming in McDonough County, Ill., for more than half a century, is still carrying on his customary work in Chalmers Township, where he worked by the day in the middle of his "teens." He was born in Somersetshire, England, February 2, 1835, and is a son of John and Ann (Biddlecomb) Andrews, natives of England, the father's birthplace being the city of London. The grandparents on both sides—William and Sarah (Williams) Andrews and Thomas and Mary (Lockyer) Biddlecomb—were all of English origin, as were the paternal great-grandparents, David and Mary (Morgan) Andrews.

William Andrews, the subject of this sketch, is the seventh son of his parents, and had two younger sisters. He obtained his schooling partly in England and partly in McDonough County, Ill., where he arrived in 1853. He at once started to work on a farm in Scotland Township, seven years later removing to Chalmers Township. Two years afterwards he bought a farm of 120 acres in Section 26 and 27 of the latter township, which was all in timber. This he cleared, and subsequently purchased 160 acres in Section 27. At present Mr. Andrews is the owner of 280 acres of land, on which he raises cattle, hogs, and horses. His principal crops are corn and grass for use in feeding.

In June, 1862, Mr. Andrews was married to Rowena McCormick, who is a native of Kentucky, where she received her early mental training in the common schools. The children resulting from this union are: Emma (Mrs. Leslie Baty); John Oliver; Ida (Mrs. Alfred Sturgeon); Inez (Mrs. Alonzo Baymiller); and Blanche (Mrs. Michael Sullivan). In politics, Mr. Andrews is a Republican. He has held the office of School Trustee four terms, and has served as School Director for many years.

**APPLEGATE, James T.**—As a prosperous mine operator, and President of the Applegate & Lewis Coal Company, James T. Applegate is rounding out a career of varied experience, resulting in a wide knowledge of business tactics and ethics, and ready adaptation to the general needs of twentieth century existence. Born on a farm near Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill., June 26, 1831, Mr. Applegate is a son of Richard P. Applegate, who was born in Simpsonville, near Louisville, Ky., in 1793, and grandson of Benjamin Applegate, who spent his entire life in Louisville. His mother, Tabitha (Hawley) Applegate, was born in Kentucky in 1799, and died in Illinois in December, 1871.

Emerging from a youth uneventfully passed on the old homestead, and in which work in the fields was interspersed with attendance at the district school, Mr. Applegate found himself a victim of the western fever, which unsettled half the wage-earners between the two oceans during the middle of the last century. Lured by the prospect of a quickly made fortune in the gold fields on the Pacific coast, he reached the Mecca of his dreams under circumstances that would have dismayed the most ambitious Argonauts. Leaving home in January, 1852, he left Panama the following March in a sailing vessel, the British bark "Emily" destined for eighty-four days upon the deep before reaching the port of Mansanillo, Mexico, where they stopped four days laying in supplies of food and water, as they were short of both. They then coasted up to San Blas, where they remained forty-seven days waiting an opportunity to secure passage on another vessel, as the "Emily" had been declared unseaworthy. Through the American Consul the passengers finally secured passage on the "Archibald Gracia," a sailing vessel, which was little

better than the "Emily." On this vessel they were on the ocean forty-five days more before reaching San Francisco on September 11, 1852. During this time thirty-nine of two hundred and fifty passengers died from various causes, and for the greater part of the voyage half-rations of food and a pint of water constituted the daily allowance. After reaching his destination Mr. Applegate engaged in mining in different parts of California, continuing his residence in the West until returning to Illinois in the fall of 1867.

From a comparatively small beginning Mr. Applegate engaged in the stock-business for many years in Illinois, and in 1881 accompanied Dr. Westfall to Europe, repeating the trip the following year, and on both occasions brought back with him high grade horses. He has dealt extensively in horses, cattle, hogs and grain, and has bought and sold town and country properties, at present owning two thousand acres of land in Kansas and Nebraska. At Moline, Ill., in 1895, in company with Mr. Keefer, he purchased 160 acres of coal lands, which since have been operated with gratifying success. Dr. Lewis bought Mr. Keefer's interest in 1897 and The Applegate & Lewis Coal Company was organized with Mr. Applegate as President, Mrs. Applegate as Vice-President, and Dr. Robert E. Lewis as Secretary. Dr. Lewis formerly was a general practitioner in Macomb for fourteen years, and gave up a business of \$4,000 to \$5,000 a year to look after the growing interests of the coal company. The firm owns mines at Cuba and Hanna City, Ill., employs about two hundred and twenty-five men, and has a mining capacity of 1,500 tons of coal a day. Formerly Mr. Applegate had an interest in the sewer-pipe concern now operating under the name of Dickey & Company, of Kansas City, and which have several concerns engaged in the manufacture of sewer-pipe in different parts of the country. The plant at Macomb, Ill., in which Mr. Applegate was interested, burned in 1896 with a loss of \$40,000 above the insurance and was almost immediately rebuilt.

Politically, Mr. Applegate is a Republican, and fraternally is connected with the Macomb Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M. December 24, 1864, he married Lucinda Murry, a native of Schuyler County, Ill., and a graduate of the Rushville high school. Mrs. Applegate is a



JAMES HARRIS JR.



daughter of Allen and Sarah (Marvin) Murry, natives of New York and Vermont, respectively. To Mr. and Mrs. Applegate have been born two children, of whom Fannie died at the age of two years, and Addie L. is the wife of Dr. Robert E. Lewis, of Macomb. Mr. Applegate is a man of strong and forceful character, and throughout an extended and busy career has evinced the most important and fundamental requisites of success.

**ARCHER, John M.**, formerly a prosperous farmer in Macomb Township, McDonough County, Ill., now living in retirement in Macomb, was born April 14, 1827, in Warren County, Ohio, where he enjoyed the limited advantages of the common schools of that period. He is a son of John and Rachel (Hillman) Archer, natives of New Jersey, the father having been born in Camden County. John M. Archer was the youngest of six children born to his parents. In his youth he learned the plasterer's trade, which he followed from 1847 to 1865. Afterward, until 1868, he worked at farming. The period between April, 1868, and January, 1869, he spent in Bushnell. Early in 1869 he bought a farm in Macomb Township, on which he lived until 1882, when he located in Macomb. Here he bought a tract of three acres, on which he built a house and made all necessary improvements. These premises he now occupies in comfortable retirement, free from the strain of active exertion.

On May 2, 1852, Mr. Archer was married to Mary E. Parshall, whose birthplace was in Wood County, Ohio, where she attended public school. Her parents, James G. and Margaret (Staley) Parshall, were born in Allegheny County, Pa. This union resulted in the following children, namely: Rachel Elmy (Mrs. M. L. Harris), born in 1853 and now living in College Springs, Iowa; Florence Belle (Mrs. John F. Booth), deceased, born in 1855; Mary E. (Mrs. George Smith), born in 1857; G. Franklin, born in 1860; John W., born July 20, 1863, and Elizabeth G., born March 8, 1865, who became the wife of Elmer E. Pollick, of California. In politics Mr. Archer is a Republican. He has served as Supervisor for one term, and as member of the City Council from the Third Ward for three terms. Fraternally, he belongs to the Masonic order, Macomb Lodge, No. 17. Mr. Archer spent about thirty-five

years in earning the repose which he now enjoys, conscious of having well performed the duties of life.

**ARGENBRIGHT, Henry L.**, one of the most enterprising and substantial farmers in Blandinsville Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Crawford County, Ind., on February 14, 1855, and there in boyhood attended the public schools. He is a son of August and Catherine (Bryles) Argenbright, natives of Indiana. August Argenbright came to Blandinsville at an early period, and carried on farming. The subject of this sketch arrived in McDonough County in 1871, and located in Hire Township. He engaged in farming until 1880, when he purchased twenty-six acres of land in Section 2 of that township. In 1898 he bought his present place in Section 35, Blandinsville Township, and now owns 242 acres in this Section, and in Sections 1 and 2, Hire Township. On this land Mr. Argenbright has made all the improvements. He has always followed agricultural pursuits, has been one of the most extensive feeders of stock in this section, and is also engaged in breeding Percheron horses. He has one of the finest homes in McDonough County, equipped with all modern improvements.

On December 25, 1877, Mr. Argenbright was married to Ellie Davidson, who was born in La Grange County, Ind. Five children have resulted from this union, namely: Frank (deceased at the age of ten years); Fanny, Mabel, Ethel and Gilbert. Politically, Mr. Argenbright is a Democrat. Religiously, he leans toward the Methodist Church. Fraternally, he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mrs. Argenbright's parents, John and Nancy (Gilbert) Davidson, were born, respectively, in Ohio and New York, and, coming to McDonough County in 1854, located on the farm where she now resides.

**ARGENBRIGHT, Isaac**, who is successfully engaged in farming in Hire Township, McDonough County, Ill., and one of the most substantial representatives of the agricultural element in this region, was born in Crawford County, Ind., April 30, 1847, a son of Augustus and Catherine (Bryles) Argenbright, natives also of that State. The subject of this sketch came to McDonough County, in 1870, and

worked at farming here and there for six years. Being economical and frugal, he accumulated a sufficiency to begin farming on his own responsibility, and bought forty acres of land in 1877, locating in Section 1, Hire Township. To this he has made additions, as opportunity offered, until he is now the owner of 600 acres of choice land. On this he has made most of the improvements, having built his present residence twelve years ago. He follows general farming and stock-raising, breeding Shorthorn cattle and Percheron horses, and ranks among the most extensive and successful agriculturists in McDonough County.

On November 19, 1876, Mr. Argenbright was joined in wedlock with Harriet F. Locke, a native of Indiana. Four children have blessed their union, namely: Vernon, Zella, Hazel and Genevan. The religious connection of Mr. Argenbright is with the Christian Church. Politically, he is a supporter of the Democratic party. He has rendered good service to the township as Road Commissioner, and held the office of Supervisor in 1900-02.

**ARMSTRONG, Frederick S.**, who is Superintendent of the Gas and Electric Light Plant of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Greene County, Ill., January 20, 1863. His father, Joseph R. Armstrong, was born in Rogersville, Tenn., and his mother, Anna E. (Whipple) Armstrong, in Marietta, Ohio. His paternal grandfather, Clinton Armstrong, was also born in Rogersville. His grandfather on the mother's side was E. Augustus Whipple. Mr. Armstrong attended the common schools of Carlinville, Ill., and afterward pursued a course of study in Blackburn University, also located in that city. Two years after he completed his education he applied himself to civil engineering, in which he was occupied for ten years, being employed by the Government for two years in Utah, and also in Kansas and Illinois. He was afterward engaged in merchandising in Bardolph, Ill., for three years, and in engineering at Peoria for two years. On October 1, 1901, he came to Macomb, to take charge of the Electric Light and Gas Works, and has continued in this capacity since that period.

Mr. Armstrong was married May 7, 1891, to Nellie Provine, who was born and schooled in Macomb, and they have one child, Anna E.,

born October 5, 1894. Politically, Mr. Armstrong is a Republican, in religious faith is a Presbyterian, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic Order, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

**ARTER, Daniel**, formerly an energetic and successful farmer in Prairie City Township, McDonough County, Ill., where he now lives in comfortable retirement, was born on January 6, 1836, in Richland County, Ohio. He is a son of Henry and Susanna (Musselman) Arter, natives of Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch moved from Ohio to Iowa in 1858, and in 1859 came from Iowa to Illinois and settled in Warren County. In 1878 he came to McDonough County, buying 120 acres of land in Section 8, Prairie City Township, and later, 240 acres west of the first purchase and eighty acres in Section 16. He followed farming and stock-raising with success, but has now practically left the operation of the farms to his sons. All the buildings on his land were put up by him, and he made all the improvements on the place where he now lives.

On September 21, 1865, Mr. Arter was married in Richland County, Ohio, to Samantha Mitchell, who was born in that county, and attended the common schools in her youth, as did her husband. Six children blessed their union, of whom the following are living: Frank L., Roy, Pearl B. and Guy. Politically, Mr. Arter is an adherent of the Republican party, and both he and his wife affiliate with the Methodist Church. Mr. Arter is a man of upright character, and bears an unblemished reputation. Mrs. Arter is a daughter of Ephraim and Cynthia (Eustick) Mitchell, both born in Ohio and passed their lives in their native State. She was the fifth in a family of eleven children and came west after her marriage.

**ARVIN, James (deceased)**, for many years a successful, influential and highly-esteemed farmer in Schuyler County, Ill., and later a resident of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Garrard County, Ky., August 30, 1822, and received his early education in the country schools of his neighborhood. His family was of Scotch descent, and he was a son of Starling and Elizabeth (Leysler) Arvin, natives of Nova Scotia. The subject of this sketch was the youngest of ten children. At



*J. R. Harris*





the age of seventeen years he came to Schuyler County, Ill., where he was engaged in farming until 1892, when he moved to Macomb, where he died, June 26, 1904. When he began life for himself he possessed very little means, but by industry, economy and thrift, he acquired considerable property.

On May 17, 1882, Mr. Arvin was united in marriage with Margaret E. Wheat, who was born in Littleton, Schuyler County, Ill., where in girlhood she attended the district schools, afterward pursuing a course of study in the Branch College, Macomb. One child, James, resulted from this union, who died September 9, 1901, at the age of seventeen years. The political views of Mr. Arvin were in harmony with the policies of the Republican party. Religiously he was an active and useful member of the Baptist Church in Macomb, and contributed liberally toward the construction of the new church edifice of that denomination, his donation of two thousand dollars being the largest one made for that purpose in Macomb. In every relation of life, James Arvin was an upright and conscientious man. He took faithful and affectionate care of his parents as long as they lived and fulfilled every obligation resting upon him with a high sense of duty.

Mrs. Arvin was a daughter of John Wheat and Julia A. Snyder, who were natives of Kentucky, the mother being of Irish descent and the father German. They came from Kentucky to Schuyler County, Ill., located on a farm, and later moved to Littleton, Ill., where the father died March 26, 1902. The mother still survives, and is living at Littleton. Mrs. Arvin was one of fourteen children, of whom only five are now living.

**ASPLUND, Herman A.**, who is engaged in farming in the vicinity of Prairie City, McDonough County, Ill., is a native of Sweden, where he was born on February 9, 1867, a son of Charles and Sophie (Johnson) Asplund, also natives of Sweden. Mr. Asplund came to the United States in 1870, and settled near New Philadelphia, Ill. He then moved to a farm northwest of Bushnell, Ill., where he remained until 1903. At that period he took charge of the farm of James Leard, of Prairie City, Ill., on which he lived for two years. He is the owner of a farm near Macomb, Ill. On July 3, 1889, Mr. Asplund was married to Nellie Harold,

who was born in Fulton County, Ill. Three children have blessed this union, namely: Edward, Mary and Ethel. Politically, Mr. Asplund is a member of the Republican party, and fraternally is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen and Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

**ATHERTON, William B.**—After many years of successful farming in Scotland, and New Salem Townships, McDonough County, Ill., the subject of this sketch withdrew from his active labors on November 24, 1904. Mr. Atherton was born in Dallas City, Hancock County, Ill., March 14, 1842. He is a son of Joseph Atherton, who was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, and Eliza (Simonson) Atherton, who was born in the State of New Jersey. The grandfather, Iseal Atherton, and grandmother, Nellie (Campbell) Atherton, were natives of Hamilton County, Ohio. Joseph Atherton moved from Hancock County during the Mormon War, in 1845, to Stark County, Ill. Of the four boys and seven girls born to his parents, William P. Atherton was the fifth in order of birth. In boyhood he attended school in Stark County, where he lived until 1872. In February, 1865, he enlisted in Company C, Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was with Sherman at Johnston's surrender, at Raleigh, N. C. At the end of the war he returned to Stark County, where he was the owner of an eighty-acre farm, which he then sold and purchased 120 acres of land in Scotland Township. In this and New Salem Township, he finally acquired 250 acres of land. Eighty acres of this he gave to his daughter, and sold eighty acres in 1904, leaving ninety acres in his name on his retirement from active pursuits. He then moved to Macomb, where he bought a residence on North Lafayette Street.

On March 3, 1868, at Toulon, Ill., Mr. Atherton was married to Amelia C. Atherton, who was born at Cape Girardeau, Mo., April 15, 1858, where in her youth she attended the public school. The offspring of this union was four children, namely: Nellie E. (Mrs. Ambrose Harlan), born at Lafayette, Stark County, Ill., March 12, 1871; Mary Abigail, born February 14, 1875, and died October 19, 1878; Emma, born December 27, 1883, who died at the age of six years, January 28, 1890; and Joseph A., born September 3, 1889, at Pennington's Point, McDonough County, and who remains under

the parental roof. Mrs. Atherton died February 1, 1901, and was buried at Pennington's Point. Although not active in politics, the subject of this sketch gives his support to the Democratic party.

**BACON, Joseph Barnes, M. D.**—A near approach to an ideal standard in medical attainments and practice is manifest in the career of Dr. Joseph B. Bacon, of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., whose reputation as a physician and surgeon is not circumscribed by the limits of that city and county. Beyond these local environments has spread a recognition of the breadth of his scientific research, and the effective use he has made of exceptional acquirements. The acknowledged status reached by Dr. Bacon in his chosen sphere of endeavor is abundant evidence of the possession of those traits of mind and character which are essential to the achievement of distinction in the medical profession. His success is attributable to a keen perceptive faculty, firmness in decision, constancy of purpose, a spirit of thorough investigation of all biological problems, a determination to keep fully abreast of modern developments in pathology, and a rigid observance of the strictest rules of ethics. During the institutional training of his preparatory period he brought to bear upon the successive courses of study pursued a degree of assiduity, diligence of application and concentration of mental force that constituted an augury of future prominence, and although he became through this instrumentality uncommonly well versed in medical theory, he has never ceased to be a student. Even after he had developed into a practitioner of established repute, he was not content until he had sought other sources of instruction in noted universities of the Old World. Thus perfecting his mental resources by persistent delving into the mysteries of his calling, he has acquired a degree of theoretical and practical skill adequate to meet all the emergencies arising in critical stages of intricate and complicated maladies.

Joseph Barnes Bacon was born in the village of Tennessee, McDonough County, Ill., January 14, 1854, and is a son of Larkin Crouch and Hanor (Durbin) Bacon. His father was a native of Tennessee, having been born at Jonesboro in that State, in 1818. His mother was born in Louisville, Ky., February 24, 1825.

Larkin Crouch Bacon was a farmer by occupation, and a man of notable intelligence and admirable traits of character. In boyhood, Joseph B. Bacon made himself useful as best he could on the paternal farm, meanwhile attending the district school in the vicinity of his home. Later in youth he became a pupil in the Branch Academy, at Macomb, and afterwards pursued a course in the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill. In 1879, he applied himself to the study of medicine in the Texas Medical College, at Galveston, following this in 1881 by a course in the Chicago Medical College. On graduating from the institution last named, he devoted his attention to the practice of his profession. In 1884, he went abroad, and in that and the year following, took post-graduate courses at Heidelberg and Vienna. Dr. Bacon subsequently acted in the capacity of Instructor in Gynecology at the Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, and at a still later period, was connected with the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School as Professor of Diseases of the Rectum. In 1902, he founded the St. Francis Hospital at Macomb, of which he is Surgeon-in-Chief. His discharge of the important functions devolving upon him in this institution has enhanced his reputation, already high, and he ranks among the most skillful surgeons in that section of the State.

On September 12, 1888, Dr. Bacon was united in marriage with Elizabeth Lisle Bailey, who was born at Macomb, Ill., October 25, 1865. Two children are the result of this union, namely: William Sutherland Bacon, born February 23, 1891, and Dorothy Lisle Bacon, born February 18, 1896.

Politically, Dr. Bacon was a Republican until 1896, when he allied himself with the Democratic party. In fraternal circles he is identified with the A. F. & A. M., in which he is a charter member of the Macomb Commandery, Knights Templar. Professionally, he holds memberships in the American Medical Association; the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists; the Illinois State Medical Society; the Chicago Gynecological Society, and the Chicago Academy of Medicine.

**BAGLEY, Stephen J.**, who is successfully engaged in farming in Chalmers Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Manchester,

England, March 12, 1854. His parents, Samuel and Elizabeth (Skaret) Bagley, were also of English origin, the former's birthplace being Manchester. Samuel Bagley came to the United States and proceeded to McDonough County, Ill., settling on a farm in Chalmers Township. Stephen J. Bagley is the eldest of four children, two of whom were boys. He made his home with his parents until he was twenty-seven years old. He then rented a farm of Thomas Gilmore, on which he was engaged in farming for twenty-one and one-half years. In the meantime he had purchased 200 acres of land in this township, and carries on general farming, and raising cattle, horses and hogs. In early life he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he often worked.

On December 25, 1878, Mr. Bagley was married to Emma Cale, a native of Ohio, where in girlhood she received a common school education. The issue of this union was nine children, as follows: Alice (Mrs. Lawrence Clugston); Fred, who married Annie Hill; George, Jennie, Mamie, Pearl, Loutilous, Ralph and Irene. Mr. Bagley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Since 1887, he has been Vice-President of the County Sunday School Association. Politically, the subject of this sketch is a Republican, and has served as School Director since 1894.

**BAILEY, George W.**, President Electric Light and Gas Company, Macomb, was born in Macomb, Ill., August 24, 1838, the son of W. W. and Elizabeth M. (Walker) Bailey, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively, who came to Illinois about 1833. They were the parents of ten children of whom the subject of this sketch was next to the youngest. George W. Bailey was educated in the common schools of Illinois, and at the age of twenty-one opened a grocery store, which later he sold to embark in the dry-goods trade. On February 20, 1861, he was married to Eliza M. Worthington, of Rushville, Ill., and of this union three children have been born: Roland W., Anna B. Blunt (a dentist residing in Chicago), and James W. In 1901, Mr. Bailey disposed of his dry-goods stock, and retired from active labor. Three years later (1904), he was made President of the Macomb Electric Light and Gas Company, a position which he still fills to the satisfaction of patrons and the company. In his political

affiliations Mr. Bailey is a Republican, and is also a member of the Presbyterian Church.

**BAILEY, William Washington (deceased).**—Among the most prominent and highly respected citizens of Macomb, Ill., at an early period, was the subject of this sketch. He was born near the Natural Bridge, in Virginia, November 25, 1797, and died in Macomb on March 22, 1872. He was a son of William Schreve Bailey and wife, who were natives of Virginia. After living in his native State until 1818, he removed with his father's family to Adair County, Ky., where his father, who was a farmer by occupation, passed the remainder of his life. Mr. Bailey attended the district schools in his youth, whenever opportunity offered, and helped his father in the operation of the farm. As his father was a slaveholder, he assisted in the supervision of the place after the latter's death. In 1833, he came to Illinois, and engaged in the dry-goods trade in Macomb, conducting the second store of this kind opened in the town. In this line he continued nearly all his life. Although he owned the farm which is now the property of his son, William S. Bailey, he gave it little personal attention. He was one of the early stockholders of what is now the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, and was also one of the principal promoters of the movement to determine the location of the old McDonough College.

About the year 1819, Mr. Bailey was united in marriage, in the State of Kentucky, with Elizabeth Walker, who was a member of a prominent family in that State, some of whose members came to Illinois, and are related to the Walker family of McDonough County, including Cyrus Walker, a distinguished member of the bar. Ten children resulted from this union, three of whom died in infancy. Those who reached mature years were: James, William S., Joseph, Samuel, Mary, George and Henry. The last named died in the army in 1861. Of the entire family, the sole survivors are William S. and George, who are prominent citizens of Macomb. Mrs. Bailey died in August, 1856, and on May 5, 1864, Mr. Bailey was married to Hannah A. Dean. This union was without issue. Mr. Bailey's second wife, Hannah A. Dean, came to Macomb from Woodstock, Conn., in the fall of 1854, to teach in the old McDonough County College, Rev. J. Pillsbury being at

that time President of the institution, and she continued teaching until her marriage, for a part of the time being connected with the public schools, and becoming one of the most widely known teachers in McDonough County. She still resides in Macomb and retains in her possession the records of the historic old college with which she was connected fifty years ago.

In politics, Mr. Bailey was an old-time Whig, and afterward a Republican. Religiously, he was a member of the Presbyterian Church in Macomb, with which he united one year after its organization on June 9, 1832, and in which he was an elder for about forty years. He was a man of marked intelligence, high character, and genial temperament, and his influence was always exerted for good. He was one of the most substantial and useful of the early residents of Macomb.

**BAKER, John H.**, a thoroughly competent and successful druggist of Macomb, Ill., was born in Greenfield, Highland County, Ohio, December 18, 1861. His father, Ephraim Baker, was born in Baltimore, Md., and his mother, Mary (Goar) Baker, was a native of Kentucky. Mr. Baker received his early mental training in the public schools of McDonough County, and also attended a business college at Dixon, Ill. He is the youngest of eleven children born to his parents, who came to this county when he was five years of age. He staid on the farm until the spring of 1885, and then spent a short time in Kansas. Returning to Illinois, he was engaged in the grocery business three and a half years in Plymouth, Hancock County, and was one and a half years in a general store. He then sold out and went into the drug business, in which he continued until 1896. This he disposed of and bought a drug store at Fandon, McDonough County, which he conducted four years and a half, when he sold this also and came to Macomb. Here he started a new drug-store March 8, 1901, which he sold in April, 1903, and then established another.

Mr. Baker was married June 25, 1891, to Maggie Hitchens, who was born and schooled at La Harpe, Ill. Their children are Eulalie and Onita Ruth. In politics, Mr. Baker acts with the Republican party, and fraternally is connected with the Masonic Order, K. of P. and M. W. A.

**BAKER, Jonathan H. (deceased)**, whose span of life covered years of eminent usefulness to the community of which he was a very prominent and influential member, was born in Walpole, Cheshire County, N. H., May 8, 1817. He was a son of Edward and Anna (Haskell) Baker, natives of Massachusetts. At the age of seven years Mr. Baker was left an orphan, and "bound out" to a farmer named Edmond Walker. When he was eighteen years old his guardian allowed him to enter the employ of a merchant in the vicinity, where he worked as clerk until he came to Illinois. The journey westward was made overland, and a period of twenty-seven days was consumed in reaching Macomb. After working one month in a brick yard in 1838, he became a clerk for James M. Campbell, with whom he remained two years. In January, 1841, he went into the grocery business in company with J. P. Updegraff. In 1845, he was appointed Postmaster of Macomb, and held the office four years. During this period he was also engaged in the mercantile trade in company with Charles Chandler, continuing in this line until 1855, when he embarked in real-estate business. In 1858 he was appointed County Clerk to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Isaac Grantham, and in the following year was elected to that office, serving one term and continuing his real-estate operations in the meantime. In 1865 he entered upon the practice of law in partnership with Mr. Neece, under the firm name of Baker & Neece. In 1877 he was elected County Judge, and was re-elected in 1882.

As a citizen, Judge Baker maintained a high standing, and, as a jurist, was clear, firm and impartial. He possessed in a marked degree those qualities which fitted him for the judicial function. On March 2, 1843, Judge Baker was united in marriage to Isabella Hempstead, a daughter of Stephen Hempstead. She was born in Missouri, and came to Illinois when a child. Four children resulted from their union, namely: Clara A., wife of C. V. Chandler; Mary C., widow of E. L. Wells; Isabella, wife of George D. Tunnicliff, an attorney, of Macomb, and Joseph H. Judge Baker's decease occurred December 31, 1891.

In politics, Judge Baker was an unswerving Democrat and cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas, candidate for Congress in 1838. In religious belief, he was a Universalist, and



*Henry Mavers*



was identified with the church of that denomination in Macomb. Fraternally, he was one of the first members of the I. O. O. F. in the city of his residence. While not demonstrative or aggressive in his mental characteristics, the subject of this review was a man of remarkable self-poise, lucid in perception and vigorous in logical deduction, and occupied a rank second to few, if any, in the admirable succession of jurists who have adorned the profession of law in McDonough County.

**BALL, Ira D.**, founder of the carriage and wagon-making establishment of Ball Brothers, in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., is a native of the State of New Jersey, who, coming to Bushnell in 1863, there engaged in the business of wagon-making. This he followed for many years, and, as his sons grew up they became associated with him in the enterprise, which has constantly increased in its proportions. The wife of Mr. Ball was formerly Anna Dean, a native of Ohio. His sons, Ira M. Ball, F. L. Ball, and J. J. Ball, constitute the firm of Ball Brothers, who now direct the business inaugurated by their father, and manufacture and sell all varieties of carriages, wagons, harness, etc.

The subject of this sketch is a man of sound judgment, superior business capacity, and, in the development of the manufacturing enterprise with which he has so long been associated, has displayed notable energy and diligence. In this connection, his sons have followed worthily in his footsteps. The manufactory of Ball Brothers, under which style the concern has been conducted since 1891, is one of the most extensive and thoroughly equipped of its kind in the country. The present main building, 60 by 100 feet in dimensions, located on Main Street, was erected in 1895. Subsequently the firm built another factory 60 by 50 feet and still later another—a two-story structure—60 by 100 feet in size. The firm does all kinds of repair work, blacksmithing and woodwork.

**BARCLAY, John.**—No one need be deeply versed in the history of family names to fix upon the nationality of the Barclays. In truth, not only were the paternal grandfather, John, and the father, James, sons of sturdy Scotland, but Mary Paul, the grandmother, was born

there, as also were Agnes Binnie, the mother of the subject of this sketch, and her grandparents, Robert and Mary (Eady) Binnie. John Barclay is himself a native of Falkirk, Scotland, where he was born July 25, 1833. On June 6, 1861, he was married to Miss Nancy Kelly, of Argyleshire. Mrs. Barclay's grandparents, James and Effie (McDonald) Kelly and Charles and Elizabeth (Thompson) McNeil, were unswerving Scots, and her parents, James and Elizabeth (McNeil) Kelly, stood in the same firm ranks. The following named children of Mr. and Mrs. Barclay may therefore claim as pure a strain of Scotch blood as can be found anywhere in the State. Margaret Elizabeth (Mrs. R. Paschal, Cass County, Ill.), Nannie C. (Mrs. W. Allison, McDonough County), James L., Charles W. and John A.—the three last named being residents of Scotland Township.

Mr. Barclay left the land of his birth and of his ancestors, on the 25th of April, 1850, landing in New York City, whence he traveled *via* the Erie Canal to Buffalo and thence by lake boat to Chicago. The old Michigan Canal bore him to La Salle, and then he came on to McDonough County, where his parents purchased a farm in what is now Scotland Township. John remained with his parents until a year before his marriage, when he bought eighty acres as the nucleus of an independent homestead. Until his marriage in 1861, his sister kept house for him. At this location he lived, prospered and established himself as a useful and honorable citizen, adding to his possessions from time to time, until he was the proprietor of 200 acres of improved land. In March, 1894, he retired from his farm, and removed to Macomb, purchasing property on East Washington Street and erecting thereon a tasteful residence.

During his active life as an agriculturist, as well as during his less strenuous experience at Macomb, Mr. Barclay was repeatedly called upon to perform public service of an important character. For two years he served as Highway Commissioner of Scotland Township, was School Director for a period of twenty years, Supervisor for two years, and Town Clerk, Assessor, and School Treasurer successively for a period of three years each, resigning the latter office on his removal to Macomb. In that city he has also been a member

of the City Council for the Third Ward for two years. In politics, he has always been a Republican and, as is quite natural from his unadulterated Scotch ancestry, as well as from his individual convictions, he is a firm adherent to the tenets of the Presbyterian Church.

**BARLEY, Elias A.**, a retired farmer of Macomb Township, McDonough County, Ill., now living in Macomb, was born in Marion County, Ind., February 1, 1842. His father, William Barley, was a native of Virginia, and his mother, Emeline (Adsit) Barley, was born in the State of New York. His paternal grandfather, John Barley, was a native of Maryland, and his grandfather on the maternal side, Elias Adsit, was a New Yorker. William Barley and his wife moved to Warren County, Ohio, when their son, Elias, was an infant. The latter was the second of three children born to them. In his boyhood, the subject of this sketch enjoyed the advantage of the common school, and worked on a farm in Ohio until 1873, when he came to McDonough County. There he rented a farm of 160 acres in Macomb Township for two years. This he afterward purchased and cultivated it until 1892. At that period retiring from active labors, he moved to Macomb and bought a home on East Carroll Street. He had previously sold his farm and purchased another of 160 acres nearer Macomb. He was a diligent and careful farmer, and his labors brought forth satisfactory results.

Mr. Barley was married September 1, 1863, to Elizabeth Hadden, a native of Warren County, Ohio, where she attended the public and high schools. Eight children resulted from this union, as follows: Carrie (Mrs. W. H. Allen), of Ohio; Bessie (Mrs. William Newland); Lee; Georgia; John; Catherine; Winifred (deceased); and Fred. Politically, Mr. Barley is a Republican. He served the public as School Director of Macomb Township for ten years, and was Road Commissioner for eight years. After his removal to Macomb, he represented the Second Ward in the City Council three years. In 1899 he was elected City Supervisor, and was re-elected, his time expiring in April, 1905. Fraternally, he is connected with the I. O. O. F. In all the relations of life, Mr.

Barley has been faithful and dutiful, and he is now enjoying the comfortable retirement merited by a career of industry and probity.

**BAUMGARDNER, William**, who, since 1859, has been successfully engaged in farming in Hire Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born on October 22, 1837, in Germany. He is a son of Jacob and Mary (Brant) Baumgardner, natives of the same country. His father was a baker by trade. The subject of this sketch was brought to the United States by his parents when he was five years of age, the family locating at Chillicothe, Ohio, where he worked as a cabinet-maker until he was twenty years old. He then came to Macomb, where he worked at his trade until, at the age of twenty-one, he rented and farmed land in Tennessee Township. In 1859 he settled in Hire Township, also in McDonough County, where he now lives in Section 35. Here he bought a tract of land, to which he has added until he is now the owner of 246 acres. On this he is engaged in general farming and stock feeding. He is a thorough farmer, and applies himself closely and diligently to the task before him.

On March 19, 1865, Mr. Baumgardner was joined in wedlock with Martha McClure, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. She was a daughter of Rutherford and Sarah (White) McClure, natives of Ohio. The children resulting from this union are nine in number, and named as follows: Wallace, Fred, Thomas, Dock, Lawrence, Ray, Carrie (Mrs. Luther Chandler), Lorena (Mrs. Frank Schryke) and Lizzie (wife of William R. Chandler, a carpenter of Macomb). Politically, Mr. Baumgardner is an adherent of the Democratic party. He served six years as Road Commissioner and held the office of Township Supervisor for one term, and his public services are regarded by the community as having been conscientious and efficient. The religious belief of Mr. Baumgardner is in accordance with the creed of the Presbyterian Church.

**BAYLESS, John H.**, editor and publisher, Blandinsville, McDonough County, was born on a farm near Blandinsville, January 13, 1875, the son of Jefferson and Susan L. Bayless and obtained his primary education in the local schools. After graduation from the public





*Esther Ann Haven*



school, he entered the Western Illinois Normal College at Macomb, graduating from the latter in June, 1900, and also from the Macomb Business Institute. He then entered as a student the law office of Elting & Camp, practicing attorneys of Macomb, where he remained until 1901, when he removed to Blandinsville, and there engaged in the real-estate, loan and insurance business, and was also employed as manager of the telephone system for nearly two years. In January, 1903, he purchased the "Blandinsville Star Gazette," to which he has since given his entire attention as editor and publisher, building up a prosperous business. The "Blandinsville Star" was established in 1893, and the "Gazette" in 1887, the two papers being consolidated in 1900 under the name of the "Star-Gazette." Mr. Bayless was married at Blandinsville, June 4, 1902, to Allie J. Wilson, and they have two sons—Keith W. and Blake C. In politics Mr. Bayless is a Republican, and to the principles of his party gives a zealous support in the columns of his paper, in the publication of which he has shown much enterprise and ability. His entire life has been spent in his native county, in which he enjoys an extensive social and business acquaintance.

**BEAN, Joseph.**—One of the most substantial and highly esteemed farmers of Hire Township, McDonough County, Ill., is he whose name heads this sketch. Mr. Bean was born in McDonough County, on September 4, 1836, and is a son of Robert R. and Martha (Crouch) Bean, both natives of Tennessee. Robert R. Bean, who was a farmer by occupation, came to McDonough County and located in Tennessee Township in 1830. He afterwards moved to Chalmers Township, where he devoted his attention to farming and also plied his trade of blacksmithing. Here he passed the remainder of his days, dying January 20, 1859, at the age of fifty-nine years. The mother died in December, 1842. Robert R. Bean assisted in the organization of Tennessee and Chalmers Townships, and served as County Commissioner several terms. He also held the offices of Justice of the Peace and Town Clerk.

Joseph Bean is the seventh of a family of ten children. He was a twin. He grew up on the paternal farm, assisting in the work, and at intervals attending the public schools in the vicinity. In early manhood he crossed

the plains three times—in 1859, 1862 and 1863. In 1864 he located in Chalmers Township, McDonough County, and in 1868 moved to Hire Township, where he bought eighty acres of land in Section 25. Here he broke the land and made all the improvements, and has since been engaged in general farming and raising Shorthorn cattle. He is now the owner of 213 acres of fine land in Hire Township. On April 16, 1864, Mr. Bean was married to Mary F. Welch, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. Three children blessed their union, namely: Ella (Mrs. Joseph Welch), Bert and Belasco. Politically, Mr. Bean is a Democrat. He was elected Township Supervisor in 1896, and, through re-election, served six years. His church membership is with the Baptist denomination. He has been a member of that church for thirty years, and for twenty-five years has acted as Superintendent of the Sunday school. The subject of this sketch is looked upon as a good representative of the best element in agriculture and citizenship of McDonough County.

**BEELEY, John Allen,** who is successfully engaged in the jewelry business in Blandinsville, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Morgan County, Ill., near Arenzville, on January 19, 1860, a son of Joseph and Martilla (Houston) Beeley, the father being a native of England, and the mother of Illinois. Joseph Beeley came from England to the United States and journeyed to the State of Illinois, where he settled in Morgan County in the 'forties. There he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, and is now living on the old homestead farm in Morgan County, one-half mile south of Arenzville. John A. Beeley was reared on his father's farm, and in his youth attended the public schools of Morgan County. In early manhood he learned the trade of a jeweler in Springfield, after which he located at Meredosia, Ill., where he remained four years. In 1890 he established himself in the jewelry and optician line in Blandinsville, where he has since conducted a store. In 1902 he moved into his present place of business, where he does all kinds of repair work and handles a full line of fine jewelry, sewing machines, graphophones and fine stationery. He gives close attention to his customers, and is meeting with merited success.

On January 10, 1900, the subject of this sketch was joined in wedlock with Grace Ermine Hitch, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. One child, Helen, has resulted from this union. Mrs. Beeley is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James P. Hitch, of Blandinsville. Mr. Beeley professes the religious faith of the Christian church. Politically, he is a Prohibitionist, and fraternally is connected with the A. F. & A. M.

**BEGHTOL, William**, who formerly carried on farming on an extensive scale in Eldorado Township, McDonough County, Ill., but is now living a retired life in Industry, Ill., was born in Bullitt County, Ky., August 24, 1829. He is a son of Abraham and Sarah (Pohon) Beghtol. The grandparents were Henry and Elizabeth (Horine) Beghtol and William and Elizabeth (King) Pohon, of whom the maternal grandfather was of English birth. The subject of this sketch came to Schuyler County, Ill., in 1853, and worked there one year on a farm. He came thence to McDonough County and bought 160 acres of land in Eldorado Township, where he lived from 1854 to 1873. In the last named year he went to Rocky Ford, Bent County, Colo., and became associated in business with his brother-in-law, George W. Swink. In 1876 he sold out his interest in this concern and returned to the home place in McDonough County. There he lived until May, 1897, when he retired from farming, moved to the town of Industry and purchased a residence, which he now occupies. He is the owner of 680 acres of land, comprising three farms in Eldorado Township, one in Industry Township, and one in Bethel Township. On April 25, 1854, Mr. Beghtol was united in marriage with Martha J. Swink, who was born and schooled in Breckenridge County, Ky., and their union resulted in the following children: Ballard, of Dodge City, Kan.; Maria (Mrs. Meaton), George W., Alice, Abigail (Mrs. Miller), and Samuel E. (all of McDonough County), and Ulysses G. and Anna, both of whom died in infancy. In politics Mr. Beghtol is an Independent. He has been one of the most enterprising, energetic and successful farmers of McDonough County and now, in the prime of life, is enabled to rest in the enjoyment of the fruits of his vigorous endeavors.

**BELL, John (deceased)**, who, prior to 1862, was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits in central Ohio, was born in Maryland, September 11, 1810, a son of Joseph and Sarah (Bell) Bell. He came to McDonough County in 1862 and located in Macomb, where he spent the remainder of his life in retirement, dying March 21, 1892. Mr. Bell was three times married. His first wife was Elizabeth Barton, a native of Maryland, by whom he had three children, namely: Susan (Mrs. Styler), of Indianapolis, Ind., David and William. The mother died in 1869. Mr. Bell was again married February 18, 1870, wedding Mattie Madison, of Vermont, Fulton County, Ill., who died in 1871. The third wife of Mr. Bell was Ann Bailey, to whom he was married Oct. 30, 1877. She was a daughter of Henry and Mary (Foulke) Bailey. In politics Mr. Bell advocated the principles of the Republican party. In religious belief he was a Universalist. He was a man of much intelligence and force of character, and was widely respected in the community of which which he was a member for more than thirty years.

**BENNETT, John Riley**, a prosperous farmer in Industry Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Warren County, Ohio, January 10, 1845. He is a son of George and Matilda (Brown) Bennett, both natives of Ohio, the latter having been born in Warren County. The maternal grandfather was John Brown, a native of Pennsylvania. George Bennett moved with his family, in a three-horse wagon from Ohio to McDonough County, Ill., in 1850, and settled on a 120-acre tract of land which he bought in Industry Township, also becoming owner of ninety acres of timber land in Industry Township. He met his death in 1885, through an accident caused by the running away of a pair of horses, and his widow died two years afterward.

Mr. Bennett was the only child of his parents, although he has a half-sister, Belle (Mrs. Miner), living near Knox City, Mo., who is the mother of two children, Blanche and Georgia. Mr. Bennett remained with his father until the latter's death, when he bought his half-sister's interest in the farm. He has always lived on this place with the exception of one year spent



*Albert H. Havens M.D.*



on another farm in the same township. In early youth he attended the common schools of his neighborhood, meanwhile working on the home farm. On July 4, 1866, he was united in marriage with Columbia Anna Sanders, born in Rushville, Ill., where she received her early education in the public graded schools. She is the daughter of James and Maria (Lewis) Sanders, natives of Illinois and Alabama, respectively. Her maternal grandparents were Abram and Elizabeth (Davis) Lewis, natives of the latter State. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett had one child, Edgar, who was born November 4, 1867, and who died at the age of two years and five months. They also have an adopted daughter, Cora (Mrs. A. E. Rush), wife of A. E. Rush, a jeweler of Macomb, and who is the mother of two children: Bennett, aged ten years, and Alfred aged seven. Mr. Bennett is held in high esteem as a man of strict integrity and a useful member of the community. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically, a Republican.

**BERRY, Archie J.**, who is among the most energetic and progressive of the younger farmers of Eldorado Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Eldorado Township December 12, 1880, a son of James J. and Mary (Campbell) Perry, his father being a native of the same township, and his mother, of Oquawka, Henderson County, Ill. His grandfather, Thomas Berry, was of English birth, and the maiden name of his grandmother was Harris. Archie J. Berry is the second of a family of four children born to his parents, three of whom were boys. He received his early education in the public schools of his neighborhood, and then took a course in the university at Lincoln, Ill., and the Metropolitan Business College, Chicago. He spent two years as a student in the university and completed the mercantile college course. After finishing the latter he returned to the paternal farm, which he has been conducting for three years, his father's family having moved to Decatur, Ill. He is engaged in general farming, and his intelligence, careful method, and diligent application to the task which he has undertaken are manifest in the results already produced. The beginning of his agricultural career seems bright with the promise of notable success in this sphere of labor in future years.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage on January 12, 1905, with Blanche Johns, who was born in Ackley, Iowa, and after undergoing a preliminary scholastic training in the public and high schools in the vicinity of her home, pursued a course of study in Ellsworth College, at Iowa Falls, Iowa. Politically, Mr. Berry casts his vote and exerts his influence in favor of the Republican party. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the K. of P.

**BINNIE, Andrew (deceased)**, formerly one of the prominent and successful farmers in Scotland Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Forfarshire, Scotland, March 3, 1844, a son of Andrew and Agnes (Waddill) Binnie, natives of Scotland. The paternal grandfather was Robert Binnie, also of Scottish origin. Andrew Binnie came from Scotland to the United States in 1847. He proceeded to Illinois and was first located at Astoria. Somewhat later he moved to Scotland Township, McDonough County and settled on Camp Creek. The subject of this sketch staid at home until he was of age, when he bought 200 acres of land on Section 15, Scotland Township. He also owned eighty-five acres on Section 9, of the same township. Long before his marriage he lived on the farm on Section 15, and remained there until his death, which occurred February 3, 1905. He was buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Macomb, Ill.

On January 18, 1888, Mr. Binnie was married to Sarah Herndon, who was born and schooled in Morgan County, Ill. Mrs. Binnie is the daughter of Allen and Frances (Cave) Herndon, natives of Rockingham County, Va. Ezekiel Herndon and Reuben Cave, the paternal and maternal grandfathers, respectively, were Virginians. In infancy Mrs. Binnie was brought by her parents to McDonough County. Her father, a soldier in the Civil War, died in a hospital at Nashville, Tenn., as a result of exposure in the service of his country, and she was reared by her mother. Mr. Binnie was a devout member of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, he was a Republican and fraternally he belonged to the A. F. & A. M., being a member of Industry Lodge, Chapter No. 19, Macomb Commandery No. 61, and Eastern Star Lodge of Industry. Having rented her farm, Mrs. Binnie is to move to Macomb, Ill., where she will in the future reside.

**BINNIE, Robert**, one of the oldest and most substantial farmers of Scotland Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Falkirk, Scotland (one of the greatest cattle market towns), March 14, 1842. He is a son of Andrew and Agnes (Waddill) Binnie, natives of the same place, his father being born in 1805. Robert Binnie, the paternal grandfather, was also of Scotch origin. On August 19, 1849, Andrew Binnie arrived with his family at Sharp's Landing, Fulton County, Ill., and thence removed to Astoria, where they remained three months. He then settled on Camp Creek, in Scotland Township, where he purchased the well-known Bird Pyle farm and engaged in farming during the remainder of his life. He died March 1, 1855, his widow surviving him until July 30, 1878. Robert Binnie is one of twins, and is the eldest of a family of seven children. He attended public school in his boyhood, and remained on the paternal farm until he was twenty-one years old, and then applied to farming in this township for two years. At the end of this period he bought a tract of raw prairie land in the southwest quarter of Section 15, Scotland Township, where he has since lived. He has purchased other land in this township and now owns 360 acres, which, with the exception of eighty acres, is all in one tract. Mr. Binnie has witnessed the development of his township from a lonely wilderness to one of the busiest and wealthiest farming communities in the State. On February 25, 1869, Mr. Binnie was married to Margaret J. Watson, who was born and schooled in Scotland Township. Three children resulted from this union, namely: Mary Adeline, born March 13, 1870 (and now Mrs. Fred Knight); William A., born April 21, 1872; and James Robert, born June 19, 1875. Mr. Binnie is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, he is an independent—voting for the men and measures he thinks are to the best interests of all the people.

**BLACK, Isaac W.**—Among the wide-awake and progressive farmers of Emmet Township, McDonough County, Ill., is the subject of this sketch. He was born January 24, 1863, in Sciota Township, McDonough County, the son of Samuel H. and Mary Bosler Black. His father was born in Clark County, Ohio, and his mother a native of Indiana. The father came to Mc-

Donough County in 1848, and lived eight years in Macomb, working at the carpenter's trade. He then bought a farm in Sciota Township, where he lived until 1903, when he retired from farming, taking up his residence in the village of Good Hope, McDonough County.

Isaac W. Black is the eldest of nine children born to his parents. In boyhood he attended the public school, and, later, the Macomb Normal School, but remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-nine years old. He then spent nine years in business at Good Hope, after which he conducted his father's Emmet Township farm one year, and also spent a year on the paternal farm in Walnut Grove Township. In 1905 he returned to the farm in Emmet Township, where he is still engaged in general farming and raising full-blooded Short-horn cattle and also horses and hogs. He is an energetic and systematic farmer, and success has attended his efforts.

On May 16, 1894, Mr. Black was married to Jennie E. Brown, who was born in Walnut Grove Township, McDonough County, and received her mental training in the public and Macomb Normal Schools. Mr. and Mrs. Black have one child, Helen G., born April 4, 1895. In religious faith Mr. Black is identified with the Baptist Church. Politically, his influence and vote are cast in behalf of the Republican party. Fraternally, he is associated with the I. O. O. F. and M. W. A.

**BLACK, James**, formerly a prominent and successful farmer of Bushnell Township, McDonough County, Ill., where he is now living in comfortable retirement, was born in Clark County, Ohio, on June 3, 1828. His parents, James and Catherine Black, were natives of the State of Virginia, and were born in 1789 and 1790, respectively. James Black, Sr., went from Virginia to Ohio in 1811, and followed farming there until his death.

The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm and in boyhood attended the public school. In 1849 he came with his brother to McDonough County, Ill., traveling on horseback by way of Chicago and Rock Island. Mr. Black purchased 260 acres of land in Bethel Township, on which he followed farming for eleven years. In 1865 he sold this farm, and in 1866 bought 160 acres in Bushnell Township, on which he built and followed



farming and stock-raising until 1899, when he retired from active life. For a time he worked at the carpenter's trade near Macomb.

Mr. Black was first married in Ohio, in 1852, his wife dying January 20, 1853. One child, Cyrus, was the offspring of this union. On July 4, 1854, he was married to Mary Alexander, who was born and reared in Virginia, and eleven children were born of this union. Mr. Black's children are: Cyrus (born of the first marriage), who is in the newspaper business at Hickman, Neb.; Ida (Mrs. Morris), of Bradshaw, Nebraska; C. A., land appraiser for the Union Pacific Railroad Company at Omaha, Neb.; Mattie (Mrs. McNaughton), of Bushnell Township; Catherine Swisher, a widow living in Bushnell; and George, who is on a farm in Bushnell Township; four who died in infancy; Anna (Mrs. House), now deceased, and Marie, also deceased. The subject of this sketch was the first Town Clerk of Bethel Township, on its organization, and served two terms as Supervisor for that township. In his long and busy life, Mr. Black has been faithful to his conception of the requirements of duty, and has done his full share in promoting the material prosperity of McDonough County.

**BLACK, S. H.**—That the pursuit of agriculture is conducive to sound health and prolonged physical vigor is manifest in the large proportion of men engaged in that occupation who live to advanced years in the enjoyment of the full vigor of their bodily faculties. The close companionship with nature incident to a farming life serves, moreover, to stimulate that reflective mood, which tends to strengthen the moral character and invigorate the mind. An apt illustration of the truth of this statement is notable in the career of the subject of this sketch, who is now living in comfortable and healthful retirement at Good Hope, McDonough County, Ill., after more than three score of his mature years have been spent in tilling the soil. Mr. Black was born in Clark County, Ohio, on March 19, 1826, a son of James and Catherine Black, natives of Virginia. James Black was a farmer in the "Old Dominion," from which he moved in 1811 to the State of Ohio, where he still continued farming, and was also engaged in milling. Thus occupied, he passed the remainder of his days. He was a man of amiable disposition and correct de-

portment, and his record was free from reproach. His son, S. H., attended the common schools of Ohio in boyhood and assisted in the operation of the home farm until he was about twenty-three years of age. In 1849, accompanied by his brother, he traveled on horseback to Chicago, proceeding thence to Rock Island, and after visiting Iowa, came to Emmet Township, McDonough County, where he tarried for a short time. Subsequently, he spent about four years in carpenter work at Macomb, Ill., after which he went back to the Buckeye State. Returning in 1857 to McDonough County, he purchased 183 acres of land in Emmet Township; and also bought ninety acres in Sciota Township, where he lived most of the time during the rest of his active life. His labors were attended with successful results until, having acquired a competency, he retired from active pursuits and made his home in Good Hope. Nearly all the improvements on his farms were made by himself.

On December 4, 1856, Mr. Black was united in marriage, in Miami County, Ohio, with Mary M. Bosler, who was born in Indiana, and there, in her youth, enjoyed the advantages afforded by the public schools. The following named children resulted from their union, namely: Ella (Mrs. Huckleby); Isaac, who carries on farming in Emmet Township; James, a resident of Newark, Ohio; Elizabeth (Mrs. Runyan), whose home is in McDonough County; and William, who occupies the homestead farm. In politics, Mr. Black is a supporter of the Democratic party. Previous to the Civil War, he held the office of Assessor of Sciota Township, and also served as School Director and Commissioner of Highways. He subsequently filled the positions of Supervisor and School Trustee of Sciota Township. The duties of these several public trusts were discharged by him with ability and fidelity, and to the entire satisfaction of the people of the township. In religious belief Mr. Black adheres to the faith of the Baptist Church.

**BLACKSTONE, Stephen**, one of the oldest and most prominent farmers of McDonough County, Ill., who carries on farming and stock-raising on an extensive scale in New Salem Township, was born in Lafayette County, Wis., January 17, 1838. His father, Beverley Blackstone, was born in Madison County, N. Y., and

his mother, Elizabeth (Blisset) Blackstone, was a native of England. His grandfather, Stephen Blackstone, was born in Branford, Conn. The subject of this sketch was the eldest of three children born to his parents, and the only son. In 1840 he came with his father and mother to McDonough County, where, later in boyhood, he attended the district schools in the vicinity of his home, and assisted his father in work on the farm. The latter died January 2, 1861. Mr. Blackstone has always followed farming, in which he has been very successful, having acquired about 800 acres of the finest land in New Salem Township, McDonough County, all of which is highly improved. In 1860, he began to feed and raise cattle and hogs, which he has continued to a considerable extent. In March, 1896, he met with a serious accident which has since incapacitated him for much of the ordinary work of the farm. His right arm was caught in a corn and cob-crusher and so badly mangled as to necessitate amputation about three inches below the elbow.

On March 2, 1866, Mr. Blackstone was united in marriage with Mahala E. Smith, who was born in Casey County, Ky., and received her early education in McDonough County, Ill. Five children were the issue of this union, namely: Beverly, Elizabeth, George, Nettie and Clara. Mrs. Blackstone's parents, Reuben and Mary (Tinsley) Smith, natives of Kentucky, came to McDonough County in 1848, and settled near Bardolph. Her father died in 1873, but her mother still survives, and is living with her son and daughter. In politics, Mr. Blackstone is a Prohibitionist. In 1885 he served as Supervisor of New Salem Township and was School Director for twelve years. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a man of high character and a useful and much respected member of the community.

**BLANDIN, Charles A.**, one of the oldest and most highly respected residents of McDonough County, was born in Westminster, Windham County, Vt., December 30, 1829, the son of Joseph L. and Cenith (Holden) Blandin, both of whom were natives of Vermont. Joseph L. Blandin was a farmer by occupation. He left his native State at a very early period, and emigrating to Illinois, located in McDonough

County, where the town of Blandinsville now stands. The journey consumed three weeks, and was made by way of canal, lake and river. Before starting on the journey, he had secured a patent for a tract of Government land, on which he laid out the town of Blandinsville in 1842, giving away lots in order to promote the growth of the new settlement which was named after him. All the material used in improving the place, was hauled from Warsaw, Ill., and all goods and merchandise were carried by wagon to and from that town. After founding Blandinsville, Mr. Blandin built brick blocks and a hotel there, and was successfully engaged in farming in the vicinity until the time of his death. For a while he made his home in a log cabin, which he built, and all his grain, together with that raised by the other early settlers of the neighborhood, was marketed in Warsaw. The farm house afterwards erected by him was located just back of Main Street, and was the first frame dwelling in that part of the county. He was the father of four children, namely: Joseph C., Captain Hume, Julia H. (Mrs. Lyon), and Charles A. With the exception of the last named, who is the subject of this sketch, all are deceased. Politically, the elder Blandin was first a Whig, afterwards becoming a "Free-Soiler." He was a man of untiring energy and remarkable force of character, and was widely known throughout the Military Tract for his many excellent qualities of mind and heart, and his faithful wife was in every respect worthy of such a husband.

Charles A. Blandin received his early training in his native town, and had just entered his "teens" when brought by his parents to McDonough County. For some time, he assisted his father on the farm and otherwise, and in 1859 entered the mercantile business, in which he continued five years. At the end of that period he sold out and went to Oquawka, Ill., where he was engaged, for two years, in the lumber and sawmill business. He then disposed of this also, and in company with his brother, built a mill at Burlington, Iowa, which they conducted until 1860. Mr. Blandin next applied himself to farming on the paternal estate. He also bought 320 acres in Section 1, Hire Township, McDonough County, which he improved to some extent, and there carried on general farming, together with raising and



*James Hays*



shipping stock, in which he is still interested. He now devotes his attention mainly to managing a small farm, where he is engaged in feeding and raising Poland-China hogs.

In 1858, Mr. Blandin was united in marriage, at Oquawka, Ill., with Lydia A. Wadleigh, a native of Canada, and a daughter of Luke and and Phœbe (Rowell) Wadleigh, also Canadians by birth. Her father located in Oquawka, Ill., in 1855, and was engaged in the lumber trade there. Mr. and Mrs. Blandin became the parents of seven children, of whom five are living, as follows: Samuel W., a resident of Chicago; Phœbe (Mrs. Smith); Nellie (Mrs. Blackhurst), who lives in Racine, Wis.; Grace (Mrs. Burris), whose home is in Houston, Texas; and Charles L., of Blandinsville, who carries on farming. In politics, Mr. Blandin is a staunch Republican, having been an unswerving supporter of that party for many years. For three years during the Civil War, he served as Postmaster of Blandinsville, to which office he was appointed by President Lincoln.

Mr. Blandin has led a long, honorable and useful life. He has borne an important and creditable part in all the arduous labors attending the development of McDonough County, and in his declining years, enjoys the consciousness of duty done and of the warm regard and profound veneration of all the people of the region he has wrought so faithfully to upbuild.

**BLOUNT, Asher Benjamin (deceased)**, former highly respected citizen of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Ellisburg, Jefferson County, N. Y., May 27, 1819, a son of Ambrose and Betsy (Wood) Blount. The father was a native of Connecticut, and the mother of Middletown, Vt. Ambrose Blount was a teacher and a magistrate. In 1814 he was enrolled as a "Minute Man," but was never called into service. Betsy Wood, the mother, was a sister of Hon. Reuben Wood, a former Governor of Ohio. In boyhood Mr. Blount enjoyed but limited educational opportunities. At a later period, however, he took a course of study in a select school, subsequently taught for eight or ten seasons and was County Superintendent for a long time. In Jefferson County, N. Y., he was engaged in farming, blacksmithing and carriage making. He came to Illinois in 1866, and entered into the lumber business

in Macomb, continuing thus until his retirement from active life. He was for a long time President of the Macomb Stoneware Company, and the Macomb Building and Loan Association. He was the possessor of one of the choicest and most complete libraries in Macomb.

The first wife of Mr. Blount was Roxanna Miles, to whom he was married April 18, 1848, at Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y. She was born in that county and died in June, 1860, having borne three children, namely: Mary E. (Mrs. J. W. Hosman, who resides with Mrs. Blount); Frank J. (Director of the Blount Pottery, of Macomb); and Fred P., who is farming in Kansas. March 25, 1868, Mr. Blount was united in marriage with Cynthia S. Barney, also a native of Jefferson County, N. Y. This union resulted in two children: Harry, who owns two shoe stores in Macomb; and Myra, wife of Dr. Frank Lane, of Macomb. Mrs. Blount's parents were from Vermont. Her father was born in 1801, and he had a clear recollection of the War of 1812. He was a clothier by occupation, but on account of his health turned his attention to farming. Mrs. Blount completed her education at Falley Seminary, Oswego, N. Y., and afterward became a teacher in that institution, coming with her husband to Macomb in 1868. She is the youngest of five children, who are all living, and that she comes of a long-lived family is further evident from the fact that her parents survived until they were over eighty years of age. In politics, Mr. Blount was a supporter of the Republican party, in which he had been prominent and influential. In Jefferson County, N. Y., he served as Inspector of Schools, Township Superintendent and Township Clerk. He had twice held the office of Mayor of Macomb. In all of these public trusts, he discharged the duties devolving upon him with signal ability and fidelity, and throughout his prolonged career enjoyed the confidence and respect of the entire community. Religiously, he was allied with the Universalist Church. The genealogical record shows that both the Blount and Barney families came from England to New Salem, Mass., just a year apart. Lord Blount, who figured conspicuously in the battle of Shrewsbury, was an ancestor of the American branch. His death occurred October 29, 1899.

**BLOUNT, Harry Asher**, a well-known dealer in boots and shoes and gent's furnishing goods in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in that city September 2, 1872, a son of Asher and Cynthia (Barney) Blount, natives of Jefferson County, N. Y. The grandparents on both sides, Ambrose and Betsy (Wood) Blount, and Hart and Betsy (Newell) Barney, were all natives of Jefferson County, that State, except the paternal grandfather, who was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y. Great-grandfather Asher Blount was of Vermont origin. Harry Asher Blount attended public school and Lombard College, at Galesburg, Ill., completing his college course at the age of twenty-one years. He then returned to Macomb and was employed in the pottery line for one year. For one year he was secretary of the Tennessee Pottery Company, at Tennessee, Ill. He then engaged in the real-estate business in Macomb, in which he is still interested. A year after engaging in real-estate operations, together with Benjamin Griffin, he purchased the boot and shoe concern of George Kerman. On January 9, 1905, Charles Stapp bought the interest of Mr. Griffin. In December, 1903, Mr. Blount purchased a stock of boots and also a stock of gent's furnishing goods, which he handles under the firm name of Blount & Company. He is a competent business man and is developing a flourishing trade. In social circles he is quite popular, and his early life is bright with promise. In politics, Mr. Blount is a supporter of the Republican party. Fraternally, he is a member of the K. T., K. of P. and Phi Delta Theta.

**BLYTHE, Robert Frank**, well-known as the proprietor of a department store in Bardolph, McDonough County, Ill., was born near Norwich, England, February 21, 1870, the son of William and Mary (Starry) Blythe, also natives of England. His parents came to the United States, and located near Macomb, Ill., in 1872, the father there engaging in agricultural pursuits. Robert F. Blythe, who is the fourth of nine children born to his parents, was reared on his father's farm in Walnut Grove Township where he remained until he was twenty-two years old. During this period he received his early education in the public schools. He continued on the home farm for two years after his marriage, and then moved to Macomb, where he lived until the spring of

1899. At that period he took up his residence in Bardolph, and on August 29th of that year went into the grocery business. A year later he put in a stock of shoes and dry goods, and in the fall of 1904 established a department store. He occupies two stores and conducts the largest establishment in town, handling a full line of groceries and canned goods, boots, shoes and rubbers, dry goods, hardware, patent medicines, etc.

On December 31, 1891, Mr. Blythe was married to Frances Lillian Chrisenger, who was born and received her education in Macomb. Two children have blessed their union: Vivian Ulmont, born December 21, 1892; and Lillian Juanita, born July 21, 1894. In his religious belief, Mr. Blythe is a Presbyterian, and politically is a pronounced Republican. He was appointed Postmaster of Bardolph February 21, 1901, and re-appointed in February, 1905. He is considered a very capable business man, and an efficient Postmaster. Fraternally, the subject of this sketch is identified with the A. F. & A. M., Macomb Lodge No. 17, Morse Chapter No. 19, Macomb Commandery No. 61, and is also affiliated with the I. O. O. F. and M. W. A.

**BOGUE, Henry**, who owns and operates one of the finest eighty-acre farms in McDonough County, Ill., situated in Eldorado Township, was born in Fulton County, Ill., October 10, 1853, a son of Joel and Sarah (Freeman) Bogue, the former having been born in Ohio. His paternal grandfather, Job Bogue, was also a native of Ohio. Marshall and Europa (Stafford) Freeman were the grandparents on the maternal side. Joel Bogue came to Illinois with his father, who was one of the earliest settlers in Fulton County, where he located on a farm just east of Vermont. He afterwards went to Kansas, and lived on a farm in Woodson County, that State, about ten years. Returning to Fulton County, he remained there about three years and then went to Oregon, where he died in February, 1902. He was twice married. His first wife died a short time before he went to Kansas, and he afterwards married Ella Morley, a native of the State of Pennsylvania.

Henry Bogue returned to Illinois in 1877, and worked out for five years in McDonough County, after which he lived two years on a rented farm. In 1884 he bought his present farm of eighty acres in Section 10, Eldorado Town-



JAMES W. HAYS





ship, and moved there after his marriage. When he purchased this farm there were no improvements on it, and he has built all the fine buildings which now make it an attractive place, enclosing it with fencing, and tiling the whole of it. It is now, owing to its owner's intelligence, energy and enterprise, one of the best improved farms in the county.

On February 12, 1885, Mr. Bogue was united in marriage with Cora Snowden, who was born in Eldorado Township, where, in her youth, she attended the common schools. Five children have been born to them, namely: Glenn R., Freeman S., Travus Lee, Floyd T., and J. R. In politics, Mr. Bogue is a supporter of the Democratic party, and served as Supervisor of the township in 1903-04. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the M. W. A.

**BOLLES, Edgar, M. D. (deceased)**, who was for a score of years a successful physician, of high repute, in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Sandusky, Ohio, January 12, 1837. He was a son of William K. and Sarah (West) Bolles, of whom the former was born in New London, Conn., in 1807, and the latter in Hillsdale, N. Y., in the same year. Being desirous of bettering their fortunes they journeyed to LaGrange County, Ind., making the trip in an old-fashioned lumber wagon with an ox-team. They discovered, however, that the new region was much infested with malaria and chills and fever, and therefore returned to Hillsdale, N. Y. Remaining there about one year, they came to Blandinsville, Ill., in 1853, and moved to Emmet Township, McDonough County, in 1866.

The subject of this sketch remained on the farm with his father until he was twenty-one years old, assisting in the farm work during the summer and attending district school during the winter. On attaining his majority he entered the seminary at Blandinsville, where he studied two years. He then taught school and worked in various ways in order to secure the means to pursue a medical course. In 1863 he came to Macomb and read medicine with Huston & Hammond. In 1868 he attended lectures at the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., for one term. Next he took a course in the Detroit Medical College, from which he received his degree in medicine and surgery in 1869. After graduating he returned

home and taught school for one term. In 1870 he went again to Detroit, where he served as assistant to Professors Weher and Jenks, in the departments of anatomy and diseases of women and children. Subsequently he was occupied for a time as assistant in the office of Dr. Jenks, after which he located at Pennington Point, McDonough County, Ill., where he remained until 1881. In that year he moved to Macomb, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying May 14, 1900. He was very highly regarded as a physician and as a man and citizen, building up an extensive practice and enjoying the confidence of his patients and the general public. On various occasions Dr. Bolles traveled widely throughout the United States, and when seized with his final sickness had completed preparations and secured tickets for an ocean voyage, in order to make an extended tour abroad. He had accumulated considerable means, and held stock in both the sewer-pipe companies in Macomb.

On May 15, 1872, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Fannie Penrose, at Macomb, where her family was among the pioneer residents. This union resulted in two children, one of whom died in childhood, and the other, Howard W., is now serving as Deputy Sheriff of McDonough County. On political questions, Dr. Bolles was in accord with the policies of the Republican party. Religiously, although not connected with any denomination, he leaned toward the Methodist Episcopal church. In fraternal circles, he was identified with the A. F. & A. M., being a Mason of high standing, a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He was also affiliated with the dramatic order, Knights of Khorassan and the Knights of Pythias.

**BOSTWICK, George L.**, a veteran of the Civil War, who is successfully engaged in the lumber business in Prairie City, McDonough County, Ill., was born in the vicinity of Greenbush, Warren County, Ill., on March 16, 1844. He is a son of Alanson and Abigail (Crissey) Bostwick, natives of Connecticut, the father born at New Canaan in that State in 1814. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Illinois, to which State he came about 1838, locating near Greenbush. In New Canaan, Conn., he was married to Abigail, a daughter of Abraham Crissey. After remaining in Greenbush for two

years, he went back to Connecticut, where he also staid two years. He then returned to Greenbush, where he followed farming until his death in 1875. His wife, who was born in 1816, passed away in 1845. Mr. Bostwick enlisted in early manhood in the Eighty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served three years. After he returned from the war he became a pupil at Lombard College, Galesburg, and also took a course in the Quincy Business College. Before entering the army he attended the district school in his neighborhood, and Greenbush Academy. He came to Prairie City in 1878, and in connection with Mr. Crissey bought out the lumber concern of A. Burr. The purchasing firm was known as Crissey & Bostwick until 1884, when Mr. Bostwick bought Mr. Crissey's interest, and has since conducted the business alone.

On December 29, 1878, Mr. Bostwick was united in marriage with Minta L. Rounds, a native of Ohio. The children resulting from this union are Victor A. and Mabel C. Politically, Mr. Bostwick is a Republican. He has served one term as Village Trustee, and was elected School Director in 1900. He is regarded as one of the most substantial and progressive business men in McDonough County, and has built up a flourishing trade.

**BOWEN, Tillman L.**, who is among the oldest of the pioneer farmers of Chalmers Township, McDonough County, Ill., and certainly one of the most highly respected, was born in the township named, on the farm where he still lives, January 28, 1832, and here utilized the meager opportunities of the primitive schools of that period. His father, Truman Bowen, was a native of Indiana, and his mother, Nancy (Lewis) Bowen, was born in Columbus, Ohio. Truman Bowen came to McDonough County in 1831 and entered 280 acres of land, which he was engaged in clearing at the time of his death, in that year. He was buried in the old cemetery west of Macomb, but one burial having previously been made there.

Tillman L. Bowen, who was the youngest of eleven children, lived with his mother until her death in 1858. He and his brother, Jesse, bought 200 acres of the farm from the other heirs, retaining 100 acres for himself. To this he added fifty-seven acres, and continued to live on the home place. He notes the fact that in

his early youth one gallon of hominy supplied the children of nine families with food for one day. After a while he made a trip with ox-teams to the Salmon River gold mines in Idaho, being six months on the way. Eighteen months later he returned and remained at home until 1884, when, in an effort to improve the health of his wife who was sick with consumption, he took her and his family to California. He reached that State December 17, 1884, and went by stage to Jacksonville, Ore., a journey of 310 miles, which consumed three days and two nights. The death of Mrs. Bowen occurred October 12, 1885. Mr. Bowen continued to live there until the latter part of 1887, when he brought his family back to the old home, where he remained until 1897 engaged in farming. At that period he bought a hack, and with a team of mules drove to Maryville, Mo. There he sold the outfit, and with two of his sons and a neighbor's boy, took a train to Boise City, Idaho. While prospecting here and there in Idaho and Southeastern Oregon, Mr. Bowen found one of his sons at a place named Peril. They sojourned in that region two years, Mr. Bowen spending most of the time in Jackson County, Ore., engaged in handling fruit with the rest of the company. At the end of two years, with his two sons he returned to the home farm, where he has since remained.

On October 18, 1855, occurred the marriage of Mr. Bowen with Lydia Ann Rich, who was a native of Ohio, where, in her youth, she was educated in the public schools. The offspring of their union was as follows: William Truman; Nancy D. (Mrs. Robert Wilson), of Oregon; Frances Belzora (Mrs. McGraw), of Arizona; Emma, who died in infancy; John W., of Colorado; Henry E., of Oregon; and G. Howard and Lewis, who are with their father. In politics, Mr. Bowen is a Democrat. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace for twenty years, for a number of years served as School Director, and was Highway Commissioner three years. The religious connection of Mr. Bowen is with the Methodist Episcopal Church. The subject of this sketch can look back over his long and busy life with little of regret. As a man and as a citizen he has done his duty, and the consciousness of enjoying the implicit confidence and sincere respect of the entire community attends his declining years.

**BOYD, Isaac N.**—The career of Isaac N. Boyd, Cashier of the Bank of Colchester, is characterized by rare devotion to high purposes, and more especially to those civic enterprises which tend to the enlightenment of a community of which he is a product and development. In his makeup are the best qualities of an Irish-Scotch ancestry. His great-grandfather, born in Ireland in 1731, blazed a new path for subsequent bearers of the name by immigrating to America before the Revolutionary War, and his son, William, the next in line of succession, took up his abode in Northampton County, Pa., where the second William, father of Isaac N., was born, leaving there at the age of eight years and emigrating to Highland County, Ohio, where he lived until coming to Illinois. In 1853 William, Jr., married Martha C. Vest, a native of Tennessee and granddaughter of a Scottish voyager who early claimed the protection of the Stars and Stripes. In 1839 William Boyd came to Illinois and eventually located in Colchester, where his son, Isaac N., was born October 24, 1860. In his youth Isaac N. Boyd felt the pressure of necessity, and recognized the utter impossibility of rising from his narrow groove save through his unaided efforts. He was of studious habits, and, appreciating the value of mental training as a general business asset, succeeded in gaining an education in the Colchester public schools, finishing at the Branch Normal School of Macomb. During the following four years his knowledge was turned to good account as a teacher in McDonough and Hancock Counties, Ill., and he then turned his attention to learning the barber's trade, which he followed for about twenty years. He invested his humble and useful calling with thoroughness and honesty, and while establishing a credit which was to be of immense benefit to him later on, aspired to a yet broader life and took an important part in general town affairs. Stanchly on the side of the Democracy, Mr. Boyd has supported this political platform for the past quarter of a century, or since casting his first presidential vote. He was an Alderman of Colchester several years, Police Magistrate four years, and was defeated for Supervisor in 1902. He was elected Mayor of Colchester in April, 1905, and is now filling this office in a town having a Republican majority of one hundred and twenty. Ever since its organization in 1895, he has been

a member of the Board of Education of Colchester, has been Secretary of the Board for the past ten years, and in the history of that organization has never missed a meeting. Mr. Boyd is a believer in social diversions, and is emphatic in his support of fraternal organizations, being a member of the Colchester Lodge No. 496, A. F. & A. M.; the Colchester Chapter No. 121; the Eastern Star, of which his wife is also a member; Good Will Lodge No. 91, K. of P., of which he is Deputy Grand Chancellor; and the Court of Honor.

In 1902, Mr. Boyd stepped into his present position as Cashier of the Bank of Colchester. He represents a number of reliable insurance companies, and is Secretary of the Colchester Building and Loan Association. There are few enterprises of importance in the town to which he has not lent material or moral support, and his business sagacity and forethought are regarded as a valuable municipal possession. He is a member and Trustee of the Universalist Church, and a teacher in the Sunday-school. The wife of Mr. Boyd, whose maiden name was Mary Wagstaff, is a native of the vicinity of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd are the parents of four children: Charles Wayne, Bonnie B., Nellie and Tona. As one of the foremost men of the community, Mr. Boyd has led an active and well directed life, has drawn around him friends who admire his character and depend upon his judgment, and has laid the foundation for many years of future prominence and usefulness.

**BRANT, John M.**, head of the firm of J. M. Brant & Company, which is engaged in the machine business in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Hamilton, Ill., February 24, 1863. The mental training of his youthful years was received in the public schools of Quincy, Ill. Mr. Brant first applied himself to farm work, which he followed until he was eighteen years of age, when he went into the machine business. In 1899 he came to Bushnell and opened a shop and sales-room, handling all kinds of heavy machinery. He deals in engines, threshers, clover-hullers, sowing machines and well drillers, besides doing the work of rebuilding and repairing. The plant furnishes employment for fifteen men, besides those who travel for the firm. Through the energy and ability of Mr. Brant, the firm

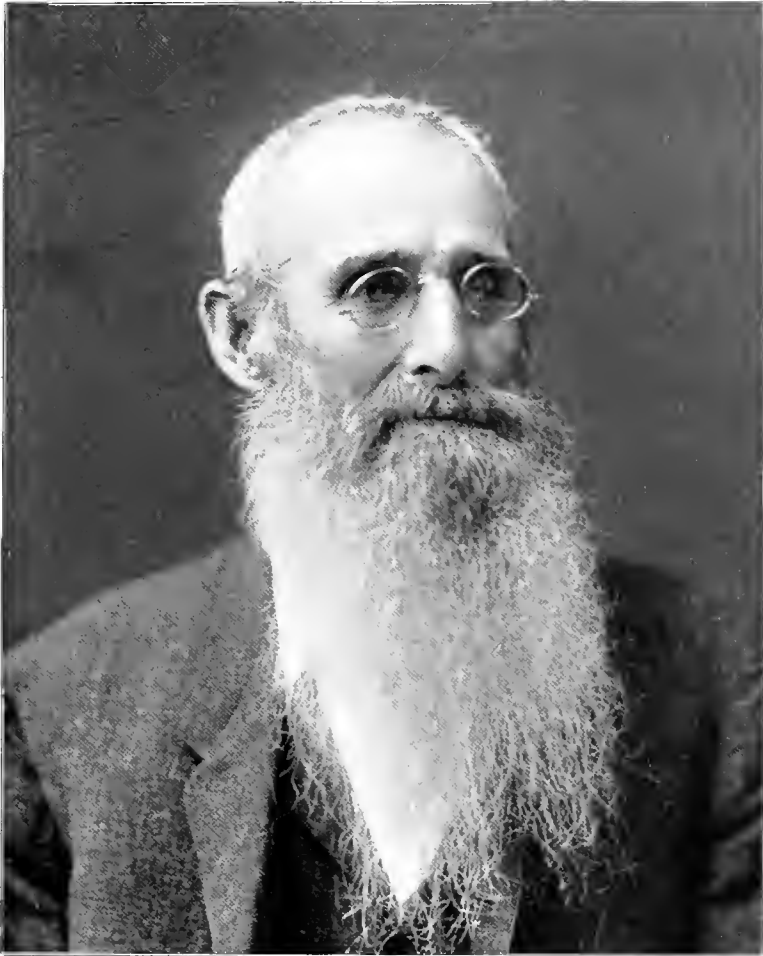
has acquired a large volume of business, which is steadily increasing. In 1885, Mr. Brant was united in marriage with Larinda D. Bennett, who was born and schooled at Sonora, Ill. Four children—Nellie, Ethel, Jennie Blanche and Bennett—resulted from this union. Mr. Brant's fraternal affiliation is with the K. of P.

**BRINTON, Edward D. (deceased).**—In the death of Edward D. Brinton, May 16, 1905, McDonough County lost one of its early and most zealous pioneers, and one who embodied, in his excellence of character and sincerity of purpose, much that was noble and worthy of emulation. A lad of thirteen when he arrived here in 1814, his career was marked by that steady progress which accompanies the labor of the clear-headed and industrious man of average ability, a man of simple tastes and deep moral convictions, desiring always the best interests of the community in which he lived. The Brinton forefathers dwelt for many years in Pennsylvania, the home of Edward Brinton, and James, his son, grandfather and father of Edward D. The grandfather served in the Revolutionary War under General Washington, his widow drawing a pension up to the time of her death for his services. James Brinton was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, as was also his wife, Isabella (Hansley) Brinton. They had a family of five children, and Edward D., the second oldest, was born on the battle-field of Brandywine (of Revolutionary fame), Chester County, July 20, 1831. Courage and ambition were qualities which combined to disquiet the heart of James Brinton, leading him from the settled condition in the Quaker State to the far-off prairies of Illinois, where, in the fall of 1844, he settled in Astoria, Fulton County. He soon afterward bought a farm near the town, but was not permitted to realize his dreams of large ownership, as death claimed him April 15, 1853, his wife surviving him until March 30, 1886. Edward D. profited by the public schools of both Pennsylvania and Illinois, and after his father's death succeeded to the management of the home farm. He lived with his mother until his marriage, April 13, 1870, to Louise Horner, of York County, Pa., after which he purchased a forty-acre farm adjoining the old place. On February 26, 1891, he bought and moved to the farm where the widow now lives,

the place consisting of two hundred acres, on Sections 23 and 24, Eldorado Township. He was engaged in general farming, and also derived a liberal income from the raising of cattle, hogs and sheep. He was methodical and painstaking, and his house, out-buildings, implements and general improvements evidenced the man who put not off until tomorrow what was better accomplished today. While thoroughly absorbed in his home tasks, he yet took a keen interest in the general affairs of the township, upheld its best political standards, and loyally filled the offices of Road Commissioner, Justice of the Peace, to which he was elected on the Democratic ticket. For years he was associated with the Masonic fraternity, and in his life bore testimony to its beautiful and inspiring teachings.

Mrs. Brinton, who came from York County, Pa., with her parents in 1854, settling in Fulton County, this State, has, with the assistance of her children, conducted the home farm since the death of her husband. She is the mother of eight sons and daughters: John H., Bell, Eva Anna (wife of Brower Pontious, and residing on a farm near Adair, Ill.); Phoebe, Docia, George E., Milton M. and Nellie D. The Brinton home is one which welcomes progress and enlightenment, and which brings within its doors the diversions and pleasures, as well as the labors, of country life. Mr. Brinton himself was a promoter of education and peaceful existence, and a believer in keeping pace with the happenings in the world about him. He had a large store of information concerning the early days of the county, and he liked well to recall his martial experience during the Civil War, in which he served in Company F, One Hundred and Third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, from October 2, 1862, until the close of hostilities.

**BROOKING, Alexander V.,** formerly a prominent breeder of live-stock, in which he dealt extensively, and a well-known resident of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born February 25, 1829, at Sulphur Springs, Ky., where he enjoyed the advantages of the primitive schools of early days. His father, Thomas Brooking, a son of Thomas V. Brooking, was a native of Richmond, Va., and his mother, Mary (Threshley) Brooking, was born near Lexington, Ky. In 1834, Alexander V. Brooking came



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with his parents to Macomb, where his father taught school and practiced law. The latter bought a land claim of 150 acres, which he worked, teaching school during the winter seasons. The subject of this sketch is the ninth in a family of twelve children born to his parents. He remained with his father until he was twenty-two years of age, and in connection with the latter, increased the extent of the farm to 550 acres. He took half of the farm, and, in 1854, bought the remainder from his father, and lived there eleven years. In 1864, he came to Macomb, where he took charge of the Randolph Hotel, which he still retains. Having sold the homestead and bought another farm, he engaged in stock-raising and feeding horses. He retired from the business in 1904, having paid over \$9,000 for fine stallions, which he brought to his place (the Chickamauga Stock Farm) two and one-half miles from Macomb.

Mr. Brooking was married August 27, 1851, to Elizabeth H. Randolph, a native of Ohio, who attended public school in Illinois. She died in August, 1862, leaving three children—Thomas A., Melvina R. and Anna Louisa. On May 1, 1864, Mr. Brooking married Mary E. Butler, who was born in Illinois. The issue from this union was Frederick V., Ethelin, Estella V., Brainerd B., and Winnie Viola. In his political views, Mr. Brooking is a Republican. Fraternally, he belongs to the Masonic Order (Macomb Lodge No. 17 and Morse Chapter No. 19) and the A. O. U. W. His career has been long, active and successful, and he is now enjoying a period of well-earned repose.

**BROOKING, William T.**—Not only are the agricultural fortunes of McDonough County inseparably associated with those bearing the name of Brooking, but practically every war of importance in the country which has caused the spirit of independence to rise with renewed strength above the smoke of its battle-fields, has counted among its valiant soldiers men of this family of pioneers. William T. Brooking, a retired farmer of Macomb, all but ten of whose eighty-three years have been passed within the boundaries of this county, upholds the character and ideals of his forefathers. Born May 6, 1824, in Union County, Ky., he is a son of Thomas A. and grandson of Thomas V. Brook-

ing, both natives of Richmond, Va., and the latter of whom married Elizabeth Sherwin. His mother, Mary Louise (Threshly) Brooking, was born on a farm near Frankfort, Ky., a daughter of William and Lucy (Upshaw) Threshly, natives of Kentucky and England, respectively. The father of Thomas V. Brooking, and the father of his wife, Elizabeth Sherwin, were both Colonels in the War of the American Revolution. Thomas A. Brooking and his father also both shouldered muskets in the War of 1812.

Thomas A. moved in early manhood to Kentucky, married there, and in 1834 went overland to McDonough County, Ill. There he found silent prairies, uncrossed by fences or directing roads. The red men's tepee still adorned the landscape. Chicago, then the mart of the Central West, was a log-butch settlement, populated by about one hundred whites and half-breeds and seventy soldiers. Yet the Virginian's heart quailed not, and he bravely took up his life of self-sacrifice and consecration to the unfolding of the resources around him. Entering eighty acres of land, he added thereto until he owned at one time 500 acres. A man of education and refinement, he engaged in school teaching for one year at Macomb, and he subsequently established a brick manufactory on the site of the present Catholic cemetery. His farms were his chief concern and most ready source of income, however, and upon his retirement from active life to the village of Macomb, he was the possessor of large wealth—as wealth was counted in those days. His death occurred in February, 1858, while yet men were arriving who called themselves pioneers, yet who could never realize the trials and privations to which he himself had been subjected. He was the parent of four sons and seven daughters.

William T. Brooking lived at home until he was twenty-six years old—or until his marriage, March 7, 1850, to Louisiana Walker, who was born in Indiana in 1833. Up to this time his life had been devoted to hard work, and even the meager schooling of the early subscription institutions was acquired with difficulty, owing to the tasks which pressed around his youth. A break in the monotony of farming presented itself in the disturbance at Nauvoo, in 1845, when the Mormons were driven out of the town. Mr. Brooking was on the scene at the

time, but taking his departure at eleven in the morning, he escaped the riot which followed the killing of Joseph and Hyrum Smith the same evening. With his young wife he established his home on 160 acres of land across the road from his father's homestead, but disposed of this tract in 1864, and soon after purchased 270 acres of the old place, upon which he moved in the spring of 1866. In 1885 he thought to retire permanently from farming, sold all his land, and engaged in the grocery business in Macomb. The peace of the country again called him in 1893, and he settled on a farm recently purchased, consisting of eighty acres, which remained his home until retiring from active life to Macomb in 1898.

While no partisan, Mr. Brooking has always been a stalwart Republican. His official services extended back to the early history of the county. In 1870 he was Assessor of Macomb Township, and for twenty years was a member of the School Board. For many years he has been a prominent and popular member of the Masonic fraternity. The shadow of loss fell across his life January 5, 1902, when the wife who had shared his struggles and successes for fifty-two years passed away. There were six children born of this union: W. A.; Lucian Threshly; Dolly, wife of W. M. Winslow; two who died in infancy, and one who died at the age of twelve years. Mr. Brooking's career has given direction and character to the development of Macomb Township. His undertakings have been invested with conservatism and resulted in substantial success. As an agriculturist and business man, his well known integrity and good judgment have materially smoothed his path, and brought him an unsurpassable confidence. He is kindly in manner and generous of heart, and those who have known him for many years are still his friends and well wishers.

**BROOKS, Frank W.**, who is engaged in the banking business in Blandinsville, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Henderson County, Ill., October 1, 1847, and there received his education. He is a son of Benjamin F. and Eliza (Kertz) Brooks, of whom the former was born in Geneseo, N. Y., and the latter in Harrisburg, Pa. His father was engaged in the lumber business at Oquawka, Ill., and Hannibal, Mo., but is now deceased. The mother now re-

sides with Mr. Brooks. The subject of this sketch started out for himself in the lumber line about the year 1877, and continued thus for fifteen years before he became interested in banking. Before establishing himself in this trade in Blandinsville, he was likewise occupied in Seiota and Henderson, Ill. In the banking business he has been associated with Grigsby Bros. & Company for ten years.

On October 29, 1878, Mr. Brooks was married to Lizzie Gilliban, a native of Blandinsville and a daughter of William W. Gillihan; her mother was a Miss Porter. This union resulted in three children, namely: Jessie E. (Mrs. E. Grigsby); Florence O. and Chauncey G. Politically, Mr. Brooks is a Republican, and fraternally, is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., being a member of Blandinsville Lodge, No. 233; Blandinsville Chapter, No. 208, and St. Omer Commandery, No. 15, Burlington, Iowa. He is very favorably known throughout McDonough County as an able and successful business man.

**BROWNING, (Dr.) Martin Perry**, who is successfully engaged in the practice of osteopathy in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born April 6, 1879, in Scotland County, Mo., a son of William Perry and Esther (Harrington) Browning, both of whom were born in Pike County, Ill. His paternal and maternal grandfathers were, respectively, William Browning and Martin Harrington. In his boyhood Dr. Browning attended the public school in his neighborhood, and in the spring of 1899 completed his course in the normal school. Subsequently he entered the American School of Osteopathy, at Kirksville, Mo., from which he was graduated in 1902. He commenced the practice of his profession at Griggsville, Ill., where he enjoyed a good patronage. Desiring, however, a wider field of effort, he transferred his practice to Macomb, January 24, 1904. He has been the only practitioner of the osteopathic school located in Macomb for the past two years, and has already rendered professional service to a large number of patrons, which is constantly increasing. In November, 1905, he formed a partnership with Dr. O. E. Bradley, of Memphis, Mo., and they have established themselves in the Gamage Building at Macomb.

On January 1, 1901, Dr. Browning was united





MRS. BIGGER HEAD



in marriage to Cora W. Bradley, who was born in Scotland County, Mo., and pursued her early studies in the district school and at the normal school at Kirksville, Mo. One child has resulted from this union, Pauline Lucille, born January 19, 1902. The religious connection of Dr. Browning is with the Christian Church. In politics, he belongs to the Republican party, and fraternally, is identified with the I. O. O. F. The brief period of his endeavors in Macomb gives assurance of a successful professional career.

**BRUNER, Millard F.**, a well-known and prominent citizen of McDonough County, Ill., who is engaged in general farming and stock-raising just west of Macomb Normal School, was born in that county, January 9, 1857, a son of David and Rhoda (Hills) Bruner, of whom the father was a native of Kentucky, and the mother born in Schuyler County, Ill. The paternal grandparents were Jacob and Maria (Bechtold) Bruner, the former having been born in Kentucky, and on the maternal side the grandparents were Ishmael and Elizabeth (Wright) Hills. David Bruner, the father, came to McDonough County in 1843 and settled in Eldorado Township, where he lived about twenty-four years engaged in general farming. He then sold out and bought a farm in Industry Township, which he cultivated until his removal to Table Grove in 1888, where he resided until his death in the spring of 1894. The deceased was an old-line Whig, and afterward joined the ranks of the Republicans. In his religious faith he was a member of the Predestination Baptist Church. His wife, the mother of Mr. Bruner, is still living.

Millard F. Bruner was the fifth in a family of eight children. He spent the first ten years of his life on his father's farm in Eldorado Township, and after the family moved to Industry Township attended public school as opportunity offered. There he remained until 1876, and then bought a farm of 106 acres three miles south of the paternal homestead, where he spent eight years. After his father moved to Table Grove, he went back to the latter's farm, where he stayed until the fall of 1898. He then sold the property in Industry Township and purchased a farm of 192 acres in Emmet Township, which he rented, and thence removed to Macomb in the fall of 1903, making

his home on his present farm. He also bought 180 acres in the same township. Mr. Bruner built a fine residence and outbuildings and made many improvements. His home is handsome and modern, being located opposite the State Normal School.

Mr. Bruner was married February 10, 1876, to Ida L. Downen, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. Three children, David, Thomas and Frederick, resulted from this union. Politically, Mr. Bruner is a Republican. In 1898 he was elected Sheriff of McDonough County, and made his residence for four years in the county jail. Before settling on his present farm he also lived one year in the east part of Macomb. Fraternally, Mr. Bruner is connected with the Masonic Order (Industry Lodge, A. F. & A. M.), Modern Woodmen of America and Mystic Workers. The subject of this sketch is one of the most intelligent and substantial citizens of McDonough County, and is respected by all who know him.

**BURNHAM, Charles Edgar**, a prominent and successful farmer of McDonough County, Ill., was born in Schuyler County, that State, October 3, 1864, a son of Edgar and Caroline (Armstrong) Burnham, the former born in the State of New Hampshire, and the latter in Pennsylvania. The maternal grandfather, John Armstrong, was also a native of the Keystone State. The subject of this sketch is the fourth of fourteen children born to his parents. He was born on the home farm, where he lived until he was eight years of age. His parents then moved to McDonough County, where their son, Charles, enjoyed the advantages of the common schools. Charles and his brother John bought the home farm when the former was twenty-three years old, and he lived there until two years after his marriage. In 1896, he sold his interest in the homestead, and purchased the farm which he now operates. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and his energy, industry and systematic methods have resulted in prosperous conditions on his property.

On February 7, 1894, Mr. Burnham was united in marriage with Minnie Wilson, who was born and schooled in Industry Township, McDonough County, and is a daughter of Hugh and Harriet (Hobart) Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Burnham have been blessed with four children,

namely: Hugh Wilson, Edgar Wilson, Roy King and Carl Hobart. In politics, Br. Burnham upholds the principles of the Republican party.

**BURPEE, George W. (deceased)**, who was formerly a prosperous merchant of high repute in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Mount Morris, Livingston County, N. Y., January 18, 1838, a son of Elijah and Myra (Bailey) Burpee, natives of Sterling, Mass. Elijah Burpee was a cabinet-maker by trade, and moved west with his family to Rockford, Ill. in 1853, where the subject of this sketch completed his education in the public schools. During the Civil War, Mr. Burpee responded to the call to serve his country, and enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served about two years. In 1863 he located in Bushnell and entered into the grocery business with N. T. Mairs, of Galway, N. Y. At a later period he formed a partnership with Walter R. Webster, of Bushnell, in the grain business. In 1871 he went to Waterloo, Iowa, where he was engaged in the grocery business for two years, when he went to Chicago and there became a member of the Board of Trade. At a later period he represented the grain and commission firm of Milmine, Rodman & Company, of Chicago, with which he was identified until January 1, 1894, when he became connected with the grain firm of P. B. and C. C. Miles, of Peoria, Ill. He was a man of superior business ability, diligent in application to his work, and of unswerving integrity. Those who knew him intimately testify emphatically as to the fine sense of honor which dominated all his relations in life.

On November 22, 1866, Mr. Burpee was united in marriage with Mary L. Webster, a native of Gowanda, N. Y., and a daughter of Walter R. and Mary H. (Johnson) Webster, natives of New York. In politics, Mr. Webster was a strong Republican, and fraternally was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. His death occurred at his residence in Bushnell, October 5, 1894.

**BUSSERT, John Allen**, who follows the trade of a carpenter in Macomb, Ill., and is also known as an expert player on musical instruments, was born in Hocking County, Ohio, February 5, 1836, and there attended the public

schools. His father, William Bussert, was born in Pennsylvania, and his mother, Catherine (Helms) Bussert, was a native of Maryland. Andrew Bussert, his paternal grandfather, was a native of Germany.

John A. Bussert is the youngest of a family of thirteen children, of whom he and one brother are the only survivors. He remained at home until his marriage, and, in September, 1861, enlisted as musician in the Sixty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was, a year later, consolidated with the Fifty-eighth Ohio, all the musicians being mustered out. He then enlisted as a private in the Thirtieth Ohio Volunteers, in which he served two months, when he was taken out of the ranks and put into the Third Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. Here he served one year as a musician, when he was mustered out and returned home. Shortly afterward he enlisted as a private in the Eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but was assigned to service as a musician at the post in Camp Chase, Ohio, where he remained until the end of the war. In 1864 he served as Deputy Provost Marshal and was engaged in arresting deserters, whom he delivered to the Provost Marshal. After the war Mr. Bussert returned home and worked at farming. He went to Missouri in 1865, and farmed there until 1873. Then he moved to Macomb, where he followed teaming for five years, when he resumed work as a carpenter, and has followed this trade ever since. He is a fine musician, being especially proficient with the horn, on which he plays first baritone. During his residence in Ohio he gave lessons in all the musical institutions of the State.

Mr. Bussert was married in 1859 to Maria Rohey, who was born and educated at Tarleton, Ohio. He and his wife have three children: Burt, who resides in Macomb, Ill.; Carrie (Mrs. Walter E. Quimby), who lives in Maine, and William, a resident of Macomb.

In politics, Mr. Bussert is an earnest Republican, and fraternally is an active member of the G. A. R. He is highly regarded in the community and his presence is familiar to almost every one.

**BYERS, Earl M.**—Viewing the world from the shelter of his fine and self-earned farm in Walnut Grove Township, McDonough County, Earl M. Byers may well congratulate himself that

his lines have fallen in pleasant and profitable places, and that his occupation is one for which nature and inclination have admirably fitted him. A native son of Illinois and born in Hancock County November 3, 1861, he is the oldest of the three sons and one daughter of William and Emily (Tucker) Byers, the former born in Pennsylvania, and the latter in Illinois. William Byers moved with his family from Hancock to McDonough County in 1874, and there conducted general farming until his retirement from active life to his present home in Macomb in 1891. His children all are living, but he has been a widower since the death of his wife, April 10, 1905. With such aids to back him as a common school education and thorough agricultural training under his father, Earl M. Byers embarked upon a self-supporting life on a farm east of Raritan, Henderson County, this State, where he remained three years. In the spring of 1887 he purchased 161 acres of land in Section 17, Walnut Grove Township, which land he has greatly improved, adding, besides a variety of modern implements, a residence constructed in 1902, and a barn of more recent date, costing \$2,000. Besides raising grain and other products which thrive in the Central West, he is an extensive breeder of Shorthorn cattle, and in addition to the facilities required for successfully conducting his business, has surrounded himself and wife with the comforts and even luxuries of existence. His home is unexcelled for architectural and general appropriateness in the township, and his standing as a farmer and citizen is an enviable one.

On September 10, 1885, Mr. Byers was united in marriage to Bessie Dean, a native of Illinois, and the seventh in order of birth of the six daughters and two sons of Michael and Susan (Cummings) Dean. Mr. Dean was born in Bath County, Ky., and his wife is a native of the vicinity of Greenock, Scotland. The latter came to America with her parents when five years old, and was married in Fulton County, Ill., March 10, 1842. In 1856 the family moved to their present home in Warren County, where was solemnized the marriage of their daughter, Bessie and Mr. Byers. In politics, Mr. Byers is a Democrat. A broad minded and intelligent farmer, a promoter of education and morality, he is a capable exponent of the highest tenets of agricultural science.

**CAMP, Farnam B.**, a well-known farmer of Chalmers Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Section 3, of that township, November 13, 1836, a son of Israel and Anna (Barnes) Camp, natives, respectively, of New Hampshire and Connecticut. Israel Camp came to McDonough County in 1835 with his wife and two sons, who were quite young, and settled on the northwest quarter of Section 3, Chalmers Township, having bought the property from a Mr. Anderson. The family came from Brookfield, Orange County, Vt., by wagon and team, sixty-four days being occupied in making the trip. They commenced their long overland journey in April, 1835, and located where Farnam B. Camp now lives, starting life in a rude log cabin and with little improved land. The father was a man of many practical accomplishments, being a farmer, a carpenter, a millwright, a cooper and a fair doctor (for the times). He erected his hut in the thick timber, and made his way the first year by building bridges and cultivating his small tract of cleared land with a wooden mold-board and single shovel plow, and other primitive implements. Afterward he formed a partnership with George Rice, built a saw-mill on Spring Creek and did a thriving business. In 1840 he made a kiln of brick, and, in 1841, built a frame house which was as good a residence as any in the county at that time. He was altogether a capable, industrious and useful citizen.

The subject of this sketch attended the subscription school in the neighborhood when a youth, and continued to live with his parents until he was of age. He was the youngest of three boys and, when old enough, started out to work with his brother at carpentering and farming. This lasted one season, when he returned home and in connection with his other brother, purchased a mill-site and operated a saw-mill for eight years. At the end of this period he again engaged in carpenter work and farming, and bought a little land now and then, until he now owns fifty acres, on which he is carrying on farming. On May 1, 1890, Mr. Camp was married to Elizabeth A. Taylor, who was born in Chalmers Township, where in girlhood she attended public school. In politics, the subject of this sketch is a staunch adherent of the Republican party. He has lately completed a term of four years as Justice of the Peace, and served as School Di-

rector twenty-one years, and one year as Assessor. Mr. Camp is a man who enjoys the confidence and respect of his neighbors to a large degree, and is an exemplary citizen.

**CAMP, John R.**, publisher of the "Bushnell Record," in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in the county named, February 6, 1862. He is a son of S. P. and Samantha (Harris) Camp, the father a native of Tennessee and the mother of Illinois. The former came to McDonough County in the 'fifties, and followed the occupation of a farmer. John R. Camp received his elementary education in the common schools, and at the age of sixteen years began to learn the printer's trade in the office of what is now the "Bushnell Record." The paper was established by D. G. Swan, in 1865, as the "Union Press." In 1868, its name was changed to the "Bushnell Record." On January 12, 1883, Camp Brothers succeeded Taylor & Camp in its management, and, since 1897, it has been conducted by John R. Camp. The "Record has a weekly circulation of 1,100 copies, and the office is equipped with three modern presses.

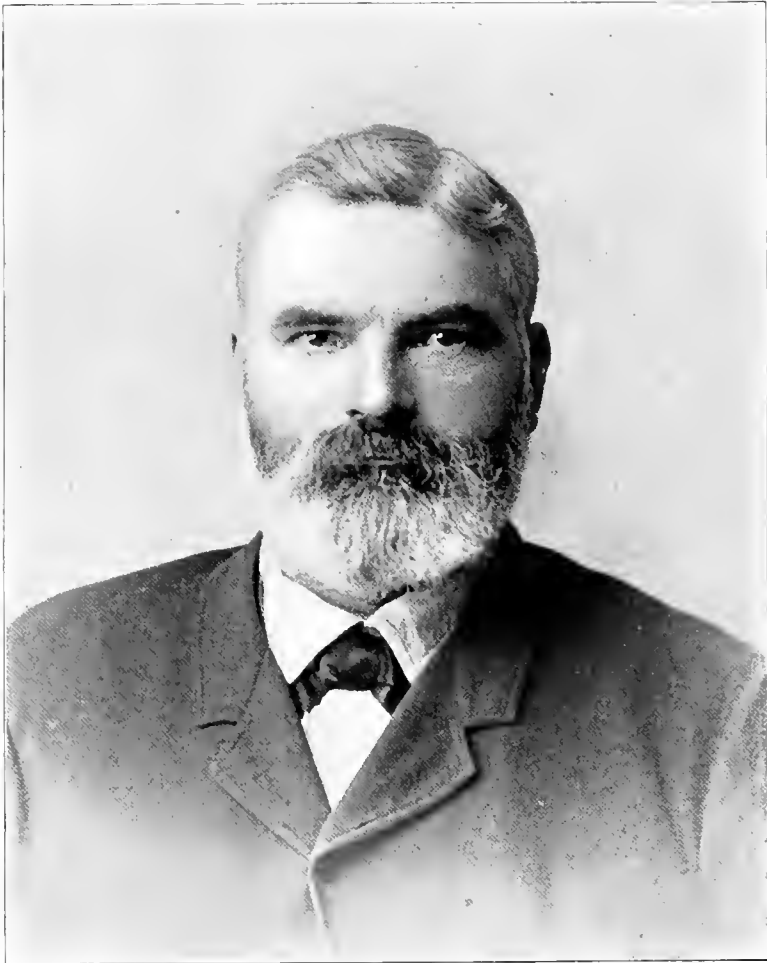
Mr. Camp was married, January 1, 1885, to Lura Kernal. Mr. and Mrs. Camp have one child, Zolene, and an adopted daughter, Rita Yockey. The subject of this sketch served one term as Township Collector, and one term as President of the Board of Education. From 1898 to 1902, he was Postmaster of Bushnell. He is now a School Trustee of the township. Fraternally, Mr. Camp is a member of the Masonic Order, the Eastern Star, I. O. O. F. (three branches), M. W. A., Court of Honor and Mystic Workers.

**CAMPBELL, David**, one of the oldest farmers and merchants in McDonough County, Ill., and one of the most highly respected citizens of Good Hope, in that county, where he is now living in retirement, was born in Greene County, Tenn., on June 15, 1819, a son of Alexander and Mary W. (Strain) Campbell, the former being a native of Virginia where he was born in Augusta County. Alexander Campbell moved from Virginia to Tennessee at an early period, and in 1829 started for McDonough County, Ill., stopping, however, in Kentucky until September, 1830. He then continued his journey until he reached Camp Creek, Ill., where he

remained eight years. There he bought a tract of Government land, for which he paid \$1.25 per acre. This he sold in the spring of 1836 and, with his two sons-in-law, A. H. and Quintus Walker, purchased Section 16 in Walnut Grove Township. At that time the law required that there must be at least forty inhabitants in a township before the sixteenth section could be advertised for sale. On making a count it was discovered that the population fell somewhat short of the requisite number, and, in order to comply with the provisions of the statute, Mr. Campbell and the Messrs. Walker hired rail-makers to come and make up the deficiency.

Alexander Campbell carried on farming in Section 16 after clearing, breaking up and improving the land. It was the only settlement between Ellisville, Ill., and what was then known as Job's Settlement, being eighteen miles from the former, and twelve from the latter. Mr. Campbell and the Messrs. Walker built and dwelt in log houses, and their homes furnished the only stopping places in a long distance for people traveling from Ohio and Indiana for the purpose of settling in Iowa. In that day it was necessary for the residents of the neighborhood to haul all their grain and pork either to Beardstown or Warsaw, Ill., and this consumed considerable time. The wife of Alexander Campbell was formerly Mary W. Strain, whom he married in Tennessee on October 18, 1808 or 1809. She and her husband reared a family of three boys and four girls, of whom the sons are still living. Mr. Campbell continued to live in Section 16, Walnut Grove Township until his death in 1856. He filled the office of Justice of the Peace for a number of years, occupied several minor public positions, and was prominent in the work of organizing the township. He was a man of remarkable energy, superior judgment and strict probity.

David Campbell accompanied his parents from Tennessee to Illinois, being then about ten years of age. He has a clear recollection, of the time when his father conducted a Sunday School in the log cabin which constituted the family home. When twenty-two years old, the subject of this sketch applied himself to farming on his own account, on eighty acres of land which he had purchased in Section 16, Walnut Grove Township, and at a later period



ABRAHAM HORROCKS





he bought forty acres more in Section 8, adjoining. In 1869 he sold his farm, intending to move to Kansas, but instead of carrying out his original purpose, established his residence in Good Hope, in the fall of that year. His son E. T. went to Kansas, but returned somewhat dissatisfied with the outlook there. The family, therefore, determined to remain in Good Hope, where the father and two of his sons bought an agricultural implement and dry-goods store, which they conducted for a number of years.

In June, 1842, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage with Winifred Bridges, who was born in Tennessee, but whose parents were early settlers of Industry Township, McDonough County. Six children were the offspring of this union, namely: Cornelia (Mrs. Durell), born September 3, 1842; John, born April 14, 1847, who lives in Kansas; Ebenezer N. (deceased), who was born January 8, 1849, and was a physician; Margaret Louisa (Mrs. Crusser), born April 17, 1851, a resident of Missouri; Mary Jane (Mrs. A. Allison), born June 16, 1853, whose home is in Good Hope, Ill., and Ira Bridges, born February 28, 1856, who resides in Missouri, at Kansas City. Ebenezer and Ira were associated with their father in the mercantile enterprise already mentioned. In politics, the subject of this sketch is an old-time Republican and served five years as Postmaster of Good Hope. His son, Ebenezer N., had previously held that office for two years, but resigned in order to study medicine, and was succeeded by the father. Mr. Campbell has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since he was nineteen years of age, and has had a long, useful and honorable career. No citizen of McDonough County is held in greater esteem than David Campbell, who is regarded on all sides with profound veneration.

**CAMPBELL, J. James**, who has successfully conducted a jewelry store in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., since 1882, was born in Macomb, Ill., May 21, 1845, and there enjoyed the advantages of the public schools. He is a son of James M. and Louisa (Farwell) Campbell, his father having been born in Frankfort, Ky., in 1803, and his mother being a native of Vermont. James M. Campbell was the first of the pioneer settlers of McDonough County, coming there by official appointment for the purpose of organizing the county in 1831. This

organization he assisted in perfecting, as well as that of the town of Macomb, the streets of which he laid out. In 1835 he was appointed County Recorder, was the first Postmaster of Macomb, being appointed in 1842, and held the office of County Clerk for eighteen years, receiving his commission as Recorder and County Clerk from Governor Reynolds. In politics, he was a Democrat and was very prominent and influential in the local councils of his party, having held almost every office in the town and county. He died at Macomb in 1891, at the age of eighty-four years.

J. James Campbell, the son, came to Bushnell in 1882, and established himself in the jewelry business, which he has conducted continuously ever since at his present location, affording evidence of his stability of character and persistent adherence to his undertakings. He is known to nearly all of his fellow citizens, enjoys a fine patronage and commands the confidence and respect of those with whom he comes in contact.

On August 19, 1872, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage with Martha Lipe, who was born and educated in McDonough County. The children resulting from this union are: Lula, Mary and Maude, the first and last of whom are married. In politics, Mr. Campbell is a Democrat. He has served as Township Collector, and was a member of the School Board for nine years. Fraternally, he is a member of the order of Loyal Americans, the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and M. W. of A.

**CAMPBELL, Newton S.**, a well-known lawyer of Blandinsville, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Monroe County, Ind., June 14, 1845, and there received his early mental training in the public schools. His father, Howard Campbell, was born in Rowan County, N. C., and his mother, Hannah L. (Gibbons), was a native of Indiana. Howard Campbell was a farmer by occupation. He came to Blandinsville Township in 1862, and carried on farming.

Newton S. Campbell was reared on his father's farm. From the farm he went into the law office of C. R. Hume, where he studied law, and since his admission to the bar, has practiced in Blandinsville. In connection with his law practice, he conducts a collection and insurance office. In 1882, Mr. Campbell was married to Mary E. Burr, who was born in Indiana,

and four children have blessed their union, namely: Ralph and Ruth E. (deceased), Anna R. (Mrs. Warner), and Mary M. Fraternally, Mr. Campbell is affiliated with the I. O. O. F.

**CANON, James H.**, who owns and cultivates a fine farm in Mound Township, McDonough County, Ill., is a son of James A. and Rachel (Sullivan) Canon, and a grandson of Robert Canon and Joseph Sullivan, on the paternal and maternal sides, respectively. His father was a native of Kentucky, and his mother of Washington County, Pa. James A. Canon came to McDonough County with his parents in 1834, Robert Canon having purchased eighty acres of land there. The latter lived on this land the rest of his life. His son, James A., lived there some years and sold out in 1857, going to Iowa. On returning, six weeks later, he bought 160 acres of land in Mound Township, where he lived until his death, in January, 1900.

James H. Canon was born in Chalmers Township, McDonough County, December 17, 1854, where in boyhood he enjoyed the advantages of the district school. He was the fourth in a family of five children, and lived with his parents until he reached the age of nineteen years. He then left home and did farm work by the month for two years, after which he operated a farm for himself. In the spring of 1883, he bought 102½ acres of land, which constitutes the main portion of his present farm. To the first purchase he added until he now owns 170 acres, on which he carries on general farming and raises cattle, horses and hogs. He is an energetic and painstaking farmer, and his labors are attended with good results.

Mr. Canon was first married in May, 1876, to Nancy J. Amos, who was born in Kentucky. This union was the source of five children, as follows: Estella, Astoria, Abner E., Joseph A. and James B. McK. The second marriage was to Mynea C. Jackson, who was born in Mound Township, McDonough County, and received her early mental training in the district school. One child, Lola Mary, is the offspring of this union. Politically, Mr. Canon casts his vote in favor of the Republican party, and has served the township one term as Road Commissioner. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the M. W. A.

**CANOTE, William Henry**, formerly a diligent and successful farmer of Colchester Township

and now living at leisure in the village of Colchester, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Putnam County, Ind., May 22, 1831, a son of Henry and Peachie (Mumpine) Canote, natives of Kentucky. The grandfathers on the paternal and maternal sides were Jacob Canote and Wilson Mumpine. Henry Canote, the father, came with his family to McDonough County in 1836, and settled in what is now Colchester Township, where he entered eighty acres of Government land, on which he lived the remainder of his life.

The subject of this sketch was the fourth of a family of five children born to his parents, four of whom were boys. In boyhood he received his mental training in the public schools. He bought the interests of the other heirs of his father's estate and lived on the home farm until 1898, when he retired to Colchester, where he had purchased property. He owned 290 acres of land in one tract, besides twenty-five acres of timber and the homestead of eighty acres, of which he sold all but the 290 acres.

On December 18, 1856, he was united in marriage with Hester M. Monk and their union resulted in three children. Of these John, who was born in Colchester Township January 8, 1859, is the only one now living. Mrs. Canote died December 14, 1862, and on April 17, 1864, he was married to Mary J. Burford, who died February 18, 1904, having borne him four children, namely: Calvin, who resides in Colchester; Jessie, Mrs. Oscar J. Linstrum, of Girard, Ill.; Effie, wife of William Perkins, of Colchester Township; and Birdie, Mrs. George Fulder, of Colchester. March 17, 1905, he married as his third wife, Mrs. Lucinda (Frank) White, with whom he is now living in Colchester. Mr. Canote endorses the principles of the Democratic party, but in local affairs supports the measures which he believes to be for the best interests of the whole people.

**CARROLL, Charles William**, a prosperous grain-dealer of Blandinsville, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Newark, Licking County, Ohio, April 12, 1834, a son of James and Allen (Lauhrey) Carroll, natives of the State of Pennsylvania. Mr. Carroll came to Bureau County, Ill., with his parents when an infant. In youth he was employed as a clerk, and afterward followed farming. In 1856 he en-

gaged in the grain trade in Annawan, Henry County, Ill., whence he removed in 1867 to Chillicothe, Peoria County, Ill., where he spent eleven years in the same line of business. After being engaged for ten years in the grain business in Henry, Ill., he moved to Clarinda, Page County, Iowa, where he dealt in grain one year, then returned to Chillicothe, Ill., for one year. He next resided at Galesburg, Ill., where he took charge for a year of F. H. Peavey & Company's grain business between Chicago and Kansas City. Next he went to Media, Henderson County, Ill., where he built an elevator and remained one year. In 1892 he came to Blandinsville and bought J. M. Davis' grain and coal business, including the elevator with a capacity of 15,000 bushels. He handles all kinds of grain and coal.

On December 28, 1875, Mr. Carroll was married to Olive Amelia Wilmot, who was born in Northampton, Peoria County, Ill., and two children, Ralph Waldo and Edward, have resulted from this union. Ralph Waldo married, December 3, 1902, Miss Louise Bushnell. He assists his father in the grain business. Religiously, Mr. Carroll is identified with the Baptist denomination, politically is a Democrat, and has served one year as Mayor of Blandinsville. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M. as member of Blandinsville Lodge, No. 233; Blandinsville Chapter, No. 208; Peoria Commandery, No. 3, and Eastern Star Chapter, No. 108.

**CATES, Richard**, a prominent and successful stock dealer residing in Prairie City, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Wayne County, Ind., February 27, 1836, a son of Daniel and Sarah (Cramer) Cates, who were natives, respectively, of Knoxville, Tenn., and the State of North Carolina. The father was born in 1818 and died in 1896, the mother dying in 1901. Daniel Cates moved from Tennessee to Wayne County, Ind., in 1825, still later to Howard County in the same State, and from there to Centerville, Iowa. He then went to Mercer County, Mo., and subsequently to Southwestern Kansas, where he owned considerable land. From that State he returned to Howard County, Ind., where he died. Richard Cates came to Illinois in 1862, locating first at Fairview, Fulton County, Ill., and at Prairie City in 1868. He soon afterward engaged in the stock busi-

ness, which he has since followed continuously for thirty-five years, buying and shipping cattle. He has also dealt considerably in real estate.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, April 5, 1857, with Amanda E. Smith, who was born in Ohio, March 9, 1841. Four children resulted from this union, namely: Alice, Josephine, Jesse and Charles Melville. The mother passed away in 1902. In political matters Mr. Cates gives his support to the Democratic party. In 1894 he was elected Township Assessor. Throughout his long residence in this vicinity, Mr. Cates has enjoyed the reputation of being a man of honorable character, and the many with whom he has had business relations are accustomed to speak of him with unvarying respect.

**CHAMPION, Thomas M.**, long and successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits in Emmet Township, McDonough County, Ill., and now on the verge of retirement from active labor, was born in Washington County, Ky., April 4, 1836. He is a son of Edward and Joanna (Mitchell) Champion, who were born in Washington County, Ky. His paternal grandparents, Thomas and Martha (Cannon) Champion, were natives of Virginia. The maternal grandfather, Daniel Mitchell, was born in South Carolina, and his grandmother, Jane (Berry) Mitchell, was a native of Kentucky. Thomas M. Champion is the eldest of six children, and was born on the home farm, where he lived with his parents until he was twenty-one years old, attending the common school in his boyhood. On October 16, 1856, he came to Emmet Township, and worked for six years, with his uncles, Mankin and Jacob Champion. His uncle Mankin died, and when the estate was settled the subject of this sketch bought the interests of some of the heirs, amounting to 160 acres, which constitute a part of his present farm. It was mostly timber land and used for pasture. Mr. Champion has cleared and now cultivates about thirty acres of this tract. He has added to the original place until he now owns 460 acres, nearly all of which is tillable land. He keeps fifty head of cattle, and also raises horses and hogs, but is making arrangements to sell out and retire from active work. He has been a very careful and diligent farmer and has met with merited success.

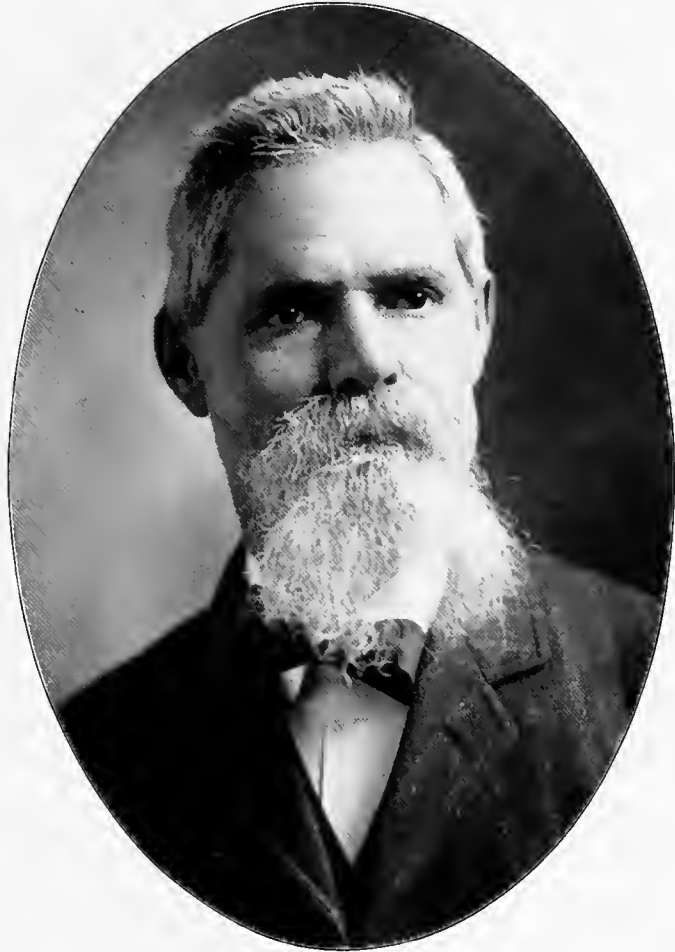
On January 13, 1874, Mr. Champion was married to Sadie Stickle, who was born in Emmet Township in 1852 and pursued a course of study in the University at Normal, Ill. Three children have blessed this union, namely: George E.; Eleanor, a music teacher, of Blandinsville, Ill.; and Mattie Thomas (Mrs. Charles Griffith). Mrs. Champion left school in 1874 but she had taught five years previously, in Hire, Chalmers and Emmet Townships. Her parents, George and Julia (George) Stickle, were born in Pennsylvania. Her grandparents, Abram and Susanna (Bentley) Stickle, and William and Martha (Burnett) George, were also born in that State. Her great-grandmother, Holipeter, was a native of Germany. Politically, Mr. Champion is an adherent of the Republican party, and served one term as Collector in Emmet Township.

**CHANDLER, (Col.) Charles (deceased).—**Among the names of pioneers by whom citizens of a former generation were wont to con-jure, and to which its citizens of the present generation look with veneration akin to that of the devotee toward his patron saint, is the one whose name stands at the head of this sketch. Charles Chandler was born in Alstead, Cheshire County, N. H., August 28, 1809. On both sides of the family, he was descended from most prominent and worthy ancestors. His father, James Chandler, a farmer by occupation, was a native of New Hampshire, where he was born in 1771, and his mother, Abigail (Vilas) Chandler, was born in Massachusetts, in 1775. The former died November 18, 1857, and the latter passed away November 29, 1854. The subject of this sketch worked for his father on the farm until he reached the age of nineteen years. At that period he obtained the parental consent to go to Boston, where he secured employment in a mercantile concern. In 1831 he came west to Cincinnati, and, in 1834, arrived in Macomb, Ill., the field of his future endeavors. Here he was employed as clerk in a store of which his brother, Thompson, who had preceded him, was part proprietor. For two years he remained with this concern, and then established himself in business on his own account, which he conducted three years. This brought him to a period when the development of farming lands and the enhancement of realty values constituted an inducement to

enter the real-estate business. This he undertook and met with fair success. He then branched out into extensive land transactions, and bought and sold large tracts in various directions. In a few years he became the owner of vast acres, which the extension of different railroads lines made quite valuable.

In 1858 Mr. Chandler engaged in the banking business and continued thus until the time of his death, December 26, 1878. When he established his bank in Macomb failures of banks and business houses were of almost daily occurrence throughout the country, yet the people of McDonough County reposed in Colonel Chandler implicit confidence. The general stringency prevailed until 1861, when the money market was drained of silver and gold, and no change was available for the settlement of local business accounts. In this emergency Mr. Chandler issued scrip to the amount of several thousand dollars, in denominations of five, ten and twenty-five cents, to meet the demand for small currency. Specimens of this opportune and useful medium are doubtless scattered throughout the country, which have been carefully preserved as souvenirs of those days. Mr. Chandler conducted a private banking business until 1865, when the First National Bank of Macomb was organized, of which he became the President, establishing it on a solid foundation. He aided also, in 1865, in forming a private banking institution at Bushnell, which subsequently developed into the Farmers' National Bank. In this he was a stockholder and director until his death. Mr. Chandler took a deep and active interest in whatever pertained to the public welfare. At the time of the Civil War he was past middle age and his health, which had been for years somewhat frail, prevented him from entering service in the field. He was, however, so zealous in arousing others to action that Governor Yates, the "War Governor" of Illinois, commissioned him Colonel of State Militia, with authority to recruit a regiment of home guards.

Colonel Chandler richly deserves a niche of honor among the representative men of Illinois. Although he exercised a dominating influence in the conduct of extensive financial transactions, in which he attained signal success, his kindly instincts were never smothered by the acquirement of wealth, and he remained to the last an affable and courteous gentleman.



*James Henson*



companionable with all who were worthy of his acquaintance. He listened readily and with quick response to every appeal in behalf of a deserving cause, although he avoided indiscriminate charity. His benevolent nature would not permit him to refuse succor in cases of individual distress. He made the "Golden Rule" the criterion of his course in life. His personal honor was absolutely without a blemish, and not a whisper was ever heard in question of his business integrity.

In physical mold, Colonel Chandler was five feet, six inches in height, and weighed 160 pounds. He was smooth-faced, spotlessly neat in attire and alert in carriage. The impairment of his health in later years compelled him to seek much recreation in travel. He was accustomed to spend the winter seasons in the Southern States, and in touring South America, Central America, the West Indies, California and Mexico. While going thus from place to place, he maintained a keen observance of conditions and opportunities, and made occasional business ventures which added profit to pleasure.

On December 15, 1836, Colonel Chandler was united in marriage with Sarah K. Cheatham, of Macomb, who was born October 19, 1819, the daughter of Samuel G. and Martha Cheatham, natives of Kentucky. She died September 29, 1855, and her loss was keenly felt throughout a wide acquaintance, as that of a most estimable woman, a dutiful wife and fond mother. Seven children blessed the union of this worthy and honored husband and wife, four of whom passed away in infancy or childhood. Those surviving are Martha Abigail, widow of Henry C. Twyman, of Macomb; Charles Vilasco, President of the Bank of Macomb, and James Edgar, of St. Louis, Mo. After the death of his wife the heart of the father seemed to go out with still more ardent affection toward the bereaved children and their offspring, in whose companionship he found great solace and comfort, and whose idol he was to the last.

On political issues Mr. Chandler was first a Whig and afterward a Republican. He neither sought nor desired political preferment, however, as his mind was fully occupied with matters of weightier importance. In accepting certain local offices at various times, he simply yielded to the pressure of public opinion. He was Coroner for two years; School

Commissioner, four years; Justice of the Peace, several terms; member of the City Council, and Mayor one term. In estimating the character and significance of a career like that of Colonel Chandler, words of mere encomium seem quite superfluous. His life speaks for itself. Its impulses, thoughts, and actions are indelibly impressed on the material, moral, educational and social life of the community. As, in days of antiquity it was said in relation to an eminent Roman who excelled in virtuous and beneficent deeds, so may it be said in Macomb, by way of tribute to the character of the lamented Charles Chandler: "If you seek his monument, look around you."

**CHANDLER, Charles V.**—One of the most conspicuous figures in the activities of this and the preceding generation in McDonough County is represented in the name which constitutes the caption of this biographical sketch. It is a familiar name in this section of the State of Illinois, and will pass into futurity in the annals of the city of Macomb, as that of her most cherished son. Charles V. Chandler was born in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., January 25, 1843. His father, Col. Charles Chandler, who died December 26, 1878, was a prominent banker of Macomb and a sagacious financier. (A memoir of Colonel Chandler will be found in the preceding sketch.) The primary education of the subject of this sketch was received in his native city. Subsequently he attended school at Danbury, Conn., and still later became a pupil in the Lake Forest (Ill.) Academy. When he was on the point of entering Williams College in order to complete his education, he found himself no longer able to ignore his country's call for defenders, and in 1862 returned to Macomb and enlisted in Company I, Seventy-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served as a private for nine months. He was then promoted to be Second Lieutenant. At the battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, he was severely wounded, a rifle ball passing through both thighs. A few months afterward another ball penetrated one of his thighs. He was the last member of his company who received a wound. He had just grasped a small hickory tree for support and had remarked to the First Lieutenant, "I guess we are through all right," when the ball struck him. Pressing his hand on the wound,

he uttered the words, "I guess I've got another guess coming." Mr. Chandler afterward cut down the hickory tree and now has a cane which was made from it. He returned to Macomb on a furlough and nursed his wounds until March 1, 1864, when he went back to the regiment and was pleased to learn that he had been promoted to the adjutancy, his commission dating from the day of his wound. Finding himself incapacitated for service, however, by reason of his injuries, he resigned his commission, returned home and became teller in the private banking house of his father, which was afterwards changed to the First National Bank. In this capacity he served until his father's death, when he became President of the bank, and has continued thus since 1879. He was one of the incorporators of the first pottery works in Macomb. He is an extensive property owner in the city, being the builder and owner of the Opera House Block, which is known as Chandler's Block, the Chandler Hotel, the Post-office Building, and other business blocks, as well as residence and farm properties. For the past three years, he has been Treasurer of the Western Illinois Normal School, located at Macomb. He is the projector and promoter of the Macomb & Western Illinois Railroad, of which his son is Secretary and Treasurer.

On August 28, 1866, Mr. Chandler was married to Clara A. Baker, of Macomb, a daughter of the late Judge J. H. Baker, whose biographical record appears elsewhere in this volume. Six children have resulted from this union, namely: Charles J., who died in infancy; Clara, the wife of Frank H. Mapes, Assistant Cashier of the Bank; Mary; Ralph, Cashier of the Macomb Bank; George, Assistant Cashier of the Macomb Bank, who married Alice Chandler, a daughter of C. G. Chandler, and Isabella, who is a pupil in Wellesley College, Mass. In politics, Mr. Chandler is an earnest Republican. In 1887 he was appointed City Treasurer, and held that office several years. He was appointed by Gov. John R. Tanner a member of the Board of Directors of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Quincy, Ill., and by that body was elected its President. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1900, and served one term, being a member of the Committee on Banks and Banking, Ways and Means, and Appropriations. Fraternally, he is a

Royal Arch Mason, belonging to Macomb Lodge, No. 17; Morse Chapter, No. 19; and Macomb Commandery, No. 61. He is also a member of the K. of P., I. O. O. F. No. 145, and A. O. U. W., and of McDonough Lodge No. 103, G. A. R., of which he was Commander many years.

Among the beneficent deeds for which the subject of this sketch will long be remembered is his donation to Macomb of its beautiful City Park. But there is one act above all others which will stand as a source of perpetual honor to his name in the community on which his splendid gallantry on the field of battle shed unwonted luster. As a fitting and appropriate termination of this narrative it seems proper to recount the particulars of the event commemorating this act. With a lofty purpose Mr. Chandler laid aside the pension which the Government awarded him on account of wounds received in defense of the Union. The purpose thus nobly entertained was to erect a monument to the memory of the McDonough County soldiers who gave their lives for their country. That monument now stands as an enduring testimonial to the heroism of these worthy dead. A portraiture of the commemorating shaft, together with portraits of Lieutenant Charles V. Chandler, appears on other pages of this volume. The pension above mentioned represents an accumulation of fifteen years, with interest, together with an additional amount which had been saved from other sources of income for twenty years, in furtherance of this patriotic resolve. Until 1898 (at a meeting of the Grand Army Post) the intention of Mr. Chandler in this regard was never disclosed. The monument is from an original design by O. D. Doland, since deceased, who was the proprietor of the Macomb Marble Works. It rests on a foundation seventeen feet square, of the best limestone, with a base of seven feet square and a second base of five feet square, the shaft rising twenty-two feet above the level of the ground. The memorial, which cost about \$4,000, was dedicated August 3, 1899, with a parade composed of 274 veterans of the war, various military organizations and civic societies, bands of music, and a host of deeply interested citizens of Macomb. In fitting phrase, Lieutenant Charles V. Chandler presented the monument to the city of Macomb. After an invocation by Rev. Mr. Bratton, of Macomb, introductory remarks by Judge W. J. Franklin,





*John A. Hungate*



Commander of the local Grand Army Post, and vocal and instrumental music by the Macomb Band and others, the shaft was unveiled by George Chandler Mapes, grandson of the donor. Maj. R. W. McClaughry then delivered the dedicatory address. Chairman Berry, of the Board of Supervisors, and Mayor Switzer, of Macomb, accepted the monument on behalf of the old soldiers and citizens of Macomb, and Comrade Wesley Clowes, of St. Mary's, Ill., read a poem in eulogy of the veterans. This was followed by appropriate music by the band, and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. J. H. Morgan. Thus transpired an event which constituted one of the most imposing and significant ceremonials ever witnessed in Macomb. On the day of the dedication Lieutenant Chandler was surprised by a gift from the old soldiers, consisting of a solid gold Grand Army Badge.

**CHEEK, Isaac H.**, who is engaged in farming in Bushnell Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Havana, Ill., on August 30, 1856, a son of Silas and Nancy (Ingraham) Cheek, natives of Kentucky. Mr. Cheek received his early education in Canton, Ill., and came to McDonough County in March, 1886. On January 31, 1884, he was married to Amanda J. Myers, who was born in Farmington, Ill. Five children have resulted from this union, namely: Herbert W., Bruce E., Ralph H., N. Jay and Silas Allen. Religiously, Mr. Cheek is a Baptist, and politically, he gives his support to the Republican party. His fraternal affiliation is with the K. of P. and the M. W. A.

**CHURCHILL, Cadwallader Slaughter**, an early citizen and, for a time, one of the most prominent merchants in Macomb, was born on the old Miller farm, called the "Churchill Farm," five miles north of Macomb, April 25, 1834. His parents, Richard Henry and Sarah M. (Brown) Churchill, were natives of Kentucky. Richard H. Churchill, who was engaged in the dry-goods business, died when his son, Cadwallader S., was three years old, and his widow returned to Kentucky, with her family, where they remained on a farm near Hodginsville, until the subject of this sketch had nearly reached maturity, when he went to Pittsfield, Ill., where he spent two years. In early boyhood his mother had given him his mental in-

struction, but afterwards he earned his schooling. He attended the school in Pittsfield for two years, and then returned to Kentucky, where he taught in a seminary at Hodginsville. He had become a good Latin scholar, and afterwards assisted Professor Hewett in this branch, in his institution at Elizabethtown, Ky., meanwhile pursuing his studies at night. During his early life, he was always inclined towards literary pursuits. After finishing his studies and teaching for a time, he came to Macomb, and entered the employ of Iverson L. Twyman in the real-estate business. Subsequently, he was employed as a clerk in George M. Wells' dry-goods store, and, still later, entered into partnership with Josiah Burton in the dry-goods business. Disposing of his interest in this, he went into the lumber trade in company with Henry C. Twyman. His interest in this concern he later sold and spent the period of the "gold fever" in the West.

On April 3, 1860, in Macomb, Mr. Churchill was united in marriage with Mary Evelyn Twyman, a daughter of one of the most prominent citizens of Macomb. Mr. Twyman was extensively engaged in the dry-goods business, and in real-estate transactions. He held several county offices and also served as Postmaster two terms. To Mr. and Mrs. Churchill were born three children, namely: Nancy Willis (Mrs. Scott), deceased; Alfred Brown; and Iverson Louis. Politically, Mr. Churchill was a Democrat, and for twelve years he held the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court. Religiously, he was a member of the Christian Church, and fraternally, was affiliated with the A. F. & A. M. He was a man of strict rectitude of character, of cheerful, kindly disposition, and was universally esteemed.

**CLARK, William Harvey.**—Among the well-known farmers of McDonough County, Ill., whose birthplaces were the farms which they now severally cultivate, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Scotland Township, McDonough County, October 10, 1866, a son of James and Margaret Ann (Watson) Clark, natives of the State of Virginia. His grandfathers, John Clark and James Watson, were of Scotch nativity. James Clark came to Illinois in 1834 with his parents, who located in Cass County. A year later he entered land in McDonough County, when he moved to Scot-

land Township. The father bought eighty acres of land in Section 28, and added to this until, at the time of his death in 1903, he owned 230 acres of farming land in one tract, and seventy acres of timber land.

William H. Clark is one of a family of three children born to his parents, the others being girls. In boyhood he received a district school education in the vicinity of his home and assisted in the work of the farm. On this farm he grew to manhood and has remained ever since. His portion of the estate, after his father's death, was 100 acres, and this he devotes to general farming, and the raising of horses, hogs and cattle. Mr. Clark was united in marriage, March 15, 1894, with Elizabeth McMillan, who was born in Scotland Township, where she attended the public school. One child, May Ellen, has resulted from this union, born May 20, 1895. In religious belief, Mr. Clark is a Presbyterian, politically, he casts his lot with the Republican party, and in his fraternal relations, belongs to the Mystic Workers.

**CLARKE, Davis H.**, a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser of Emmet Township, McDonough County, Ill., and who is the owner of the homestead farm bought by his grandfather from a soldier of the Revolutionary War, was born in Emmet Township, October 19, 1854. He is a son of Samuel and Nancy A. (Hardin) Clarke,—who was born in Washington County, Ky.,—and a grandson of James and Mary (Lewis) Clarke, the former being a native of Lincoln County, Ky., and the latter, of the State of Virginia. Davis and Eliza (Webster) Hardin, the maternal grandparents, were born in Virginia and the District of Columbia, respectively. The great-grandfather, John Clarke, who was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, married a lady whose maiden name was Ann Whitten. The maternal great-grandfather, Harry Hardin, was a native of Virginia.

Grandfather James Clarke came to McDonough County in the spring of 1830, and for several years held official positions which brought him prominently before the people. In Washington County, Ky., he had learned the trade of a batter, which he followed a number of years. He bought land in Emmet and Sciota Townships, living in the former, where he built what was called at that time the finest

log house in the county. He afterwards moved to Macomb, where he lived the rest of his life. He sold the Emmet Township property to Samuel Clarke, who lived there until he died in 1862.

Davis H. Clarke, who is the eldest of a family of four children, was a mere child when his father died, and after that event, he remained with his mother until he was twenty years old, living five years of the time on another farm in Emmet Township. In his twenty-first year he came to the homestead farm, where he had an interest and has since bought out the other heirs. On the original homestead, first owned by a veteran of the Revolutionary War, he has one of the finest country residences in McDonough County, containing all city conveniences. On December 16, 1875, Mr. Clarke was married to Melinda Russell, who was born in Emmet Township, where she pursued her youthful studies in the district school. Two children are the offspring of this union, namely: Myrtle, who is the wife of M. M. Burkhardt, a farmer of Sciota Township, and James W.

In religious faith, Mr. Clarke is identified with the Baptist denomination. In political matters, he takes an independent course. Fraternally, he is connected with the I. O. O. F. He is one of the most substantial and progressive farmers in his vicinity, and is a man of much stability of character.

**CLEVELAND, Charles, D. D. S.**, who is successfully engaged in the practice of dentistry in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Ripley, Brown County, Ill., September 15, 1868, a son of William and Eliza (Woolsey) Cleveland. His father was born in Indiana, and his mother in Ohio. Dr. Cleveland came to McDonough County with his parents at a very early age. After his school days were over he pursued a course of professional study in the Western Dental College, at Kansas City, Mo., from which he was graduated in dentistry in 1898. Shortly afterward he opened an office in Louisiana, Mo., where he practiced his profession for two years. Subsequently, he was engaged in practice at Roodhouse, Ill., for a period of five years. In July, 1904, he purchased the business of Dr. Morrow, in Bushnell, and has since continued in dental practice there. He is well informed on general subjects, and is thoroughly equipped in a pro-

fessional sense. His patronage has steadily increased and his careful and conscientious work has secured for him an excellent reputation.

On December 29, 1898, Dr. Cleveland was married to Grace Pearson, who was born and received her education in Bushnell. One child, Charles Pearson, has resulted from their union. The fraternal affiliation of Dr. Cleveland is with the Modern Woodmen of America.

**CLINE, Andrew J. (deceased)**, who was successfully engaged in farming on Section 28, Macomb Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Fleming County, Ky., September 14, 1831, the son of William and Martha (Fulton) Cline, natives of Kentucky. His paternal grandfather was John Cline and his grandfather on the maternal side was Isaac Fulton. Andrew J. Cline was the second born of five children, composing his parents' family, and was reared on the home farm, attending the common school in his boyhood. At the age of nineteen years, he came to McDonough County with his mother and the rest of the family, his father having died June 7, 1847. His mother bought 140 acres of land in Section 28, Macomb Township, and later twenty acres more, with other additions until there were 290 acres, and the son assisted her until her death, November 18, 1864. He owned the home farm from 1890, having bought out the other heirs. In 1902, he bought thirty-four and a half acres of land in Section 33, across the railroad southwest from the homestead, and now his estate comprises 314 acres of land. Politically, Mr. Cline was a Democrat but never aspired to any office. He was a man of upright character, and enjoyed the respect of all who knew him. Mrs. Malinda Albee, a niece of Mr. Cline, kept house for him, and J. E. Albee, his nephew, assisted him in the management of the farm for several years. Mr. Cline, after a short illness, died of pneumonia November 15, 1906, thereby decreasing the ranks of the early pioneers.

Only two children of Mr. Cline's family now survive—Thomas F. Cline, of Twin Falls, Idaho, and Mrs. Martha Patterson, of Macomb Township. Elizabeth F. Cline died August 10, 1887, and Isaac F. Cline, December 10, 1889.

**CLINGAN, Robert T.**, who is successfully engaged in farming in Scotland Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Woodsfield,

Ohio, April 25, 1883, the son of George B. and Catherine (Sabin-Amos) Clingan. His father was born in Woodsfield, Ohio, and his mother, in Lebanon, N. Y. On the paternal side, his grandfather, Robert Clingan, was a native of Belmont County, Ohio, and his grandmother, Elizabeth (Van Horn) Clingan, of Philadelphia, Pa.—the Van Horn branch of the family being descended from Hollanders. His great-grandfather, John Clingan, was also a native of Holland, and his great-grandmother, Mary E. (Armstrong) Clingan, was a native of Ireland. On the maternal side, Robert T. Clingan's grandparents, Chester and Caroline (Thayer) Sabin, were natives of Lebanon, N. Y. The maternal great-grandparents, Nathaniel and Margaret (Rhinedollar) Sabin, were natives of Philadelphia.

Elizabeth (Van Horn) Clingan came from Pennsylvania to Ohio when she was seventeen years old. Her union with Robert T. Clingan's grandfather resulted in six children, of whom George B. Clingan was the eldest, the others being girls. At the age of twenty-one years, George B. began to work for himself, being employed on a farm and in a grist mill. In 1886, he came to Macomb and bought a farm of 156 acres in Scotland Township and there the son, and subject of this sketch, Robert T., received a common school education.

George B. Clingan has been twice married. In 1867, he wedded Catherine Sabin, by whom he had one child, Elizabeth Jane, wife of Augustine Decker, a druggist of Macomb. The mother died July 29, 1873. He subsequently married Catherine (Sabin) Amos, and one child, Robert T., resulted from their union. George B. is now retired from active life. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. and the K. of P.

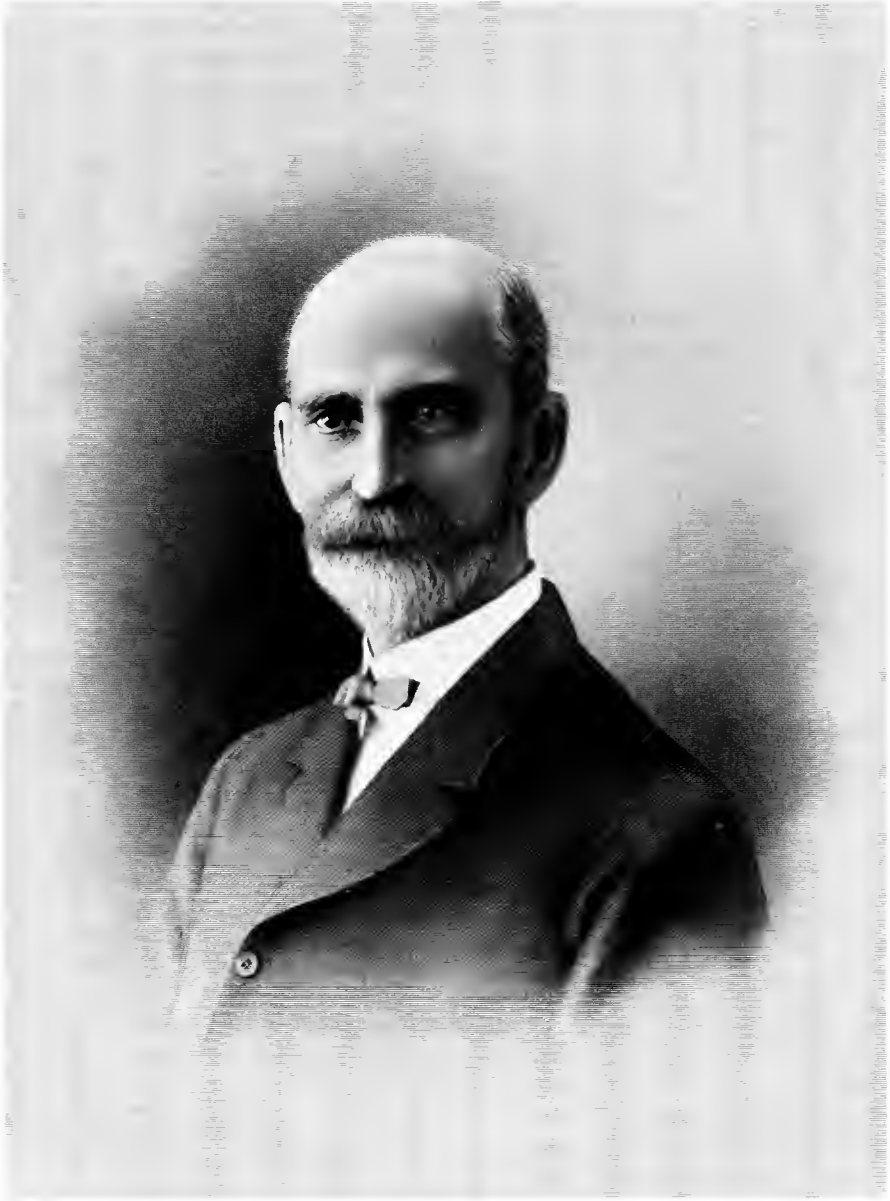
Robert T. Clingan is a member of Troop H, First Regiment Illinois Cavalry, First Brigade, in which he has been First Sergeant for two years. The troop, organized in 1900, is commanded by Capt. Frank M. Russell, and the regiment, by Col. W. C. Young, who was Colonel of the First Regiment Illinois Cavalry during the Spanish-American War. Politically, Robert T. Clingan is a Republican, and his religious associations are with the Universalist Church. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. In his early manhood Robert T. gives promise of a useful and successful career, and is looked upon as a worthy scion of worthy ancestors.

**CLUGSTON, John Byers.**—Although the retirement from active life of John Byers Clugston took place as long ago as 1870, his services as saddler, venireman, and groceryman are recalled as important to the communities in which he lived, and more especially to Macomb, with which he has been connected since 1862. Mr. Clugston comes of a fine old Irish family, established in this country by his paternal grandfather, Robert Clugston, who was born in Belfast, Ireland, and to whom ambition spoke in no uncertain tones of the greater opportunities existing on the other side of the Atlantic. This courageous sire made settlement in Franklin County, Pa., and when the thirteen American Colonies revolted against tyrannical English rule and asserted their independence, he enlisted under the banner of Washington at the beginning of hostilities in 1775, and served until the surrender of the main British army at Yorktown in 1781. Thomas Clugston, who was a farmer by occupation, died in his native State, and when John Byers was twelve years old he was brought by his mother to Trumbull County, Ohio, where they remained two years. At the age of fourteen John Byers learned the trade of saddlery, and from 1852 until 1862 engaged as a journeyman saddler, traveling with his kit of tools through Tennessee and Kentucky. Upon leaving the road he located in Macomb and worked at his trade for Jerry Haskins, and a few years later went to Pittsburg, Pa., where he was employed by the Government on saddlery work for a year and a half. Returning to Macomb in 1865, he worked as a venireman for a couple of years, and in 1868 established a saddlery business from which he permanently retired in 1870. The following year he engaged in the grocery business with Thomas Farley, and at the end of a year bought out Mr. Farley and continued the business alone for another year. Since then he has lived in a comfortable home at No. 421 South Lafayette Street. On January 8, 1851, Mr. Clugston married Alice T. Reed, a native of Pittsburg, Pa., and of the union five children have been born: Laura E., wife of C. P. Mustain; Emma W., wife of Frank L. Watson; Charles R., Fannie, wife of Judge J. Ross Mickey, and Lilly Dell, who died at the age of two years. Mr. Clugston is popular with his associates, and he has an extensive and interesting fund of information concerning the early history of the town of which he is an honored and genial citizen.

**COFFMAN, Marion,** who is successfully engaged in the clothing business in Blandinsville, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Hancock County, Ill., on January 10, 1849. His father, Alfred Coffman, was born in Kentucky, and his mother, Sarah (Pemberton) Coffman, in Missouri. When the subject of this sketch was one year old, his parents moved to Blandinsville Township, McDonough County, where as he grew up he received suitable mental training in the public schools of his neighborhood, meanwhile assisting his father on the farm. After he left the farm the first occupation of Mr. Coffman was that of clerking for M. A. Terry, by whom he was employed in 1875. He was next engaged in the grocery line until 1880. Subsequently he went into the dry-goods business as a member of the firm of McCord & Coffman, which he continued for fifteen years, and after its dissolution, he conducted the concern alone for ten years longer. For a short period he was also associated with Matt Huston in the real-estate line. The business qualifications of Mr. Coffman are of a superior order, and his energy and close application are manifest in the successful results attending his efforts. The residence which he now occupies he built in 1900.

On November 15, 1876, Mr. Coffman was united in marriage with Maria Taylor, a native of Indiana. Four children have resulted from this union, namely: Mamie (Mrs. Grigsby), Roy, and Lucille and Luella (twins). Politically, Mr. Coffman is a Democrat. He has served as Town Clerk and Township Collector, and for five years following 1892 he filled the office of Township Supervisor. Fraternally, Mr. Coffman is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Mystic Workers.

**COLE, Emory O.**—Recognition of the fact that the tillage of the soil is the natural and most desirable occupation to which man is heir, and to which every other is subsidiary and all else in the end must yield, is increasingly manifest in all classes of human society, and is supported largely by the thought and effort of men foremost in the councils of the nation, and by that most important factor of all, the wide-awake, thoughtful and resourceful agriculturist himself. Of those who incorporate science and invention into their labor as upbuilders of prosperous communities, none are more favorably known in McDonough County than Emory O.



John Thurston





Cole, who, after varied business and political experiences in other parts of the country, settled on his present farm of five hundred acres in the fall of 1883. Born in Streetsboro, Portage County, Ohio, June 4, 1833, Mr. Cole is a son of N. W. and Samantha (Osgood) Cole, natives of Connecticut and New York, respectively, the former of whom started upon his independent career as a singing master in New York State. Ambitious, after his marriage, of improving his prospects, the elder Cole located at an early day in the vicinity of Streetsboro, Portage County, Ohio, and in 1846 moved to East Troy, Wis., near where he purchased land and engaged in farming until the death of his wife in 1851. Thereafter the family was divided, the father and his son, Emory O., remaining on the old place until the former enlisted in the Civil War in a Wisconsin regiment. It was his fate to die amid the shot and shell of battle, and to fill a hero's grave in the little cemetery at East Troy, Wis. Of his three sons and two daughters, four are still living: Emory O.; Wilson M., general agent for the Rochester Nursery Company at Salt Lake City, Utah; J. E., a resident of Colorado Springs, Col.; Elhira B., a resident of Spokane Falls, Idaho.

Emory O. Cole was thirteen years old when he moved with the rest of the family to Wisconsin, and he there began his independent career as operator of a threshing machine, which line of work he continued about fourteen years in connection with general farming. He next engaged in teaming from East Troy to Milwaukee, before the era of railroads, and for a time was in the grocery business on a small scale. On October 8, 1860, he united in marriage to Sarah A. Dickerman, who was born in New York, January 11, 1833, a daughter of Henry and Catherine (Stafford) Dickerman, natives of Vermont and Connecticut, respectively, the former born October 7, 1799, and the latter, May 8, 1795. The parents were married in February, 1816, in Rockdale, Chenango County, N. Y., where Mr. Dickerman engaged in the lumber business for some years, about 1837 removing to Michigan, two years later to Naperville, Ill., and still later taking up his residence near Chicago, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Cole located in Burlington, Wis., where the former operated a grocery store and subsequently engaged in the manufacture of brick. In 1872, a few months after the great fire, he removed to Chicago

and engaged in the livery and undertaking business, succeeding later to the position of City Oil Inspector, to which he was appointed by Mayor Monroe Heath. Two years later, upon the election of the Democratic Mayor, Carter Harrison, he engaged in the grocery business, and in 1883 traded his store for his present farm in McDonough County, the same having been formerly the property of the pioneer, Horace Head. Of late years Mr. Cole has practically retired from active life, and his farm is operated by his son, George M., who makes a specialty of high grade cattle, horses and hogs.

Mr. Cole cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, and ever since has staunchly supported the Republican party. His public spirited, extended experience, good judgment and executive ability have made him an important and useful local political factor, and he has served six years as Township Treasurer, four years as a member of the Board of Supervisors, several years as Chairman of the County Central Committee, and also has been Secretary of the latter organization. Mr. Cole is President of the Pioneer Club of McDonough County, and is also President of the Deland Tourist Club, of Deland, Fla. In this capacity he has annually taken his family to Florida for the past seven years. Fraternally, he is connected with the Richard Cole Lodge No. 697, of Chicago, and of which he is a Past Master.

Mr. and Mrs. Cole are social as well as home-making factors in their township, and represent the best in its progressive life. Both represent families of marked musical tendencies, Mrs. Cole's father being a violinist of merit. She herself was a teacher of music in Wisconsin prior to her marriage, and is a graduate of the first Female College of Chicago, the educators thereof having come from the Emma Willard School, at Troy, N. Y., now a branch of Vassar College. She still retains a vital and absorbing interest in music, being an ardent admirer of Wagner and other great composers. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cole, two of whom died in infancy. Frederick E., the oldest son, born March 26, 1865, married, in 1905, Dorothy Ethel Peak, a stenographer, and at present is employed by the James H. Rice Paint Company, of Chicago; George, the twin of Archie, is represented elsewhere in this work; and Archie is a traveling salesman for the James H. Rice Paint Company, of Chicago.

**COLE, George M.**, a prominent and successful farmer of Emmet Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Burlington, Wis., August 2, 1868, a son of Emory O. and Sarah (Dickerman) Cole, the former a native of Streetsboro, Ohio, and the later, of Jefferson, Ill. In 1872 Emory O. Cole moved to Chicago, where he was engaged in the livery and undertaking business, and also kept a grocery. For two years he served as City Oil Inspector under Mayor Heath. In the fall of 1883 he spent a year in Macomb, and purchased a farm of 480 acres in Emmet Township. He moved with his family to the farm in 1884, and conducted it until 1893.

George M. Cole (one of a pair of twins) is the second of the family of children born to his parents, three of whom are now living. In boyhood he received his education in the Chicago public schools, and assisted his father on the farm until 1891, when he married and took charge of its operation. His farm is conducted in a systematic manner, and with the best results, and he is looked upon as a representative of the best agricultural element in McDonough County.

On October 15, 1891, Mr. Cole was joined in matrimony with Mary E. Guy, who was born in Emmet Township, and attended the public and Macomb Normal schools. They have become the parents of three children, Florence M., A. Donald and Emory F. Religiously, the subject of this sketch is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, he is an earnest and active Republican, and for the past six years he has been prominent on campaign committees. He has served as Chairman of the County Central Committee of his party.

**COLE, George W.**, of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., who is successfully engaged in the banking and grain trade, was born in that city March 25, 1870, the son of James Cole, whose biographical record appears in this volume. In youth and early manhood Mr. Cole graduated from the high school with the class of 1887, and later took a two years' course in the Bushnell Normal School. He then located in Chicago and was employed for six years in the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and the American Trust and Savings Bank, after which he filled the position of cashier in a wholesale drug store. Relinquishing this position in 1897, he returned to

Bushnell and became a Director in the First National Bank and entered into the grain business with his father. In 1903 he undertook the grain business at Bushnell alone, purchased the elevator at Adair and, in 1905, a half-interest in the firm of the Cole & McDonald, grain dealers at Walnut Grove, Ill., and has since conducted their operations. In addition to this occupation he organized and successfully established the Chilian Remedy Company, which manufactured and placed upon the market a number of eye remedies. In 1905 he sold out his interest in this company, and now devotes his entire time to the management of Cole's Savings Bank (of which he is Vice-President) and to the grain business. He is a careful and energetic business man.

On April 11, 1892, Mr. Cole was united in marriage with Marie Louise Williams, a native of Chicago. Two children have been born of this union, namely: Beatrice Marie and Helen Bernice. Politically, Mr. Cole is a member of the Republican party, and fraternally is connected with the I. O. O. F., McDonough Encampment, M. W. A., and N. A. U.

**COLE, James.**—The position of a reputable bank President warrants the conclusion that the incumbent is a man of character, purpose and integrity. Isolated cases which discredit his calling, and plunge the country into paroxysms of alarm, fail to disprove the assumption that every man who has in him the making of a successful banker possesses these strong and fundamental requisites. Banking is not a business to attract the frivolous or impatient. The centuries have added no frills to its methods, or softened, by a single shade, its somber and accuracy-compelling requirements. In some instances, mahogany counters and costly furnishings may relieve the eye, but they do not lift the austere obligation from the shoulders of those who hold in trust and manipulate the deposits of their fellowmen. Nine cases out of ten the bank President has been under observation in the community for many years, and through right living has gained unquestioned confidence—his most essential asset. No exception to this generality is found in James Cole, former President of the First National Bank of Bushnell; a man to whom an introduction were superfluous, who



Preston Houston

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has lived in the town for half a century, has been a banker for twenty-three years, and who, in his rise from humble conditions, furnishes an inspiring example of the compelling power of high ideals, and the worth of homely, sterling virtues. The pressure of necessity, that greatest developing force of youth, fell heavily upon the childhood of James Cole. For a short time only he knew the redeeming grace of a mother's love, nor did a father's help and counsel accompany him to the threshold of his independent career.

Born in Berkeley County, Va., August 20, 1824, Mr. Cole is one of the six children of William Cole, a blacksmith by trade and a native also of Virginia. So meager were the family resources that, after the death of his mother, the boy James was taken in hand by the Overseer of the Poor, and bound out for a term of years to one Philip Stone, with whom he remained until his fifteenth year. During this time his educational opportunities were represented by three months' attendance at a school in Middletown, Va. However, to the far-seeing and ambitious all things reasonable are possible, and the lad, who had wearied of his narrow, restraining environment, ran away to labor henceforth according to the dictates of his expanding nature. To the ambitious poor come always the most interesting experiences, and to the friendless and alone the rivers and ocean have ever sent out an alluring call. As a deck-hand on a steamer plying all the navigable rivers of the Middle West, the boy of fifteen winters felt something of the freedom and joy of summer while performing his menial tasks, and after a time he was advanced to a position of cook, and later still to that of barkeeper. At the age of twenty-one he found that the river had nothing further to teach him, and, as his most practical accomplishment at that time was cooking, he settled in St. Louis and engaged in operating a restaurant. Later he followed the same calling in Chicago for a couple of years, and still later had a restaurant in Quincy, Ill., for nine years.

Mr. Cole was thirty-one when he arrived in Bushnell in 1855. As in all parts of the Central West at that time there was a crying need of men who could mold circumstances rather than be molded by them; who could go out to meet and turn to good account the opportunities unfolded by the zeal and suffering of early

settlers, his energies gravitated toward merchandising as the most feasible of occupations, and for thirty-one years his success was increasingly manifest in that direction. At the same time he engaged in a grain business, thus encouraging the raising of this product in the surrounding country. Economy and the capacity for saving projected him into the ranks of capitalists, and in 1882 he established the bank of James Cole & Company, which, ten years later, became the First National Bank of Bushnell, the only national bank in the town. Of this bank Mr. Cole was elected President; Augustus Kaiser, First Vice-President; Mack M. Pinckly, Second Vice-President; J. M. Gale, Cashier; and Charles E. Henry, Assistant Cashier. The concern has advanced to one of the strong and reliable monetary institutions of the State, and is recognized as an extremely conservative force in banking circles. Its report of May 29, 1905, showed a capital stock of \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$13,990.52, circulation, \$50,000; and deposits, \$321,593.99. On January 1, 1906, Mr. Cole resigned the presidency, thus severing his connection with the First National Bank, and with his son, George W. Cole, organized the Cole's Savings Bank, of which he is now the President. This new institution is receiving the support of the community and of Mr. Cole's many staid and old financial friends, and is doing a very prosperous business. To his pronounced business qualifications Mr. Cole joins a predilection for public affairs, more especially those things which directly affect the good order of the community, and its advancement in education and citizenship. Through refusal to identify himself with any particular political party, he has been free to exercise judgment of a particularly liberal and far-sighted nature. Formerly a Whig, his later sympathies have been with the Republican party, and he was warmly supported Theodore Roosevelt in the past, and will in the future, should opportunity permit. He has held practically all of the offices within the gift of the people of Bushnell, including that of Chief Executive for three terms, and School Trustee and President for seven years. He early conceived a faith in the appreciation of Bushnell realty, and from time to time has made investments which attested his level-headed business judgment. Several substantial buildings have been erected by him, which have

materially added to the appearance and resources of the city. He is not unmindful of the value of social diversions, or of the moral uplift derived from thirty years' association with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and more than twenty years with the Knights of Pythias. Since early manhood he has found a religious home in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in addition to other church offices has held that of Trustee for many years.

It would be a difficult undertaking to enumerate the local undertakings which have directly or indirectly owed their success to the support of Mr. Cole. He is a generous donator to worthy causes, and his generosity is tempered and guided by that unavoidable discretion which becomes a part of the man who has swung his bark to profitable moorings through an infinity of shoals, and after many grinding hardships. If the span of life is measured by ideas, by new sensations, by the ceaseless development of latent capacities, the life of this man is longer than that of the patriarchs who drew out centuries amid the monotony of the deserts in the dull round of pastoral pursuits. Measured by years, his moderation, maintenance of reserve force, constant exercise of faculties and serenity of mind, have brought him into the company of the borrowers of time, to four-score years and two; a man of bright eye, alert step, and sound and quiet judgment; a careful student of the facts and philosophies of human interest not taught in the schools, but wrought in persistent and thoughtful self-education. The straight-forward simplicity of the deck-hand is not lost in the captain of industry, and it is safe to say that no man whose name stands for the best in financiering in McDonough County has, to a greater extent, the qualities of unostentation, approachableness, sympathy and courtesy which are the hall marks of true dignity and worth.

On the first of January, 1906, Mr. Cole tendered his resignation of his position in connection with the First National Bank of Bushnell, thus severing his connection with that institution, and in conjunction with his son, George W. Cole, organized Coles Savings Bank, of which he is now the President. The new

institution is receiving the support of the community and Mr. Cole's friends and is developing a very prosperous business.

**COMER, Joseph**, who was formerly successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits in Eldorado Township, McDonough County, Ill., but is now living in comfortable retirement in Macomb, was born in the above-named township August 23, 1839, and there attended public school. He is a son of Robert and Nancy (Wilkinson) Comer, both natives of Ohio, the father having been born in the vicinity of Chillicothe. Jesse Comer, the grandfather, was a native of North Carolina. But one of Robert Comer's brothers and two sisters came to Illinois. All are now deceased. Robert Comer and his wife had ten children, his son Joseph being the fifth in order of birth. He remained on the farm with his parents until he was thirty-two years old, when he married and moved onto a tract of seventy acres of land in the same township, which his father had given him for services rendered. To this farm he added until he was the owner of 316 acres in one farm, which is still his property. It is all fine farming land, free from incumbrance, and nearly all tiled. While living there Mr. Comer was engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and for twenty years fed from one to two carloads of cattle per year. In September, 1902, he moved to Macomb, where he had bought a residence. Here in ease and contentment, respected by all, he is enjoying the fruits of many years of toil.

Mr. Comer was married October 31, 1872, to Frances Craig, who was born and schooled in Industry Township. The children resulting from this union are as follows: Gilbert R., Mary L., Reta M., George W., Charles E. and Walter A. Politically, Mr. Comer is a Democrat. He was School Director of his township for fifteen years, and also served as Road Commissioner. In religious belief, he is a Presbyterian, and fraternally, is affiliated with the Masonic Order.

**COMPTON, William Alexander**.—Among the younger representative men of McDonough County, none stand higher in the estimation of



*Geo. B. Huston*





the people, or those who are intimately acquainted with him, than does he of whom we now write. William Alexander Compton was born in Scotland Township, McDonough County, Ill., on the 5th day of March, 1864, and is the second son of Henry and Sarah J. (Smith) Compton, the former a native of Ohio, the latter of Illinois. They were the parents of nine children, seven of whom are yet living, two sons and five daughters. Edward and Arabel died in infancy. The paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was born in Ireland about the year 1750, and his wife, whose family name was Hill, was born in Germany about 1757. About 1790 they emigrated to this country and settled in Hagerstown, Md., where their son, Henry Compton, was born soon afterward. The latter was a shoemaker and worked at his trade for a number of years. He emigrated from Maryland about the year 1820 and settled on a farm near Royalton, Fairfield County, Ohio, where his son Henry, the father of William A. Compton, was born November 10, 1828. Mr. Compton's maternal great-grandfather, Thomas DeLappe, was the son of a Frenchman. He was born in Kentucky in 1771, lived to a great age, and died in 1873 at his home near Burlington, Iowa. The maternal grandfather, David Smith, was born in Kentucky, February 11, 1807. He settled in Scotland Township, McDonough County, in 1838, where he resided until his death, which occurred April 2, 1869. He followed broom manufacturing for a short time, but the latter part of his life was devoted exclusively to farming. The maternal grandmother, Henrietta (DeLappe) Smith, was born in North Carolina, February 19, 1816. When she was six months of age her parents moved to the State of Tennessee, residing there until 1832, when they moved to Schuyler County, Ill., where she was married to David Smith, on September 1st of that year. She was the mother of eighteen children, had twenty-three grandchildren and fifteen great-grandchildren. She moved to Newton, Iowa, in the spring of 1875, where she died July 21, 1897. Both she and her husband are buried in Camp Creek Cemetery, in Scotland Township. Sarah J. (Smith) Compton, mother of William A. Compton, was born February 25, 1836, near Littleton, Schuyler County, Ill., and was the daughter of David and Henrietta Smith. She

died in Macomb, Ill., October 5, 1898. In 1846 Henry Compton and his wife, grandparents of the subject of this sketch, moved from Ohio to Illinois, and settled on a farm in Madison County, where they resided until death. In 1852 their son Henry moved to Burlington, Iowa, where he was married to Sarah J. Smith, on the 25th day of September of that year. They went to housekeeping in Burlington, remaining there until the spring of 1856, when they removed to McDonough County, Ill., settling on a farm near Industry, where they resided for two years, when they removed to Muscatine, Iowa, where he purchased a farm and resided until the spring of 1861. At that time he sold his property, returned to McDonough County, and settled on a farm which he purchased in Scotland Township and where he resided until the spring of 1893, when he retired from agricultural pursuits and moved to Macomb, where he now resides.

William A. Compton, whose name heads this record, is a fair illustration of that type of men, more common in this country than elsewhere, who have come from the ranks of common life, and who, by their own exertions and high character, have risen to positions of honor and financial prosperity that command the respect and esteem of the people. Reared to manhood upon his father's farm in Scotland Township, he acquired his education in the district schools and at the Macomb Normal College, from which institution he graduated June 5, 1885. He worked on the farm one year after graduating, then taught school for five terms, at the same time reading law, and was admitted to the bar November 21, 1888, at Springfield, Ill. He was at the same time filling the position of Principal of the public schools of Bentley, Hancock County. With what means he had saved from teaching, he returned to Macomb at the close of the school year and, on the 20th day of March, 1889, opened up an office to engage in the practice of his chosen profession. He was ambitious, and, while he had no wealthy or influential friends to back him, he had the two more important elements so essential in the make-up of every young man who succeeds, namely—a strong will and an invincible determination to do things. He did not wait for opportunities, but created them; and, while he encountered many obstacles, each one only spurred him on

to greater effort and renewed determination to conquer. With a keen foresight rarely possessed by a young man of that age, he was not long in deciding that he could make more money in other lines than in the practice of law alone, so he turned his attention more directly to real estate, and that his judgment was right is attested by the fact that he at once acquired a large and lucrative business and is now one of the most successful business men in the county.

On the 5th day of March, 1890, the twenty-sixth anniversary of his birth, Mr. Compton was united in marriage to Mary Pearl Shriner, the second daughter of Levi H. and Harriet (Collings) Shriner, then of Macomb Township, now of the city of Macomb. He has one son, William Alexander Compton, Jr., who was born November 2, 1894. Mr. Compton is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Red Men.

Mr. Compton is a thorough and consistent Democrat. Having been imbued with the principles of that party from early childhood, his faith in its teachings and his zeal in its service increased yearly. At home he is one of the foremost leaders in its councils and an aggressive champion in defense of its traditions. He was First Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives in 1891, being nominated in the Democratic caucus by acclamation. He served as Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of McDonough County for a number of years, and his ability as an organizer is recognized by men of all political parties. He is a politician, but a politician in the best sense of that much abused word. In the fall of 1896 he was elected to the Legislature for the Twenty-eighth District, then composed of the counties of Hancock, McDonough and Schuyler, and was one of the most active and influential members of his party in the House. He spent the winter of 1900 in the city of New York, and while there became a member of Tammany Hall, the famous Democratic organization of that city. He has an extensive acquaintance throughout the State, and is a recognized leader in Western Illinois. On the 26th of October, 1901, Mr. Compton, with others, organized the Macomb and Western Illinois Railway Company, for the purpose of building a line from Macomb to Industry and Littleton, and was one of the moving spirits

in its construction. He was elected President and Director of the company, which position he still holds. After encountering great difficulties the road was finally completed and the first regular train was run over it December 23, 1903. Of great force of character, of strong likes and dislikes, he stands high in the community in which he lives, and is ever ready to contribute of his time and means toward the promotion of every enterprise that will add to the growth and prosperity of his town.

**CONNOR, William**, who was formerly successfully engaged in farming in Blandinsville Township, McDonough County, where he still owns 400 acres of fine land, was born in that county on March 9, 1845. He is a son of Hugh and Mary (Melvin) Connor, natives of the State of Tennessee. By occupation Hugh Connor was a farmer. He came to McDonough County at a very early period in its history, and followed this pursuit in Blandinsville Township during the remainder of his life. William Connor was reared on the farm, and, while assisting his father, enjoyed the advantages of the public schools in the vicinity of his home. In 1885 he bought a farm of ninety-five acres in Section 3, Blandinsville Township, on which he built a fine residence, with other improvements, and was engaged in tilling the soil for a considerable period. He is also the owner of 305 acres of choice land in Section 2, of the same township. For several years he has kept aloof from active efforts, his farm being rented out.

Mr. Connor was united in matrimony on November 22, 1893, with Melissa Spiker, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. Three children are the offspring of this marriage, namely: Mary, Allie and Alta. In his political relations, Mr. Connor is an Independent, and his religious belief is in harmony with the doctrines of the Christian Church. The acquisition of a handsome competence by the subject of this sketch is attributed to those traits which have always dominated his character—energy, persistence and stability.

**CONWELL, Charles**, formerly an extensive and successful farmer in Blandinsville Township, McDonough County, but now living in retirement in Blandinsville, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, on March 17, 1843, son of John and Sa-

rah (Crabtree) Conwell, the former a native of the State of Delaware and the latter of English birth. John Conwell, who was a millwright by occupation, in 1864 came to Hancock County, Ill., where he mainly followed agricultural pursuits during the rest of his life. Charles Conwell, the son, received his early education in Perry County, Ohio, came to McDonough County in 1873, and bought 160 acres of land in Blandinsville Township. To this he added from time to time until he is now the owner of 730 acres of fine farming land. The improvements on his different farms have been made by him. In 1903 he built his present home in Blandinsville and moved into it in December of that year. Since then he has lived in retirement from active labor. During the Civil War he served as a member of the One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment Ohio National Guard for one hundred days, seeing active service in the Shenandoah Valley and the advance on Richmond.

On September 25, 1872, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Emma Grigsby, who was born in McDonough County, a daughter of Redmond and Catherine (Ray) Grigsby, natives of Virginia and Kentucky. Mr. Grigsby came to McDonough County in the fall of 1830, just before the "Deep Snow." To Mr. and Mrs. Conwell were born five children, as follows: Cora (Mrs. M. G. Davis); Arthur R., who is on the paternal farm; W. Clifton, who is also on one of his father's farms; and Roscoe W. and Hazel, who are with their parents. Politically, Mr. Conwell is a Republican, and has held the office of School Director. He represents one of the best types of the American farmer—intelligent, careful, methodical and upright throughout his entire active career.

**CONWELL, W. Clifton**, an industrious and enterprising farmer in Blandinsville Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Blandinsville, March 16, 1879, and received his early education in the public schools of Blandinsville and Bushnell. He is a son of Charles and Emma (Grigsby) Conwell, whose biographical record appears in another section of this volume. Mr. Conwell was raised on the farm with his parents, and has always followed farming. In the fall of 1903 he took charge for his father of the parental homestead of 250 acres, and besides managing this, operates his own farm of

120 acres. He carries on general farming and the raising of stock, making a specialty of breeding Norman horses.

On October 15, 1904, Mr. Conwell was married to Mildred Moon, who was born at La Harpe, Ill. His wife is the daughter of Charles and Mamie (Ingraham) Moon, both natives of New York. They were married at La Harpe, and Mrs. Conwell is the second in a family of four children, all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Conwell have a beautiful home, elegantly furnished and modern in every respect. They are honored members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Conwell's political affiliations are with the Republican party.

**COOK, John W. (deceased)**, formerly a prominent and prosperous merchant of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Campbellsburg, Pa., May 8, 1844. In boyhood, he attended the district school in his neighborhood for a short time, but was compelled to abandon his studies when quite young in order to assist in the support of his mother and sister. For the better accomplishment of this object he learned the tinner's trade, and then became chief clerk of Gorham & Cottrell. After a number of years, in partnership with John Scott, he bought out this concern, of which he continued to be one of the proprietors for a considerable period. Eventually disposing of his interest, he engaged in the grocery business, which occupied his attention except during the last three years of his life, which were spent as an insurance agent, representing several companies. He was a stockholder in the sewer-pipe works, and was a man of substantial means.

At the Randolph Hotel in Macomb, on August 31, 1873, Mr. Cook was married to Jennie Randolph, who was born June 3, 1848, and two children were the offspring of their union: Rea Randolph and Jay.

In his political views, Mr. Cook was a pronounced and aggressive Republican. He served as Supervisor for several years, and was also President of the School Board. Religiously, he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, fraternally, was identified with the A. F. & A. M. and the M. W. A. His death occurred December 21, 1900. Mr. Cook was a man of high character and excellent business judgment and ability, and his reputation in the community was that of a public-spirited and useful citizen.

**COX, Caleb B.**—Among the well-known and thriving farmers of Eldorado Township, McDonough County, Ill., is Caleb B. Cox. Mr. Cox was born in Fulton County, Ill., in October, 1863, a son of Henry and Rebecca (Freeman) Cox, his father being a native of the State of Ohio, and his mother of Fulton County, Ill. Jesse Cox and Marshall Freeman were the paternal and maternal grandfathers, respectively, the former being an Ohioan by birth.

Caleb B. Cox is the seventh in order of birth of a family of five boys and three girls which blessed the union of his parents. He lived on the farm and assisted his father in the work until he was twenty-one years old, availing himself, meanwhile, of the benefits of the public schools in his neighborhood. After reaching his majority he was employed as a farm-hand in that vicinity until the period of his marriage. He then rented a farm in Fulton County, on which he devoted his attention to general farming for six years. At the end of that time he moved to McDonough County, and occupied rented farms until 1904, when he purchased 158 acres of land in Section 23, Eldorado Township, which he has since successfully cultivated. He is an energetic worker, and gives careful attention to every detail in the operation of the farm.

On July 29, 1890, Mr. Cox was united in marriage with Elizabeth Darling, who was born in Ohio, where, in girlhood, she received her mental training in the public schools in the vicinity of her home. Six children were the offspring of their union, namely: Wilmer, Ethel, Ada, Robert, Olive and Charles.

In political contests, Mr. Cox favors the policies of the Democratic party. In 1903 he held the office of Township Collector. His fraternal affiliation is with the A. F. & A. M. Order.

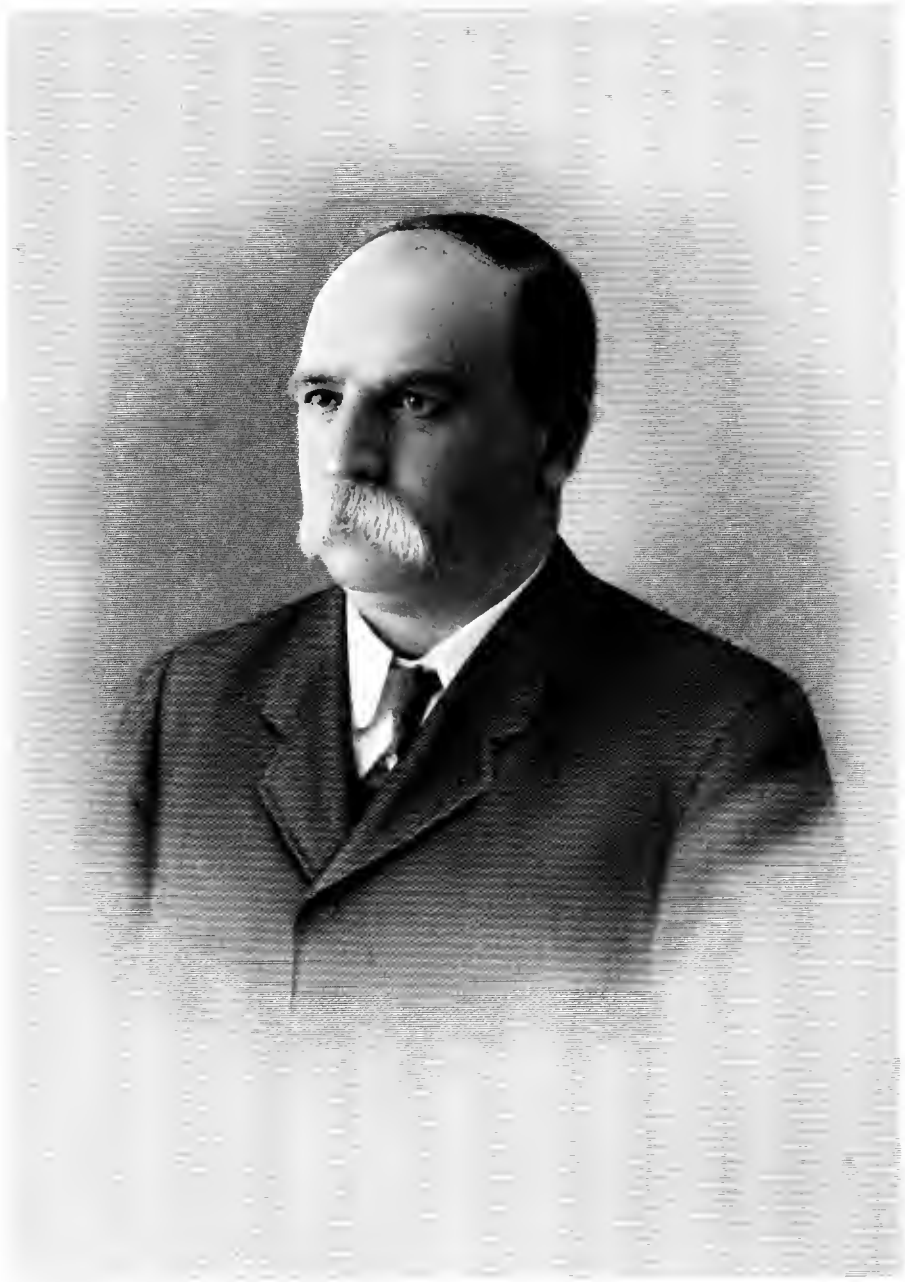
**COX, William**, a prominent and successful Life and Fire Insurance Agent, of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, October 8, 1848. His parents, Thomas and Emma (Johnson) Cox, were natives of Pennsylvania, the former having been born in Chester County, in that State. The paternal grandfather, Thomas Cox, was a native of Ireland. William Cox pursued his early studies in the public schools of Illinois. When he was eight years old his father came to Me-

Donough County and settled on a farm in Eldorado Township, where he served as a Justice of the Peace for fifty-two years. William was the youngest of ten children, and remained with his father until the latter's death, in 1892, at the age of ninety-three years. The mother passed away when William was but two years old. The subject of this sketch stayed on the old home farm of 140 acres until March, 1903, when he sold the place and moved to Macomb, where he bought a residence and established himself as a fire insurance agent, taking up life insurance also in connection with the Metropolitan Insurance Company. While he was engaged in farming he was an extensive dealer in live stock, shipping from 100 to 300 carloads per year. He was always looked upon as upright and honorable in all his dealings, the "golden rule" being his motto.

Mr. Cox was married, September 30, 1874, to Alveretta Beal, who was born in Beaver County, Pa., and received her early mental training in the public schools in Illinois. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Cox are: Bertha, Mabel, Clifford, Gaylord and Mildred. Politically, Mr. Cox is a Democrat. He has served two terms as Township Collector, was twice elected Supervisor and was twice nominated for County Treasurer. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Cox is a useful and public-spirited member of the community, and his business, political and social record is beyond adverse criticism.

**CRABB, D. M.**, a well-known veterinary surgeon and farmer, living on Rural Mail Delivery Route No. 2, McDonough County, Ill., was born in the Shenandoah Valley (Montgomery County, Va.), November 14, 1823, a son of John M. and Ann (Fleming) Crabb, natives of Virginia, where the father was born in Westmoreland County. The paternal grandparents, Daniel and Agnes (Middleton) Crabb, were born in London, England, the maternal grandfather, William Fleming, being a native of Belfast, Ireland. John M. Crabb came to Illinois and settled near Macomb in 1836. He rented the west half of Section 16, Macomb Township, for five years, and then bought eighty acres in the vicinity, on which the family located. He later purchased other lands until he became the owner of 620 acres.

D. M. Crabb, who is the fifth of a family of



*Charles J. Ince*



ten children, accompanied his father to McDonough County in 1836. In boyhood he attended the district schools, and afterwards pursued a course of study in the Cincinnati Veterinary College. He lived with his parents until he was twenty-seven years old, and then purchased 160 acres of land, on which he has since lived, engaged in farming and in the practice of veterinary surgery. He has seen this region develop to its present condition from a wilderness abounding in deer, wolves and other wild animals.

Mr. Crabb was first married in 1850 to Rebecca Hampton, a native of Ohio. Of this marriage three children were born, namely: Anna (Mrs. B. Milling), deceased; Laura E. (Mrs. W. H. King); and James M., deceased. The mother of this family died in 1860. The second wife was Mary E. Bards, of Lycoming County, Pa., whom Mr. Crabb married in 1863. She died in 1901, leaving one child, Robert E. In September, 1903, Mr. Crabb married as his second wife Kittie Kline, who was born in Macomb.

Religiously, Mr. Crabb is an adherent of the evangelical faith, politically, is a Democrat, and fraternally is identified with the A. F. & A. M. He is one of the oldest surviving members of that venerable group of pioneers whose labors laid the foundation of the prosperity of McDonough County, and is greatly respected throughout the community.

**CRABTREE, Ora**, who is one of the most substantial farmers in Mound Township, McDonough County, was born in Fulton County, Ill., on January 2, 1869, a son of Uriah and Urith (Johnson) Crabtree, natives of Ohio. The subject of this sketch came to Mound Township with his parents about the year 1875, when his father purchased 220 acres of land, on which he carried on general farming until his death in January, 1896, the mother still living on the old homestead. Upon the death of his father, Mr. Crabtree took charge of the farm, to which he has since added more land, until he now owns 350 acres. He had one brother, Allen. Politically, Mr. Crabtree is a Democrat, and is identified fraternally with the I. O. O. F. and the Knights of Pythias. On August 1, 1905, he was united in marriage with Phebe Beaver, of Washington County, Kans., a daughter of Charles and Sa-

mantha (Lewis) Beaver, her parents being well-known farmers of that county. Mr. Crabtree is a thorough and intelligent farmer, the successful results attending his labors bearing witness to his practical and scientific methods.

**CRAIN, Sammel L.**, equally well known and honored as a teacher and a tiller of the soil, comes of an old Virginia family, his grandfather, Joseph, being a native of the Old Dominion. His parents were Kentuckians, the father, Sammel L. Crain, being a native of Fleming and his mother (known before her marriage as Margaret Perkins), of Bath County, that State. Samuel was the youngest of the three children, the two others being girls. His birthplace was the farm homestead in Schuyler County, Ill., and the date of his birth February 15, 1844. He passed his early years in healthful agricultural labors, attended the district schools and later removed with the family to Bowen, Hancock County. He was above the average in scholarly acquirements, finally graduated from the Normal School at Carthage and commenced teaching while young, living most of the time with his father and sister. Mr. Crain was thus situated and employed at the time of his father's death in January, 1878. Then purchasing the farm he moved upon the family homestead, continuing his successful career as a pedagogue when agricultural operations did not require his attention. Altogether he taught for a period of twenty-four years, living upon the old farm from the time of his father's death until November 10, 1902. In order to give his children the benefit of a good education at the State Normal School, he then moved to Macomb, purchasing the residence at No. 432 South Johnson Street, where he is enjoying the fruits of his long and earnest labors, not only in the prosperity which has come to him, but in the universal honor in which he is held.

On May 15, 1879, Mr. Crain was united in marriage to Amanda E. Harding, a native of Hancock County, Ill., who received her education in Woodville, Adams County. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Crain, namely: Pearl, who died at the age of fifteen months; Charles, who is a teacher in the county; and Maggie Irene, who graduated in 1906 from the State Normal. Outside of the home circle Mr. Crain's interests largely center in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also

identified with the A. F. & A. M., and, politically, is a staunch Democrat, although he has never sought political preferment.

Mrs. Crain was a daughter of Green Harding, who was a native of Kentucky, born on the Green River, her mother's name being Sarah Stokes, a native of Maryland. Her grandfather, Noah Stokes, was a pioneer settler of Hancock County, Ill. He possessed considerable literary and musical ability, and died at the age of eighty-four years. Mrs. Crain's father was a farmer of Hancock County, and died in Kansas in March, 1885. He was a Democrat; was Justice of the Peace and quite a lawyer. In his religious connection he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Crain's paternal grandfather was also a pioneer settler of Hancock County.

**CUMMINGS, Jessie Henry (deceased)**, formerly a very prominent business man and greatly-esteemed citizen of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Cecil County, Md., December 29, 1834. His parents, James and Rachel Cummings, were natives of that county, and his father was a farmer and ship carpenter by occupation. Both were worthy and substantial people and devout Christians, being members of the Rock Presbyterian Church, in Cecil County. The family lived in that county until the death of James Cummings in 1837, when his widow with six children moved, first, to Harrison County, Ohio, and afterward, to Butler County, Pa. In his youth Jesse H. Cummings received his education in the public schools of Butler County, Pa., and in the domestic circle was taught habits of industry, economy and morality. On reaching early manhood he was first employed in carrying the mail on horseback through a thinly populated country in Mercer, Butler and Venango Counties, Pa., and next worked as clerk in a country store in North Washington, Butler County, Pa., for Charles Newlan. Later he was engaged in the same capacity in a store in Canonsburg in the same State. Subsequently, in company with a young man named Andrew Gourley, he went to Kansas, and after spending a few months there, came to Illinois and located in Macomb in 1855. His first employment in Macomb was as clerk in the hardware store of T. H. Beard, and his next was as clerk in the banking house of William H. Randolph. He then entered the

banking establishment of Charles Chandler & Company, and when that institution was changed to the First National Bank of Macomb, became the Cashier and one of its Directors. Thus he remained until the bank went into voluntary liquidation in 1885, and sold its business and quarters. A year afterward he bought an interest in the banking house of Q. C. Ward & Company, which succeeded the First National, and with this officially was associated until 1893. Mr. Cummings was also a director of and stockholder in the banking house of Cummings, Ward & Company at Good Hope, Ill. At the time of his death he was President, Director and Treasurer of the Macomb Pottery Company, and a Director and Secretary of Frost's Sewer Pipe Company. He was one of the originators of the Macomb Building & Loan Association, organized about 1880, and up to the date of his death, was its Treasurer and a member of its Board of Directors.

On November 3, 1857, Mr. Cummings was united in marriage with Elvira Pearson, near La Harpe, Ill., a sister of Hon. I. N. Pearson, of Macomb. Of this union three children were born, namely: Jessie, wife of Charles W. Ketteron, Superintendent of the Macomb Pottery Company, May and Harry Wilbur. In politics, Mr. Cummings was a prominent and influential Republican. He served as Alderman of his ward for many years, also represented the city of Macomb on the Board of Supervisors, and was a member of the Board of Education. In his religious associations he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he officiated as Elder and Treasurer for many years, and which he held at the time of his death. He was also Sunday-school Superintendent, and was foremost in charitable work. He was one of the founders of the Y. M. C. A. of Macomb, and was always a member of its Board of Directors. It was largely through his influence that that noble woman, Mrs. Marietta Phelps, gave her money for the building of the hospital which bears her name, and stands as a monument to her memory, Mr. Cummings having had charge of her affairs after her husband's death for many years previous, and that without remuneration. He was a firm believer in that passage of Scripture which says, "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." Many were the beneficiaries who came to his widow after his death and, min-





*B F Irish-*



gling their tears with hers, told of the aid they had received at his hands in times of need.

Mr. Cummings died April 1, 1900. Besides his family, already mentioned, he left a sister, Mrs. S. A. Hamilton, of Emlenton, Pa., and a brother, John B., of Chicago, Ill., to lament his departure. As far as human limitations permit, he was a model man and his career reflected credit upon the community with which his life was indented as one of the most useful and exemplary of its citizens. Mrs. Cummings died March 18, 1907.

**CUMMINGS, John Bowman**, one of the oldest and most respected residents of Macomb, Ill., a leading merchant and banker at various times and places, and lastly, before his retirement, connected with the Macomb Pottery Company, was born in Cecil County, Md., January 17, 1824, a son of James and Rachel (Hall) Cummings, also natives of that State and county. James Cummings, his paternal grandfather, was of Scotch nativity. The maternal grandfather was named Isaac Hall.

In boyhood, John B. Cummings attended public school and at the age of thirteen years (in 1837) went to Ohio and thence to Pennsylvania. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1851, when he came to Macomb. A year later he went to Mississippi, where he remained four years, returning then to Macomb in 1858, and there engaging in the mercantile line. In 1864 he went to Bushnell, where he conducted the Farmers' National Bank for twenty-five years. He then moved to Chicago, where he was engaged in the coal business, was employed as bookkeeper for the Sterling Cycle Company, and was also associated with the firm of E. A. Cummings & Company, of Chicago, in the real-estate business. In 1894 he was made manager of the Chicago branch of the Macomb Pottery Company, continuing thus until its Chicago office was closed. In 1903 he returned to Macomb, where he and his wife now reside at No. 629 North Randolph Street.

The first wife of Mr. Cummings was Adeline W. Pierson, whom he married April 4, 1847, in Butler County, Pa. Six children were the offspring of this union, namely: Clarence P., Leonidas B., James E., Charles C., Eva (Mrs. C. W. Dickerson), of Baltimore, Md., and Minnie, deceased. The mother of this family died in November, 1862. The oldest son, Clarence P., is in the banking business in Montevista,

Rio Grande County, Colo., while the youngest son, Charles C., is County Treasurer of that county. James E. is in the music business at Fort Worth, Texas, and Leonidas a printer in Bushnell, Ill. The first corpse buried in Oakwood Cemetery was that of Mr. and Mrs. Cummings' first child. On April 19, 1864, Mr. Cummings was married to his second wife, Mary E. Chambers, who was born in 1830 in Lexington, Ky., where she attended the public and parochial schools. One child, William C., resulted from this union. The present wife's parents, William and Elizabeth (Nourse) Chambers, were natives of Kentucky, while her grandparents were William and Mary (Connor) Chambers, both born in Ireland, and William and Elizabeth (Jameson) Nourse, the former born in Virginia and the latter in Mercer County, Ky.

In politics Mr. Cummings is a Republican; in 1868 was elected Clerk of the McDonough Circuit Court, and was chosen the first Mayor of Bushnell, Ill., on the organization of the city government. For several years he also served as a member of the Board of Education in Macomb. In his religious relations, Mr. Cummings accepts the faith of the Presbyterian Church, and fraternally is affiliated with the Masonic Order. In his long and busy life he has received ample evidence, on notable occasions and in different places, of the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and now, in its declining years, a general solicitude for his welfare is felt throughout the community.

**DAILEY, I. W.**—One who gave of his strength and endangered his health in defense of his country, and who, for more than thirty years afterward, was sturdily engaged in upbuilding the agricultural industries of his community and in the rearing of a useful family, deserves a prominent place in the annals of any history. Therefore it is that the record of I. W. Dailey, a retired farmer and stock-raiser of McDonough County and, for a dozen years an honored resident of Macomb, appears in these pages. His parents, Thomas and Sarah (McIntosh) Dailey, were Virginians, and he too is a native of the Old Dominion, born October 6, 1829. There were eight children in the family, he being the seventh. In 1835 the parents migrated from their native State, with all their children and household goods, and located two miles

from the city of Springfield, Ill., where they remained one year, when (in 1836) they removed to McDonough County, settling upon a farm in Eldoradc Township. There Mr. Dailey was reared, his education being limited to irregular attendance upon the district schools and very regular work upon the farm during the agricultural seasons. When his father died on New Year's Day of 1854, most of the responsibility of managing the family homestead was thrown upon him. He performed his duties cheerfully and well, until he felt that he should leave them in other hands and respond to his country's call to the front. In 1862 he enlisted in Company C, Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was with his command in its march through Kentucky. Contracting a severe illness, he was invalided and discharged from the service in the following spring, returning home with his health badly shattered. His widowed mother had died in November, 1862. Mr. Dailey having inherited ninety acres of the home farm, found the out-door life of a farmer admirably adapted to restore his health, and he was soon again taking up his agricultural labors with his old-time vigor. Later he added an adjoining 105 acres to the original tract, making a fine homestead of 195 acres, upon which he carried on the combined business of farming and stock-raising. This he continued to such advantage that in 1895 he erected a fine residence in Macomb, on South McArthur Street, to which he retired. Mr. Dailey has been identified, to some extent, with the public affairs of his locality, having acceptably served on the School Board and as Road Commissioner of his township. He is politically associated with the Republican party and is an esteemed member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On November 19, 1867, Mr. Dailey married Miss Emma Craig, a native of McDonough County, and they are the parents of three children: Warren M.; Irene Alice, now Mrs. Frank Moore, of McDonough County; and Lucy H., the wife of P. F. Baldner, of the same county.

**DARK, Andrew Jackson**, who is successfully engaged in farming in Chalmers Township, McDonough County, was born in the same county September 22, 1850, a son of Samuel L. and Christiana (Waymack) Dark, the father a na-

tive of Middle Tennessee and the mother of Virginia. Grandfather Samuel Dark and Grandfather Buckner Waymack were natives, respectively, of North Carolina and Virginia. Samuel L. Dark came to Schuyler County, Ill., in 1832. He was a Baptist minister and preached the first sermon delivered in Schuyler County. He died December 19, 1899, at the age of ninety-three years. Andrew J. Dark is the fifth of ten children resulting from his father's second marriage. In infancy he was brought by his parents to Schuyler County, Ill., and remained with them until he was thirty-two years old, attending the common schools in his boyhood. Then he went to Nebraska, where he spent some time working on a farm. Returning to McDonough County, he continued to do farm work, living, however, in Macomb, where he owns property. He spent four years farming in Emmet Township, and then moved to Chalmers Township, where he has since been engaged in farming.

Mr. Dark was married June 7, 1877, to Mary A. Andrews, who came to Schuyler County while an infant, and in her girlhood was educated in its public schools. Their union was the source of five children, namely: Lillian, Charlotte, Scott (deceased), Ursula and Christiana. Politically, the subject of this sketch espouses the cause of the Democratic party. In Schuyler County he held the offices of Constable and Road Commissioner, in Emmet Township has served as Collector, as also in Chalmers Township, and was elected Supervisor of the latter township in the spring of 1905. In the discharge of these public trusts he rendered efficient and faithful service and left a creditable record. Fraternally, Mr. Dark is affiliated with the M. W. A.

**DAVIDSON, David C.**, a well-known and substantial farmer of Bethel Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Halkand County, near Halmstead, Sweden, May 15, 1848, a son of Christopher and Hannah (Anderson) Davidson, both natives of Sweden. His paternal grandfather, David Davidson, and his grandfather on the maternal side, Gabrielle Anderson, were also natives of that country. David Davidson, who was the younger of two boys born to his parents, lived on his father's home farm until he was twenty-one years old, when he went to sea as a sailor, making the voyage to Liv-

erpool, England, then to Russia, and back to England. Later he sailed to Hong Kong, China. After sailing four years, he returned to Sweden and soon afterward came to the United States, spent one year in Warren County, Ill., and moved thence to McDonough County, where he farmed three years in Emmet Township. In March, 1876, he bought a farm of eighty acres in Bethel Township, to which he added from time to time until his present farm contains 280 acres of choice land in Sections 14 and 15. His crops are mainly corn and small grain, and he also raises cattle, horses and hogs.

On May 17, 1872, Mr. Davidson was united in marriage with Nettie C. Allison, who was also a native of Halland County, Sweden, where she was educated. Her parents, Elias Swanson and Nettie Christenson, were born and died there, during his life being engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mrs. Davidson's grandparents were also natives of the same locality. She was the third of a family of six children—four girls and two boys—one of her brothers, Benjamin J. Allison, now residing in Chalmers Township, McDonough County. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. David C. Davidson has resulted in three children: Hattie J., formerly a teacher in the public schools; Nannie E. (Mrs. John L. Curtis), who lives on the homestead in Section 23, Bethel Township, McDonough County; and Selma E. (Mrs. Fred R. Clark), residing on a farm in Littleton Township, Schuyler County, Ill. In politics, Mr. Davidson takes sides with the Republican party, and has served as School Treasurer since 1896. His religious connection is with the Swedish Lutheran Church. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., K. of P., D. O. K. K. and B. P. O. E. By industry, perseverance and frugality, the subject of this sketch has accumulated a handsome competency, and is regarded as one of the most substantial farmers and useful citizens of Bethel Township.

**DAVIS, W. S.,** one of the most prominent farmers in Blandinsville Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in the locality where he now resides in 1846, a son of Thomas and Pamela (Job) Davis, natives of the State of Tennessee. The father, Thomas Davis, came to McDonough County in 1828, and settled where the town of Blandinsville is now located.

Pamela Job, who became his wife, was a daughter of William Job, who founded Job's Settlement in McDonough County in 1826, but went away twice on account of threatened Indian troubles. Her family located on the Seybold place, east of the town site, and built the first house in this section. It was built of logs, and stood where the Davis barn now stands. Thomas Davis assisted in the organization of Blandinsville Township, and at different times held all the local offices. During the Civil War he served in the Seventy-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In 1832 he bought the farm of 160 acres now occupied by the subject of this sketch.

W. S. Davis grew up to manhood on this farm, attending the public school in his boyhood. Here he has lived ever since, successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising. In 1870 he was married to Mary E. Keithley, who was born and schooled in Good Hope, Ill. Of this union were born six children: Ira O., Alpha, Thomas, Pamela (Mrs. Miller), Stella (Mrs. Banks), and Tillie (Mrs. Chipman).

The religious belief of Mr. Davis is in accord with the doctrines of the Christian Church. Politically, he acts with the Republican party. He is widely known among the people of his township, and commands the respect of all as combining those qualities that go to make up a first-class farmer and citizen.

**DAWSON, Samuel B.,** a well-known cigar manufacturer, of Macomb, Ill., was born in New York City, April 14, 1852, a son of Edward P. and Mary (Butler) Dawson. Both of the parents were natives of England, his father having been born in Leicestershire, and his mother in London. In 1849 Mr. Dawson's parents came from England to the United States and settled in New York City, where the subject of this sketch attended public school. There his father worked as a cigar packer for sixteen years, in 1865 coming to Macomb, where he opened the first cigar manufactory in that place. Samuel B. Dawson learned the cigar business from his father, whom he succeeded in 1888. In 1892 he sold out and went to Pittsfield, Ill., where he was employed as foreman of a cigar factory until 1898, then returned to Macomb and resumed the business there, which he has since continued. He makes six different brands of

cigars, employing four experienced men and two apprentices, and dealing in everything in the smoker's line. Mr. Dawson is an intelligent and energetic man, and devotes himself assiduously to his business affairs. He has built up a flourishing trade.

Mr. Dawson has been twice married. He first wedded Harriet Frost, who was born in McDonough County, December 1, 1870, and died in April, 1885. On November 5, 1890, he married Delia Matthews, who was born and schooled in Sangamon County, Ill. By his first wife two children were born—Alfred F., in business with his father, and Fannie Dell, who died at the age of eighteen years, at Pittsfield, Ill. His last marriage resulted in one son, Harold Keith. In politics, Mr. Dawson is a Republican, and served as Alderman of the Fourth Ward in Macomb for two years under Mayor Charles Dines' administration, and one year under that of W. E. Martin. His religious belief is that of the Christian Church. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic Order and Knights of Pythias.

**DAWSON, William H.**, a well-known and prosperous merchant of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born near Table Grove, Ill., on December 25, 1855. His father was David Dawson, a native of Ohio. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of his neighborhood, and remained on a farm in Fulton County, Ill., until he was twenty-seven years old. At that period he abandoned agricultural pursuits and engaged in the mercantile business in Bushnell, Ill. In 1897 Mr. Dawson entered into partnership with John N. Zook in the grocery and provision trade, and they have succeeded in building up one of the most prosperous concerns of this kind in the county. Mr. Dawson is a clear-headed and energetic business man and his success is but the natural result of good qualities properly applied. On November 23, 1898, Mr. Dawson was united in marriage with Anna L. Hunt, who was born and schooled in Bushnell. Politically, the subject of this sketch is a member of the Republican party, and served as Town and City Clerk for ten years. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Masonic Order, K. of P. and Mystic Workers, and is a member of the Baptist Church.

**DECKER, Augustine**, a prominent and successful druggist of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in that city, February 14, 1860, a son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Logan) Decker. His paternal and maternal grandfathers were Cornelius Decker and Joseph G. Logan. His father, a farmer by occupation, who was born in Ulster County, N. Y., came to McDonough County, where he learned the carpenter's trade and later bought a farm. Augustine Decker is the eldest of six children born to his parents, with whom he remained, attending school and working on the farm, until he was twenty-three years old. Then he came to Macomb and worked for two years in Fisher's foundry. He was afterward employed in a grocery store, and, on November 1, 1896, entered into an apprenticeship with F. R. Kyle in the drug business. Mr. Kyle subsequently sold out to F. H. Mapes, for whom Mr. Decker worked two years. Mr. Decker and his brother, Joseph A., then bought Mr. Mapes' interest and continued in partnership until January 1, 1901, when the subject of this sketch purchased his brother's interest and has since conducted the store alone. His careful and conscientious methods and close application to business have gained for him a remunerative patronage. Personally he is deservedly popular, and professionally has the confidence of his customers.

On September 21, 1892, Mr. Decker was united in marriage with Elizabeth J. Clingan, who was born near Bellaire, Ohio, and there attended public school. Two children, Beulah Frances and George Nathaniel, were born of this union. In politics, Mr. Decker is a Republican, in religious belief a Universalist, and in fraternal affiliation a member of the I. O. O. F. and Court of Honor.

**DERRY, Emanuel**, who has successfully carried on farming for many years in New Salem Township, McDonough County, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, May 5, 1838, and received his early schooling in Fulton County, Ill. He is a son of William and Elizabeth Derry, who were natives of Pennsylvania. William Derry spent the greater part of his life in Fulton County, Ill., where he died in 1884, his wife passing away a few months later during the same year.

Emanuel Derry is the eldest of a family of



*Dr. E. T. Jarvis*





nine children, five of whom were girls. He came with his parents to Fulton County, Ill., in 1843, and lived there until 1867, when he moved to McDonough County and bought a farm of 154 acres in Section 10, New Salem Township, where he has since resided.

In November, 1863, Mr. Derry was married to Martha Burchett, who was born and educated in New Salem Township. Five children resulted from this union, namely: James, Cora (Mrs. Edward Wilson), C. Frederick, E. Roy and Elmer. Mrs. Derry's parents were James and Lucy (Woods) Burchett, the former, a native of England, and the latter, of New Hampshire. Her grandparents were James Burchett, of English origin, and Eliza (Woods) Burchett, born in New Hampshire. The grandfather Burchett came to this country in 1834, and died in 1897. In politics, Mr. Derry exercises his franchise in the interests of the Democratic party.

**DETRICK, William A. D.**, a well-known and substantial citizen, formerly of Good Hope, McDonough County, Ill., is a native of Knox County, Ill., where he was born on August 28, 1860. His parents, Jacob and Rebecca (Sweker) Detrick, were born in Virginia at an early period and settled in Illinois, where the father carried on farming in Knox County for several years. He then moved to McDonough County, locating in Walnut Grove Township, where he purchased eighty acres of land. To this he added from time to time until he became the owner of 200 acres in all. He improved the property and cultivated his land until the time of his death, which occurred in 1905. He was a man of sound judgment, industrious habits and recognized integrity. His wife, who was a woman of excellent qualities, and a careful and considerate mother, passed away in 1898.

In boyhood, William Detrick received his education in the district schools of McDonough County, remaining on the farm with his parents until he reached the age of twenty-one years. At that period he applied himself to farming on his own account. He first bought what was called the Hartman place, which he retained for a short time. After disposing of it, he purchased a farm of 104 acres situated in Section 20, Walnut Grove Township, where he carried on farming until 1901. He

then moved into the town of Good Hope and bought a comfortable residence. For some time he was engaged in the butchering, restaurant and grocery business, has met with gratifying success in his undertakings, and has acquired sufficient means to be exempt from care. In May, 1906, he sold his property in Good Hope and purchased a farm of 160 acres in Lee County, Ill., which is to be his future homestead. On October 2, 1883, Mr. Detrick was joined in wedlock in Walnut Grove Township, with Sarah E. Rutledge, who was born in McDonough County, Ill., and departed this life in 1898. Their union resulted in seven children, four of whom are still living, as follows: Lewis, Clyde, Charles and Marvel. On April 3, 1901, Mr. Detrick was again married, wedding for his second wife Mary L. Brown, who was born at Roseville, Warren County, Ill. In politics, Mr. Detrick is a supporter of the Republican party, in the local councils of which he is prominent and influential. He has filled the office of Collector of Walnut Grove Township for two terms, served as Road Commissioner nine years, and acts at present in the capacity of City Marshal of Good Hope, being also a member of the Town Board. He is a man of intelligence, energy and integrity, and is wide awake to the best interests of the community in which he lives.

**DONER, David.**—During the nineteen years of his association with McDonough County history, included between the time of his arrival in 1852 and his lamented death on February 8, 1874, David Doner was regarded as an industrious and upright man, and one whose ability and courage admirably fitted him for the life of self-sacrifice and hardship for which he was destined. Born among humble surroundings in Lancaster County, Pa., April 13, 1821, he was a son of John Doner, who was born July 10, 1773, and who during his entire active life, pursued the calling of a farmer in the State of Pennsylvania.

With but meager education to aid him in his struggle for independence, David Doner worked by the mouth for his brother John, who was extensively interested in the horse trade, at which the younger man became an expert. The lad made frequent trips to Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to purchase horses, and, returning over the road whence he came, would train and

put them in condition to bring high prices as carriage, team and road horses. He finally made sufficient headway to justify him in establishing a home of his own, and on April 10, 1852, was united in marriage to Mary Myers, who was born in Lancaster County, Pa., October 25, 1832, and with whom soon after marriage he came to Canton, Ill., where he found employment in the general store of Charles Smith. In the fall of 1855 he came to McDonough County, and in Mound Township took up 206 acres of unbroken prairie land, upon which he built a frame house, and conducted general farming and stock-raising for the remainder of his life. His wife died October 14, 1862, and both are buried in the cemetery at Bushnell. Mr. Doner changed from the Whig to the Republican party, but invariably refused local and political offices. He was a member of the German Reformed Church and spoke the German language fluently, the members of his family always holding in honored remembrance the vernacular of their first American ancestor, as well as the traditions of their forefathers who lived in what now is Alsace-Lorraine, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Doner were the parents of the following children: Henry, mention of whom may be found elsewhere in this work; Elizabeth, born June 13, 1857, died July 16, 1860; Emma, born November 3, 1858, married John F. Kline, of Canton, Ill., and had three children—Myrtle, Mary and Clifford D.; Anna B., born November 11, 1860, still unmarried and living in Helena, Mont.; and Mary Ann, born October 14, 1862, the wife of Henry Wyman, of Canton, and who has a daughter, Edna May. Mr. Doner is recalled as a high-minded, Christian gentleman, frugal and thrifty as became one of his birth and early training, and uncompromising in his attitude towards right and wrong. His personality has passed away, but his standard of life and work is being maintained by those who bear his name, and who, like himself, are an integral and reliable part of the community in which they live.

**DONER, Henry**, a well-known and substantial citizen of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., formerly a successful farmer in this vicinity, but now keeping aloof from laborious exertion, was born in Canton, Ill., in the year 1853. He is a son of David and Mary (Meyers) Doner who were born in the State of Pennsylvania.

In 1855 Mr. Doner's parents brought him to McDonough County, where they located on a farm of 206 acres just south of Bushnell, where the subject of this sketch lived until 1899, engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Of this farm (the original home place), located in Section 4, Mound Township, and purchased by his father in 1855, Mr. Doner still retains 145 acres. He is also the owner of two stock farms in Harris and Farmington Townships, Fulton County, consisting respectively of 120 and 180 acres.

Mr. Doner was married February 7, 1878, to Amanda C. Kline, who was born in Canton, Ill. Her father, Andrew Kline, came to Marshall County at an early period, and thence moved to Canton. He was one of a family of four children, the others being Emma (Mrs. John Kline), Anna B. Doner and Mary (Mrs. Wymans). The children resulting from this union of Mr. and Mrs. Doner are David R., Mabel A. and Harry A. David R. married Blanche Pearl Arter, and they reside in Prairie City Township, being the parents of one child, Mabel Mildred. Mabel A., wife of Howard W. Matthews, resides in Macomb. The family occupy a comfortable residence purchased from Louis Kaiser, and Mr. Doner still conducts his farming operations personally. While still in the vigor of ripe manhood, by diligent application to his chosen pursuit, Mr. Doner has reached that condition of life which affords contentment and repose, free from the cares and vexations of earlier years. He is a Republican in politics.

**DOUGHERTY, Peter**, formerly a farmer of Chalmers Township, McDonough County, Ill., and now living in retirement in Macomb, in that county, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, March 2, 1847, and there attended a subscription school. His father and mother, William and Hannah Dougherty, were natives of the same country. Peter Dougherty left home at the age of twelve years and spent five months in Fulton County, Ill. Thence he came to New Salem Township, McDonough County, where he worked on a farm. At the time of the great Chicago fire in 1871 he was a student at Porter's Telegraphy School in that city. In 1880 he moved to Mound Township, where he took the township census, and was again census enumerator in 1890. He was engaged in



*Jacobus Johnson*



*Mary E. Johnson*



farming in Chalmers Township, McDonough County, until January, 1904, when he moved to Macomb, where he lives in retirement on West Pike Street. He is the owner of ten building lots in Macomb City, described as Lot 3, Section 36, Emmet Township.

On October 3, 1872, Mr. Dougherty was united in marriage with Mary Jane Seaburn, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. The children resulting from this marriage are: Flora K. (Mrs. D. D. Riden), Arthur, Harry and Blaine. Mr. Dougherty is an outspoken Republican in politics. He has served as Town Clerk of Mound Township, and was County Coroner for the term ending in December, 1904, and was re-elected to this office in November, 1904. Fraternally, the subject of this sketch is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., K. of P., K. of K., M. W. A. and the Rebekahs. Mr. Dougherty has led a very active life, and has faithfully discharged all obligations imposed upon him. He is now resting from his labors, and in his well-earned retirement enjoys the respect of all who know him.

**DOUGLAS, Adam**, in period of residence, one of the oldest farmers in McDonough County, Ill., as also one of the most prosperous, is the subject of this sketch, who was born in Roxburghshire, Scotland, December 31, 1833. He is a son of John and Jenerite (Maine) Douglas, natives of Scotland, as was also the paternal grandfather, George Douglas. Adam Douglas was the youngest in a family of eleven children. In boyhood he attended the public schools of Roxburghshire, and spent his youth in farm work. In 1852 he came to the United States, and, journeying to Illinois, began farming in Eldorado Township, McDonough County. Seven months afterward he went to Fulton County, Ill., where he remained one year. Then returning to McDonough County, he rented a farm in New Salem Township, in the same county, which he cultivated for five years. At the end of that period he purchased a tract of 240 acres in Section 36, Macomb Township, on which he has made fine improvements. This tract he has transformed from nearly unbroken prairie, barren and uninviting, into one of the most productive and attractive farms in the county, a development which attests the industry, energy and thrift that characterize its owner. Besides these qualities, Mr. Douglas is favor-

ably known beyond the limits of his township for his absolute reliability and high character.

On March 1, 1864, Mr. Douglas was united in marriage with Catherine Kelly, a native of Scotland. Five children have resulted from this union, namely: John F., James K., Bessie (Mrs. H. N. Jackson), of Bardolph, Ill.; George C. and Charles A. In politics, Mr. Douglas is a Republican, but does not affiliate with any church.

**DOUGLAS, John F.**, who is successfully engaged in the hardware, implement and lumber business in Bardolph, McDonough County, Ill., was born on Section 36, Macomb Township, October 12, 1864. His father and mother, Adam and Kate (Kelly) Douglas, were natives of Scotland. His grandparents, John and Jane (Wiley) Douglas, were also natives of Scotland. Adam Douglas, the father, came from Scotland to the United States and settled in Fulton County, Ill., in 1852, his wife having preceded him in 1849. Their family consisted of three boys and one girl, of whom John F. was the oldest boy.

In boyhood years the subject of this sketch attended the public school, and later the Macomb Branch Normal School, remaining on the home farm and assisting in its operation until January 1, 1903. At that period he moved to Bardolph and engaged in the hardware, agricultural implement and lumber business in partnership with H. N. Jackson. This partnership continued until September, 1904, when Mr. Jackson sold his interest to Frank Bethel, who has an equal share in the concern. It is the only firm of its kind in Bardolph, and does a good business. Mr. Douglas is a capable business man, and gives the affairs of the concern close attention.

On February 24, 1897, Mr. Douglas was married to Allie Parvin, who was born and schooled in Bardolph. Politically, Mr. Douglas is a follower of the Republican party. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., M. W. A., K. of P. and A. F. & A. M.

**DUDMAN, Thomas Jefferson**, editor and proprietor of the "Macomb (Ill.) Eagle," and for more than twenty-five years one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Macomb, was born in the vicinity of Chili, Hancock

County, Ill. September 19, 1850, a son of Robert Jackson and Phœbe (Mills) Dudman, natives of Kentucky and Pennsylvania, respectively. Mr. Dudman was reared on the paternal farm in Hancock County, and in boyhood attended the district schools in the neighborhood of his home. He was afterward, for two years, a pupil in the high school at Bowen, Ill., and subsequently pursued a course of study at Carthage, Mo., where he completed his education. After graduating there he applied himself to teaching, and followed this occupation in the latter State and in Illinois for a number of years. In 1879 Mr. Dudman moved to McDonough County, and was made Principal of the Colchester public schools. After remaining in this connection one year, he was tendered the principalship of the schools in Industry, Ill., which he accepted, and held until two years later, when he established his home in Macomb, and, in conjunction with Prof. M. Kennedy, became one of the heads of the Macomb Normal and Commercial College. While connected with that institution, he conducted the departments of science and mathematics. In the fall of 1881, Mr. Dudman was elected County Superintendent of Schools of McDonough County for a term of four years, and was re-elected in 1885. On the expiration of his second term in this office, in 1890, he bought of Charles H. Whitaker the plant of the "Macomb Eagle," which the latter gentleman had owned and operated for the preceding twenty-five years. This connection Mr. Dudman still maintains, and has made the paper a medium of potent and wholesome influence in the affairs of McDonough County, and the interests of the surrounding country.

On October 22, 1874, Mr. Dudman was wedded to Marietta Landson, of Augusta, Ill., who was born in Adams County, Ill., May 24, 1856. Seven children were the offspring of this union, of whom one died in infancy. Politically, Mr. Dudman has always been an unswerving adherent of the Democratic party. In fraternal circles, he is identified with the A. F. & A. M. and the M. W. A. His career as a successful educator and public official, and his able and efficient work in connection with the "Macomb Eagle" have won for him a high reputation and a wide circle of friends, and he is regarded as one of the leading citizens of McDonough County.

**DUNCAN, Benjamin F., M. D.**, a well-known physician and surgeon, who is engaged in the practice of his profession in Blandinsville, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Blandinsville Township, July 15, 1841, a son of John and Margaret (Wright) Duncan, natives of the State of Tennessee. John Duncan was a farmer by occupation, and came from Tennessee to Illinois and located in McDonough County in 1836. In that year he bought 160 acres of land three and a half miles northwest of Blandinsville, and subsequently, 160 acres more, five miles northeast of town.

B. F. Duncan is one of a family of eleven children, three of whom are still living. He was reared on his father's farm and in boyhood enjoyed only the educational advantages afforded by the public schools in his vicinity. After reaching years of maturity he taught school for a number of years in Henderson, Hancock, Warren and McDonough Counties. He then pursued a course of medical study at Keokuk, Iowa, and in 1884, was graduated from the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons. He at once opened an office in Blandinsville, where he has since practiced. Professionally and personally he enjoys the confidence of all who know him, and the number of his patrons is large.

On October 29, 1868, Dr. Duncan was married to Fannie A. Sweasy, a native of Kentucky, and one child, Marion E., is the offspring of their union. Politically, the Doctor espouses the cause of the Democratic party. Religiously, he is connected with the Christian Church, and fraternally is a member of Blandinsville Lodge No. 233 A. F. & A. M., Blandinsville Chapter 208; also of I. O. O. F.

**DURFLINGER, Joseph T.**, a successful farmer of Colchester Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, June 26, 1846, a son of Jacob and Mary (McAllister) Durflinger, both natives of Ohio. The maternal grandfather was John McAllister. Jacob Durflinger came to McDonough County in 1851, and bought eighty acres of land in Section 36, Colchester Township, upon which he settled but died in 1855, all of the family dying the same year except his widow, one daughter and the subject of this sketch. All are now deceased save Joseph T.

Joseph T. Durflinger, who is the second of a

family of nine children—five of whom were boys—attended the district school in boyhood, and grew up to manhood on the paternal farm, of which he eventually became the owner. His main crop is hay, raised for feeding cattle, horses and other stock. The farm now consists of 208 acres.

On March 27, 1873, Mr. Durlfinger was married to Angelina Clayton, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. In religious belief, he is a Presbyterian, and politically, usually ignores party lines and pursues an independent course.

**EADS, Albert**, President of the Union National Bank, of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., and one of the ablest financiers in this section of the State, was born in Knoxville, Ill., April 23, 1842. He is a son of John and Margaret (Anderson) Eads, natives of Kentucky and North Carolina, respectively. When Albert Eads was three years old he was left without a mother and was reared in the family of his grandfather, in Morgan County, Ill., until he reached the age of twelve years. He attended school at Knoxville, Ill., where he remained with his father until 1861. He spent one year (1859-60) in school at East Hampton, Mass. On the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in Company C, Fifty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, of which he was made Second Lieutenant, and promoted to First Lieutenant before reaching his twenty-first birthday, and thus served until January 14, 1865. In February, 1864, having suffered severe injuries from a fall, he had been detailed as military conductor between Nashville, Tenn., and Huntsville, Ala. While in the performance of his duty he was taken prisoner, in September, 1864, by Gen. J. B. Forrest, and in the following November was exchanged. During the battle of Stone River, on January 1, 1865, Lieutenant Eads, with his Second-Lieutenant and sixteen men from Company C, Fifty-first Illinois Volunteers, captured a Confederate officer and eighty-five men, and, on June 24, 1904, had the privilege of returning to his former prisoner the sword which he had captured forty-one and a half years previously. In the meantime these two representatives of "the Blue" and "the Gray" had been in occasional correspondence with each other, and, in November, 1906, Mr. Eads visited his former foe at the home of the latter in Mississippi.

Resigning his commission on January 14, 1865, Mr. Eads returned to Knoxville, Ill., and in the fall of that year went to New York, where he pursued a course of study in Eastman's Business College. During 1866-67 he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Topeka, Kans., and in 1868 came to Macomb, Ill., where he conducted a dry-goods store two years. For the next few years he applied himself to farming in the vicinity of Macomb. In January, 1876, he entered the Union National Bank of Macomb as bookkeeper, was subsequently promoted to the position of Cashier and ultimately became President of the bank, an advancement which signally attests his sterling characteristics. He is also President of the National Bank of Colchester, and the Bank of Industry.

Mr. Eads was one of the leading spirits in the movements to secure the location of the Illinois State Normal School in Macomb, liberally contributing both of his time and money for this purpose. When this institution was overcrowded, in 1904, an appropriation for its enlargement was passed by the State Legislature. This was vetoed by the Governor, and Mr. Eads, together with other public-spirited citizens, came to the rescue of the project with personal contributions, he himself donating \$1,000, which, with subscriptions from other sources, resulted in the addition of six spacious rooms to the school.

On January 28, 1868, Mr. Eads was united in marriage with Mary C. Tinsley, a daughter of Nathaniel P. Tinsley, whose biographical record may be found elsewhere in this volume. Two daughters have resulted from this union: Eleanor Eads, wife of James W. Bailey, who is in the banking business in Macomb; and Margaret Tinsley, who died at the age of four years and eight months. On political issues Mr. Eads was identified with the Democratic party until the campaign of 1896, since then having voted the Republican ticket, although he has never consented to become a candidate for public office. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally, he is a Royal Arch Mason, and served as Master of the Blue Lodge for eleven consecutive years—is a member of Macomb Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M., Morse Chapter No. 19, and Macomb Commandery No. 61. He is a thirty-second degree Mason of the Quincy (Ill.) Consistory, and belongs to the Veteran Masonic Associa-

tion of Chicago, of which Venerable Veteran John C. Smith, one of the best-informed and most widely traveled Masons in the United States, is the founder and President. Mr. Eads has been for some time a Trustee of the Masonic Lodge of Macomb, in which he has been one of the leading spirits; is also affiliated with the Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shriners of Chicago, and is a member of McDonough Post No. 103, G. A. R., and of the Illinois Commandery Loyal Legion.

**EAKLE, George**, one of the most prosperous farmers in McDonough County, Ill., who is located in Tennessee Township, that county, was born January 10, 1840, in Ross County, Ohio. His father, John B. Eakle, was born in Augusta County, Va., and his mother, Mary A. (Hire) Eakle, was a native of Ross County, Ohio. The grandfathers, John B. Eakle and George Hire, were natives, respectively, of Germany and the State of Virginia. Grandfather Hire was one of the earliest settlers in Hire Township, McDonough County, which was named after him. John B. Eakle, the father of the subject of this sketch, came to Tennessee Township with his family, in the fall of 1851, and purchased land from time to time until he was the owner of about 700 acres, mostly in Hire Township. On this he was extensively engaged in farming until his death, on May 28, 1892. He wife died December 29, 1890.

George Eakle is the eldest of ten children born to his parents—six boys and four girls. He obtained his early mental instruction in the public schools of the neighborhood, and remained at home until the death of his father. Previous to this, he had, however, bought ninety-nine acres of land in Tennessee Township. After his father's death Mr. Eakle secured ninety-four acres in Hire Township, and subsequently eighty-one acres more. His home is in Tennessee Township, where he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and is regarded as a thorough and successful farmer and an intelligent and useful member of the community. The political views of the subject of this sketch are in harmony with the principles of the Republican party.

**EASLEY, Mark B.**—So earnest and painstaking an exponent of scientific farming as Mark B. Easley could find no more satisfying place upon which to pursue his chosen occupation

than his farm of 187 acres, forty-six acres of which reach from McDonough over into Schuyler County. Since falling into the hands of its present owner in 1891, this property has taken on a modern and progressive aspect, in its improvements and general equipment comparing favorably with any other farm in the township. Mr. Easley is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and, while the practical and money-making impression is not wanting, a regard for the comforts and refinements of life are to be found on every hand. The experiences of Mr. Easley have been of a more varied nature than falls to the lot of the average farmer; yet agriculture has never ceased to be his first choice as a field of labor. Born in Farmer Township, Fulton County, Ill., July 24, 1844, he is of Southern ancestry, his father, Thomas, and his grandfather, Daniel Easley, both having been born in Delaware. His mother, Lydia (Buck) Easley, was born in Ohio, but her parents, Nathaniel and Nancy Buck, were natives of Delaware. Thomas Easley moved at an early day to what now is Ipava, Fulton County, Ill., but which then was known as either Easleyville or Easleyburg. He later moved to a farm in the same county, and died there in 1850, his wife surviving him until 1894, her death occurring at the home of her daughter in Vermont, Fulton County. She had three daughters older and three sons younger than Mark B.

The tragedy of the Civil War presented an opportunity for self-denial of which Mark B. Easley readily took advantage. He then was a large-hearted boy of seventeen, with a fair common school education, and practical experience as an assistant farmer. Enlisting in Company D, Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, he served in the Army of the Cumberland until the battle of Chickamauga, when the army was reorganized and he was changed from the Twenty-first to the Fourth Army Corps. He participated in many of the important engagements of the war, spending most of his time in Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. Though wounded in the leg by a gunshot, he was never absent from his post of duty. January 26, 1863, he was taken prisoner, but soon after was paroled and returned to St. Louis. The following April he rejoined his regiment and served until his honorable discharge at the end of the war.

Then returning to his home in Fulton County,





DARIUS JONES



Mr. Easley was married, November 25, 1866, to Sarah Jane Chipman, a native of Oakland Township, Schuyler County, Ill. Of this union the following named children have been born: Henry; Emma, wife of Amos France; Ida; Fred; Charles; Phoebe; Luther; Gale, and Ralph. The parents of Mrs. Easley, Levi and Delilah (Cook) Chipman, who were natives of Delaware, came to Schuyler County, Ill., in 1844, and there spent the remainder of their lives, dying on the home farm. In 1868 Mr. Easley went to Kansas and engaged in farming with indifferent success for six years. He then returned to Illinois, and locating in Schuyler County, there operated a saw-mill for thirteen years, but in 1891, as heretofore stated, purchasing his present farm on the border of McDonough and Schuyler Counties. Since casting his first vote he has stood stanchly on the side of Republicanism, although the honors of office have never seemed worth striving for. He is an active and helpful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a familiar figure at encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic.

**EDIE, Aleck**, who is successfully engaged in farming in Walnut Grove Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born on the farm where he now lives, in 1871. His father, William Edie, was a native of what is now West Virginia, and his mother, Evelyn (Harris) Edie, of Ohio. About the year 1865, William Edie came to McDonough County and purchased a farm in Section 8, Walnut Grove Township. He continued buying until he had obtained 440 acres of land on a portion of which (280 acres) he followed farming until his death in 1899. He served as County Surveyor for a number of years.

Aleck Edie was reared on the home farm, and, in his early manhood, pursued a course of study in Bushnell College. On the death of his father, Mr. Edie assumed charge of the homestead property, which since has been under his management. He makes a specialty of raising full-blooded Shorthorn cattle and blooded horses, and has met with success in this line.

**ELLIS, Amos S.**, a well-known grain merchant of Industry, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Tazewell County, Ill., November 20, 1858, a son of Roland and Frances (Hodgson)

Ellis, his father having been born in the vicinity of Logansport, Ind., and his mother in that State. Mrs. Frances Elis's father, James Hodgson, was a native of England, and her mother, Delilah (Payne) Hodgson, was born in Indiana. Roland Ellis brought his family to Tazewell County in 1856, and settled on a farm.

Amos S. Ellis is the third of a family of seven children. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years old, attending school at intervals, and then farmed on his own account near home for nine years. He next went to Vermilion County, Ill., and bought a farm which he disposed of after a short time, and moved to Schuyler County, where he staid one year. In the spring of 1890 he came to Industry Township and bought a farm of eighty-two acres, on which he lived until 1897. He then moved to Rushville, Ill., where he conducted a livery and sales barn, and dealt in mules and horses for two years. Afterward he spent some time in Industry, and then returned to his work at the Rushville livery barn, to which he devoted his attention for one year. Subsequently, he spent two years on his farm in Industry Township, and in April, 1903, moved to the village of Industry, where he has since been engaged in buying grain, horses and mules.

Mr. Ellis was married December 19, 1884, to Ella Payne, who was born in Schuyler County, Ill., and there attended the district schools. Two children, Forrest and Nettie, have resulted from this union. In politics, Mr. Ellis is a Democrat. He has served as Township Assessor three terms. In the spring of 1902 he was elected Supervisor, and was re-elected in the spring of 1904. In these offices he has rendered efficient service, and is popular with his constituents. Fraternally, Mr. Ellis belongs to the S. of A., M. W. A., and I. O. O. F.

**ELLIS, John F.**, a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser of Macomb Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Fulton County, Ill., May 28, 1857, a son of James and Margaret (Walker) Ellis, natives of Ireland. His grandfathers, James Ellis and John Walker, were also natives of the Emerald Isle. John F. Ellis was the youngest boy in a family of four boys and four girls. His parents moved to Chalmers Township, McDonough County, when he was

three years old. He stayed at home until he was twenty-four years old, during which period he attended public school and assisted in the work of the farm. He began housekeeping in the vicinity of the homestead on a farm of sixty acres, where he remained one year, after which he spent a year on a farm in Hancock County, Ill. He next moved to Scotland Township, McDonough County, where he lived three years on rented land, and moved thence to the home farm, which he rented for five years. In the spring of 1893 he bought eighty acres of land in Section 20, Macomb Township, three miles northeast of Macomb. Here he has made all the principal improvements, and set out 500 apple trees, 200 peach trees and 35 cherry trees.

On April 5, 1881, Mr. Ellis was married to Mary E. Andrews, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. Five children have resulted from this union, namely: Mettie (Mrs. A. W. Hamilton); Anna (Mrs. A. W. Ford), of Scottsburg, Ill.; Luther, Flora, and James Roscoe. The religious belief of Mr. Ellis is that of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, he is a Republican, has been his party's candidate for Supervisor, and served as School Director several years. He is District Clerk of District No. 64, Macomb Township. Fraternally, he is identified with the order of Mystic Workers.

**ELLISON, James Oscar.**—Among the most enterprising and successful farmers of Macomb Township, McDonough County, Ill., is James O. Ellison, born in Adams County, Ohio, November 27, 1858, a son of Robert E. and Ann (Work) Ellison, natives, respectively, of Adams County, Ohio, and Washington County, Pa. Robert Ellison, his grandfather, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, as was also his great-grandfather, Thomas Ellison. His grandmother, Ebby (Loekhart) Ellison, was born in Scotland. On the maternal side, the grandparents, John and Peggy M. (Chisley) Work, were natives of Washington County, Pa. Robert E. Ellison, the father of James O., came with his parents to McDonough County, October 3, 1866, and settled in Macomb Township, where, on February 8, 1867, he bought a farm of 120 acres in Sections 22 and 27, on which he spent the remainder of his life, engaged in general farming, dying September 13, 1894.

James O. Ellison came to Macomb Township with his parents when he was eight years old, and received his early education in the common schools in that neighborhood, remaining on the home farm until February 17, 1890. After the death of his parents he bought a portion of the farm, and subsequently purchased more land, until he now owns 120 acres in Section 27, and eighty acres in Section 32, on which he lived until December 11, 1902. At that period he bought a residence on West Carroll Street, Macomb, which is now his home. He still carries on general farming, and raises Polled-Angus cattle and road-horses.

On February 24, 1892, Mr. Ellison was married to Alice Peters, who was born and schooled in Lawrence County, Ohio. Two children have resulted from this union: A. Louise, born May 15, 1893; and Alice P., born May 6, 1895. Mrs. Ellison is a daughter of Isaac and Adeline (Didwit) Peters, natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Mr. Ellison's sister, Martha Jane, died January 8, 1896, and another sister, Elizabeth L. Peters, January 24, 1898. His brother, John, lives in Montgomery County, Kans. In politics, Mr. Ellison is a supporter of the Republican party.

**ELTING, John**, one of the pioneers of Illinois, was born in Dutchess County, New York, April 14, 1791, and was a son of Abraham and Arriaantje (Van Deusen) Eltinge, of Claverack, N. Y., and is a lineal descendant of Jan and Jacomyntje Cornelise (Slegt) Eltinge, natives of Swichterlar, a dependency of Beyle in the Province of Drenthe, Holland. They came to America about the middle of the seventeenth century, and settled on the Hugson River near New York.

John Elting was married to Margaretta Jones March 14, 1813. Their children are Philip Henry, Charles C., Angelica S., Elizabeth C., and Harriet A. His father served as a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and his brother Robert was a Major-General in the War of 1812. He was a merchant in the city of New York, the old homestead being in Dutchess County, New York. In 1840 he emigrated westward, locating in Quincy, Ill., and afterwards removed to Peoria, Ill., engaging in the mercantile and real-estate business, where he made his home until his death which occurred March



MRS. DARIUS JONES



21, 1861. He was held in high esteem by all who knew him, and was a man of great wealth and high social position.

**ELTING, Philip Edward**, is one of the most prominent attorneys in the State, and McDonough County has no more highly respected citizen. \* He is prominently identified with all that pertains to the upbuilding of Macomb and with its leading industries.

He was born on a farm in Emmet Township, McDonough County, January 23, 1862, and is a son of Philip H. and Margaret Elting. His father was born in New York, and was a son of John and Margaret Elting. The mother of our subject was born in Enniskillen, County of Fermanagh, Ireland, and is now in her eighty-fifth year. The father died when the son was only fourteen years of age.

Philip E. Elting spent his childhood and youth upon his father's farm about six miles from Macomb. His early education was acquired in the common schools, and by careful application he laid a good foundation for the superstructure of a useful life. Later he pursued a three years' course in a college from which he graduated. Returning to the farm, he gave attention to farming until 1889, when, following the instincts of his nature, he began reading law in the office of Sherman & Tunnicliff under the tutelage of Lieutenant-Governor L. Y. Sherman, one of the ablest lawyers of the bar of McDonough County. He afterwards entered the Law Department of the Northwestern University at Chicago, from which he graduated with the class of '92, at which time the degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred upon him by that institution. He was admitted to the bar, and since that time has been successfully engaged in the practice of the law in Macomb, Ill. He is ambitious, enterprising and progressive, and has a bright future before him.

Mr. Elting is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a firm believer in the divine revelation as the basis of human laws. He does not hesitate to express his views fearlessly and intelligently upon disputed points. He has the confidence of his religious acquaintances without regard to creed.

As a lawyer, he ranks among the best in the country, is strictly professional in his practice, and has the entire confidence of the bar

wherever he is known. As a citizen, no one is held in higher esteem. His advice and counsel are sought by all classes, because they know that any advice given by him will come from an honest heart, and that their confidence will never be betrayed. Fraternally, Mr. Elting is a member of the A. F. & A. M., the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Improved Order of Red Men. In his political views, he is a Republican.

**ELTING, Philip Henry**, was born in Dutchess County, New York, February 14, 1814. After graduating from college, he acted for a time as bookkeeper in his father's store in Kinderhook, New York, and at the age of twenty came west to look after his father's landed interests in McDonough County. Philip H. Elting was a farmer, and was successful. He was married January 24, 1834, to Margaret, daughter of Francis McSperritt and Mary (Campbell) McSperritt, who came to McDonough County in 1837. They were the parents of twelve children, eight of whom are now living. They are: Charles M., Levi J., Harriet Anna Keener, James, Katherine C., Eleanor M., Gumbert, Philip Edward, and Henry Lincoln. The deceased children are John, Mary E., Margaret A., and Francis R.

Mr. Elting was one of the pioneers of Illinois, and was greatly interested in the affairs of McDonough County, and was held in a very high regard by all who knew him. He died July 22, 1876. His widow still survives, and lives in Macomb, Ill.

**EMORY, Warhum R.**, a well-known and successful merchant, residing and doing business in Prairie City, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Rindge, N. H., March 17, 1848, and received his early education in the public schools of his neighborhood. He is a son of Francis T. Emory, who was born in the same town in 1811. His mother, Mary (Smith) Emory, was a native of West Boylston, Mass. Francis T. Emory, who pursued the vocation of a farmer in his native State of New Hampshire, came to Illinois on December 9, 1855, and proceeded direct to Prairie City. In this vicinity he located on a farm, and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his life. He was a man of marked intelligence, strong character and strict probity, and

through his energy, industry and thrift, attained success in all his undertakings. He died July 24, 1886. In March of the following year his widow also passed away. Two years ago Warhum R. Emory established himself in the grocery business, which he has since successfully conducted. By honest dealing and close application to his affairs, he has gained the confidence and respect of his patrons. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage with May C. Florence, a native of Prairie City, February 22, 1888. In political affairs, Mr. Emory is in full accord with the Republican party, he has served as School Trustee a number of years and was elected Supervisor in April, 1900, continuing in the latter office until April, 1906, when he was beaten for re-election by only one vote.

**EMPEY, Richard I.**, a well-known dealer in groceries and meats in Macomb, was born in Stephenson County, Ill., March 4, 1868, and there received a common school education. He is a son of Lafayette and Rachel A. (Holley) Empey, the former a native of Oneida County, N. Y., and the latter born in New Jersey. The grandparents on the paternal side were Richard and Elima (Putnam) Empey, born, respectively, in Washington County, N. Y., and the State of Connecticut. His grandmother's great-grandfather, John Putnam, came from England in 1636. In the maternal line, the grandfather was Isaac Holley, a native of Connecticut. The grandmother, who was born in New Jersey, bore the maiden name of Kilgore.

Mr. Empey was the eldest of four children. At the age of fourteen years he came to Bardolph, McDonough County, and when sixteen years old was employed in his father's grocery. In 1888 he went to Kansas City, Mo., where he worked in a grocery for one year. He then came to Macomb and was employed about four years in J. W. Wyne & Brother's dry-goods store, after which he worked a year in a general store at Bardolph. Returning to Macomb, he was employed in E. L. Allison's boot and shoe store about eleven years. November 1, 1904, he and his brother-in-law, James E. Pelley, went into the grocery and meat business on the corner of Randolph and Carroll Streets. On February 1, 1907, he bought Mr. Pelley's interest and has since run the entire business,

which has been a success from the start. In October, 1898, during the riots at Pana, Ill., he was sworn in as First Lieutenant of Company F, Sons of Veterans, which was made a part of the State Militia; he resigned in February, 1899.

Mr. Empey was married September 19, 1891, to Rosa Pelley, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. Politically, Mr. Empey is a Democrat, and fraternally, belongs to various branches of the Masonic Order and the M. W. A. He is an active and useful member of the Presbyterian Church in Macomb, in which he has been a deacon since October, 1904, being Chairman of the Board of Deacons at the present time. He was an elder in the Bardolph Presbyterian Church, and served as Superintendent of its Sunday school for two years. For six years he has been a Sunday-school teacher in Macomb. Mr. Empey is a man of high character. His strict probity inspires general confidence, and he enjoys the cordial regard of all who know him.

**ERVIN, N. H.**, who is successfully engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in La Salle County, near Wenona, Ill., in 1875, and after attending public school received his further education at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., from which he graduated in 1894. Mr. Ervin came to Bushnell to live in 1900, purchasing the business interests of A. C. Kynett. To this stock he added, from time to time as his sales increased, until he now conducts one of the largest and most complete undertaking and furniture establishments in the county. His business transactions reach the sum of \$10,000 per year, and are constantly increasing in amount. He has displayed much ability in thus developing his trade, and bestows the closest attention on the operation of the store. This prosperous condition of affairs is the natural result of these causes. Mr. Ervin pursued a course of study in embalming, at Peoria, and also attended Brown's Business College at Galesburg, Ill. He is a licensed embalmer, having a certificate attesting his competency. The subject of this sketch was married in 1902 to Lulu Hicks, who was born in Bushnell, Ill., in 1875. Fraternally, he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, D. O. K. K. and Sons of Veterans at Galesburg, Ill.



**ERVIN, William James (deceased)**, for many years one of the most prominent and substantial merchants of Macomb, Ill., was born in Rockingham County, Va., February 27, 1820, and died in Macomb, November 15, 1890. His father was a plantation owner, and owned slaves. In boyhood he received his mental training in the district schools, and at an early period in life, journeyed from Virginia to Illinois and started a dry-goods store in Macomb. In this line he was quite successful, and through diligence, sound judgment and strict integrity, built up, in course of time, a large business concern. In 1862, having sold his dry-goods store, he enlisted in the Eighty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry and was commissioned as Captain of Company C, which he assisted in organizing, later being brevetted as Major for gallant service. He participated in all the engagements in which his regiment took part, being finally mustered out in 1865. Returning to Macomb he was later elected County Clerk, serving for a term of four years, when he bought a farm of 160 acres in Scotland Township, which he rented for two years. In 1871, having sold his farm, he engaged in the drug business in company with his son, under the firm name of Ervin & Son, with which he continued to be connected until his death in 1890.

Mr. Ervin was united in marriage, at Rushville, Ill., on April 19, 1849, with Mary McCrosky, who was the eldest of a family of six girls and two boys. To Mr. and Mrs. Ervin were born three children, namely: Ella Lamp-ton, Sarah Alice (Mrs. Wyne), and James M. The latter is now engaged as successor in the drug business established by his father.

Politically, the subject of this memoir was a zealous and active Republican. In his religious views, he was inclined toward the Presbyterian denomination, although not a member of the church. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., being a Royal Arch Mason. Mr. Ervin was a man of unblemished reputation, straight-forward and thoroughly reliable in his business transactions, and prominent in all movements for the public welfare. He was greatly respected by all who knew him, and his death was deeply lamented.

**EVERLY, Jonas W.**—No more encouraging example of self-earned success is available in

McDonough County than that presented in the career of Jonas W. Everly, owner of about 1,340 acres of the most desirable land in the State of Illinois, and whose home place, in Section 8, New Salem Township, is unsurpassed in its fulfillment of all that constitutes the best to be found in rural life and labor. Mr. Everly's rise has been through struggles and difficulties, for in youth his advantages were no better than those of the average farmer lad, who, as one of a large family, is obliged to shift early for himself and weave his web of life out of materials in no way rare or exceptional. It is in the wise application of useful and dependable qualities that this large landowner has forged to the front, leaving in the background of lesser ambitions and accomplishments those lacking in his force and perseverance.

Born September 11, 1834, in Carroll County, Md., Mr. Everly is descended on both sides of his family from very early settlers of the State around which clings so much of the romance and chivalry of the Southland. His father, George Everly, was born in Carroll County, June 28, 1810, a son of David and Elizabeth (Rinehart) Everly, natives also of Maryland, and of whom the former was born September 26, 1781, and died February 2, 1866, and the latter, born in 1790, died October 8, 1871. George Everly, whose active life was devoted to milling and farming, married, March 22, 1832, Anna Mary Hesson, who was born in Carroll County, October 19, 1813, a daughter of Peter and Magdalena (Hull) Hesson, of whom the former was born in Carroll County, August 3, 1782, and died December 18, 1856, while the latter, born September 12, 1780, died in Maryland, January 14, 1860. George Everly was the shifter of the family fortunes from Maryland to the wilds of Illinois, which he reached after an overland journey in 1837, living, until 1857, in Deerfield Township, Fulton County, and after that occupying a farm in Lee Township, the same county, where his death occurred June 2, 1873, his wife surviving him until August 9, 1889. George and Anna Everly had six children: Noah H., born February 3, 1833; Jonas W., born September 11, 1834; John S., born February 5, 1836; George V., born April 22, 1838, died in Texas in August, 1894; Anna Mary, born October 6, 1842, died in Illinois in October, 1843; and Levi D., born February 4, 1845, died in this State April 27, 1867.

Jonas W. Everly helped to till the soil of both of his father's Fulton County farms, and remained on the one in Lee Township until well on in bachelorhood, or until his marriage, February 24, 1867, to Anna C. Zimmerman. Mrs. Everly was born in York County, Pa., December 24, 1840, and was one of the thirteen children of George and Mary Ann (Cooper) Zimmerman, six of whose children are still living. George Zimmerman was born in Carroll County, Md., June 29, 1807, and in early life learned the miller's trade, which he followed in Carroll County a couple of years. He then journeyed to Ohio in search of a desirable permanent location, but not finding things to his liking, moved to York County, Pa., where he bought a farm and married Mary Ann Cooper, who was born in that county December 24, 1840, and died in July, 1884. In 1844 Mr. Zimmerman brought his family to Deerfield Township, Fulton County, where he died March 16, 1882, at the age of seventy-five years. To Mr. and Mrs. Everly have been born four children: Mary Jane, born July 19, 1868; R. Ellen, born August 23, 1870; Ida Mathilda, born November 18, 1872, and George Washington, born September 3, 1876.

At the time of his marriage Mr. Everly was able to take his wife to a farm of eighty acres in Lee Township for which he had paid with earnings saved while on the home place. Through industry of the husband and frugality of the wife resulted constant additions to their little store, and in time Mr. Everly added to his land until he owned 760 acres in Fulton County. In 1901 he left this farm and came to his present home in New Salem Township, the following year disposing of 360 acres of his Fulton County property, though still retaining there 400 acres. His home farm consists of 487 acres, and it would be difficult to find a more beautiful or productive estate. The large modern home is furnished with taste and elegance, and the roomy and substantially constructed barn would be considered a worthy habitation by the average ruralite. On every hand are evidences that æsthetic tastes of the owner are not drowned in his pursuit of wealth, for money has not been spared in producing landscape effects which delight the eye and minister to the most refined sensibilities. Cement walks have been laid through the grounds and leading to the house, and the lawn,

which covers four acres, is improved with a variety of shade trees, shrubs and floral decorations. Thus have the years brought not only success as viewed from the standpoint of the financier, but an environment which is a pleasure and inspiration. In addition to the Fulton and McDonough County farms already noted, Mr. Everly owns a 160-acre tract in Section 7, New Salem Township, and 275 acres near Mount Union, Iowa, the railroad station for that place being located near his land.

Mr. Everly is a Democrat in politics, and no one familiar with his strenuous and well directed life, will doubt the truth of his statement that he has been too busy to hold office. From the small beginnings of his life he has brought, unchanged, to this later and prosperous stage wholesome and temperate ideals, an intense interest in worth-while things, and a mind which appreciates material wealth in proportion as it tends to the well-being of both the community and the individual.

**EWING, John**, who is living in comfortable and honored retirement in Macomb, Ill., was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, December 12, 1818, and there enjoyed the advantages of the primitive schools of that period. His father and mother, Thomas and Mary (Skales) Ewing, were natives of County Tyrone, Ireland. Mr. Ewing was brought up on a farm in Ohio, where he also learned the trade of a carpenter and cabinetmaker. He remained at home until he reached the age of twenty-six years, when he married and worked at cabinet-making for two years. He next bought a farm in Ohio, which he sold two years later and moved into town, doing carpenter work throughout Jefferson County. In 1853 he came to Schuyler County, Ill., and purchased a tract of prairie land, which he improved, thereby accumulating some means. At a later date he bought additional farm land, and at the time of his retirement from active efforts was the owner of 320 acres. In 1891 he moved to Macomb, where he makes his home with his son, although he divides his time between this residence and that of his daughter in Pittsburg, Kans.

The subject of this sketch was married in January, 1845, to Elizabeth Manley, who was born and schooled in Jefferson County, Ohio. The children resulting from this union were as follows: Alvin, deceased; Pardon, deceased;



*Ethel E. Kee*



Homer; Margaret A., who died at the age of seventeen years; and Mary Emma (Mrs. Dr. A: R. Clark), of Pittsburg, Kans. The mother of this family is deceased, her remains being buried at Littleton, Schuyler County, Ill. In politics Mr. Ewing acts with the Democratic party. In 1869-71 he served a term in the Illinois State Legislature, as Representative from Schuyler County. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Ewing has lived a long, industrious and honorable life, and in his declining years is regarded by all who know him with feeling of great respect and esteem.

**FELLHEIMER, Isaac M.**, Mayor of the City of Macomb, Ill., and one of its most prosperous merchants, was born in Chambersburg, Pa., March 29, 1857. His father, Marks Fellheimer, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and his mother, Ellen (Geisenburg) Fellheimer, was a native of Philadelphia, Pa. In girlhood the latter attended school in Eastern Pennsylvania. The paternal grandparents, Abraham and Rachel Fellheimer, came from Germany about the year 1845. The family lived in Chambersburg from 1854 to 1865, and in Philadelphia, from 1865 to 1882. Marks Fellheimer and family left Chambersburg during the Civil War, when his property was destroyed in a raid by the Confederates under General Early.

In his boyhood, Isaac M. Fellheimer attended school in Chambersburg when there was an opportunity, and he was afterward a pupil in the Philadelphia common schools. His first employment was as clerk in his father's store in that city. In 1871 he came west and, after spending two years in Macomb, went to Iowa and then returned to Macomb, where he has lived ever since. From 1874 to 1876 he was employed as a clerk by Jonas Strauss, and from 1876 to 1878, by Strauss & Wilson. In 1879 he purchased the interest of Mr. Strauss, and succeeded to the interest of Mr. Wilson in 1883. Mr. Fellheimer is connected with several of the principal industrial enterprises of Macomb, among which are the Gas and Electric Light Company, both sewer pipe plants and the potteries. He is also identified with the Macomb Building and Loan Association and is a stockholder in the Union National Bank.

On March 15, 1882, in Macomb, Mr. Fellheimer was united in marriage with Laura M.

McIntosh, a daughter of Joseph W. McIntosh, and their union has resulted in two children, Joseph Wallace and Frank. In politics, Mr. Fellheimer is one of the influential leaders of the Republican party in McDonough County. He was elected Mayor of Macomb, in April, 1905, and his administration of municipal affairs has thus far given eminent satisfaction. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Macomb Lodge No. 17, and Morse Chapter No. 19, A. F. & A. M., and Montrose Lodge, K. of P. He is also a member of the Business Men's Club. With no adventitious aids, relying solely upon his own natural resources, Mr. Fellheimer has become one of the foremost merchants in this section of the State. His intelligence, energy and integrity have enabled him, by diligent application to his affairs, to acquire large business interests aside from his mercantile establishment, and his force of character, combined with personal popularity, have made him the municipal head of the city of his adoption.

**FISHER, Archibald.**—Except on Sundays and holidays, the metallic hum of industry has been heard in the foundry of Archibald Fisher, at Macomb, ever since the establishment of the business in 1868. Thirty-seven years have brought about enlargement of its capacity, and resulted in a corresponding prestige among other concerns of the kind in the county, and it is doubtful if any of the business landmarks of the town can lay claim to greater usefulness, or pay more forceful tribute to the value of concentration, perseverance and expert workmanship. After various stages of specializing, the foundry now manufactures castings for school furniture, and its products are sold over a large area of the central West. Whereas, the owner at first was glad of the help of one assistant, he now steadily employs fifty, and at certain seasons of the year is obliged to depend upon temporary reinforcements.

Mr. Fisher, who is of Scotch-German descent, was born in Wheeling, W. Va., January 24, 1848, a son of John Fisher, and grandson of John Fisher, Sr., both natives of Scotland, the former born in Glasgow. His mother, whose maiden name was Susanna Trudley, was a native of Chester County, Pa., and daughter of Frederick Trudley, of Wurtemberg, Germany. John Fisher, Jr., worked in his father's publishing house in Glasgow for a few years, and while

there helped to set up the first edition published of the poems of Robert Burns. He emigrated to Wheeling, Va., in 1825, and engaged in the manufacture of plantation machinery, an enterprise which eventually developed into a great success. He had two sons and three daughters, of whom Archibald, the older son, and one daughter survive.

As a boy Archibald Fisher worked in his father's machine shop, and from him inherited the mechanical ingenuity upon which rests the success of his life work. He was only twenty years old when he came to Macomb, bringing with him few visible assets, but a nature rich in determination, and forceful in expression. In April, 1872, he was united in marriage to Helen M. Warren, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Fisher is a Democrat in politics, and in religion, a member of the St. George's Episcopal Church. Fraternally, he is connected with the Masons. He is an agreeable and confidence inspiring gentleman, a thorough master of his calling, and besides being a popular and considerate employer, is able to secure from his subordinates the best work of which they are capable.

**FLACK, Charles Wesley**, a prominent lawyer, of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Fremont County, Iowa, June 2, 1865, and received his education in the Industry (Ill.) public schools, the Macomb Normal School and Valparaiso College, at Valparaiso, Ind. He is a son of John W. and Louisa (Osborn) Flack. His father was born December 30, 1840, in Schuyler County, Ill.; and his mother in McDonough County, that State, April 13, 1842. His paternal grandparents were Bartholomew Flack, a native of Germany, who died August 15, 1893, and Eva Elizabeth (Heitzel) Flack, also of German birth, who died October 22, 1891. On the maternal side, the grandfather and grandmother were Solomon and Dicey Osborn, natives of North Carolina, who died, respectively, in 1878 and 1861. The maternal great-grandfather, Joseph Osborn, was born in 1799, and died in 1870. Charles Wesley Flack taught school from 1884 to 1893. He was Principal of the Carman School in Henderson County, Ill., from 1887 to 1889, and of the Biggsville School, from 1889 to 1891. In 1892, he was Principal of the Fourth Ward School, Macomb. During the year 1891 he was Presi-

dent of the Henderson County Teachers' Association. Mr. Flack was admitted to the bar August 23, 1893, and officiated as Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court of McDonough County from 1896 to 1898.

Charles W. Flack was married August 17, 1887, to Ura M. Kee, of Industry, Ill., whose education was obtained in the Industry schools and at Valparaiso, Ind. The children resulting from this union are: Vera B., born December 29, 1889, and Charles E., born March 29, 1902. Politically, Mr. Flack is a Democrat, and wields much influence in the local councils of his party. In 1899, he was Chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee. His popularity in the community is indicated by the fact that he was elected City Attorney of Macomb in 1897, by a majority of fifty-three votes when the city was normally Republican by 400 majority. From 1896 to 1899 he served as President of the Macomb Public Library Board, and was re-elected to that position in July, 1905. Fraternally, Mr. Flack is affiliated with Macomb Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M., Morse Chapter No. 19 and Macomb Commandery No. 61. He was Worshipful Master (Macomb Lodge No. 17) during 1901-02. As a lawyer, Mr. Flack is able and diligent, and his general standing is high.

**FORD, Elmer**, who is manager of a grain elevator in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., and also serves as City Weigher, was born in Piatt County, Ill., in 1869, a son of William M. and Julia (West) Ford, who were born, respectively, in Ohio and Indiana. The parents of Mr. Ford moved to McDonough County when he was four years of age. As soon as he was old enough he attended public schools and, in due time, began to work on the farm. He followed farming until 1896, when he took charge of the Hendee elevator in Bushnell, where a considerable quantity of grain is bought and sold. The successful operation of this concern has demonstrated his capacity and close application to business.

In 1890, Mr. Ford was united in marriage with Clara Duncan, who was born in McDonough County, and five children have been born to them: Perry, Harry, Monte, Theodore and Amanda. Mr. Ford is well regarded in the community. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Masonic order.



*Samuel Kee*





**FORRISTER, John Howard.**—McDonough County justly lays claim to a goodly array of men of strong characteristics—men of clear mind, sound information, undeviating rectitude and resolute purpose—whose lives have been long identified with the development of its agricultural interests, and to the intelligence, energy and stability of this representative class, is largely attributable the prestige maintained by the county through the abundance and excellence of its farming productions. Prominent among those to whom this general comment especially applies is John H. Forrister, who is recognized as one of the most worthy and successful. Thirty-eight of the sixty years of his life have been spent in McDonough County, and thirty-two years of the latter period measure his career as a progressive and prosperous farmer. Reared on a New England farm, where the soil responds only to the most arduous exertions of the husbandman, he early acquired those habits of industry and frugality to which he rigidly adhered after starting out for himself, and which laid the foundation for the substantial competency resulting from his subsequent toil.

Mr. Forrister was born in the town of Framingham, Mass., April 5, 1847. He is a son of John and Lydia Emeline (Cogswell) Forrister, also natives of Massachusetts, where the former was born in Framingham, March 6, 1816, and the latter, March 18, 1818. His father was a carpenter by trade, having served a three years' apprenticeship in that line before being placed upon a journeyman's footing. After attaining his majority he also devoted his attention to farming on a small scale, cultivating a piece of ground in the vicinity of Framingham, ten acres in extent, which he purchased in 1837 at a cost of \$1,000. There he continued to reside during the greater part of his life, and the place is still held as the old family homestead. John Forrister died in 1882, but his wife still survives. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: Maria E., Abby A., Amariah, John H., Granville, Charlietta and Lydia B. The childhood and youth of John H. were spent under the paternal roof, and he utilized the opportunities of the country schools in the neighborhood. After his schooling was over, he worked three days in each week for his father, being employed the rest of the week away from home, until he reached

maturity. When about twenty-two years old, he determined to try his fortunes in Illinois, and on reaching his destination at Bardolph, McDonough County, went to work on the farm of an uncle, Joseph E. Porter, with whom he remained six years. In 1876, he bought a farm of eighty acres lying west of Adair, the purchase price being \$4,000. This he sold in the fall of 1884, and bought a 160-acre farm situated near Bushnell, McDonough County, paying therefor \$10,000. Subsequently, he purchased another quarter-section of good farming land, and is now the owner of 320 acres, located two miles north of Bushnell, where he is successfully engaged in general farming and raising stock.

On March 16, 1876, Mr. Forrister was united in marriage, at the home of his wife's mother, near Vermont, Ill., with Anna Amelia Arnold, who was born in Uniontown, Pa., April 29, 1854. When ten years old, Mrs. Forrister was brought from Pennsylvania to Illinois by her parents, who settled in Eldorado Township, McDonough County. Mr. and Mrs. Forrister have three daughters, namely: Laura Etta, Ada Emeline and Clara Helen. Mr. Forrister is looked upon as one of the foremost farmers of McDonough County, and is a prominent and highly-respected citizen of the community with whose interests he has been so long identified.

**FOSTER, John Newton.**—The career of John Newton Foster is interesting as marking the development of agricultural science in McDonough County, and as showing what may be accomplished by a youth who starts out in life with the right kind of ideas and with sufficient perseverance to make his ideas of use to himself and the community in which he lives. The changes of seventy-eight years have passed before the eyes of this honored pioneer. He was born in Dubois County, Ind., February 8, 1829, the third in order of birth of the seven children of Arthur J. and Sarah (Kelso) Foster, natives of South Carolina. His parents came to Logan County, Ill., in 1831, where they remained for a short time, when they came to McDonough County, where they established their permanent home. Foster's Point, where his family located thus early in the history of the county, was the home of John Newton until his twenty-second year. His father, who was born in 1800, died September 25, 1843, leaving the

lad of fourteen heir to a good name and plenty of hard work. He managed, however, to acquire a fair education, and through constant industry and economy was able to purchase eighty acres of land on Section 10 in Eldorado Township, which since has been his home. The years have brought him more of success than failure, and he has added to his original farm until he now owns 240 acres in the same township under cultivation, besides twenty-seven and a half acres of timber land. Conservative and painstaking, he has lost nothing of the method and practicability of the early farmers, while taking advantage of the research and innovations of those of the present day. All within the borders of his farm is in order, and the general atmosphere of his place is that of a man who understands the value of attention to details, and of doing well whatever has to be done at all.

October 25, 1852, Mr. Foster was united in marriage to Francis J. McClintock, a native of Coshocton County, Ohio, born April 7, 1834, and who became the mother of three children: Lois C., now Mrs. Bailey, of Chicago; Sanford K., who lives near his parents; and Wylie M., Mrs. Kerr, of Eldorado Township. Some time since Mr. Foster handed over the active management of his farm to his son-in-law and grandson, but still has general oversight of his property, and takes the same keen interest in the crops that he did when far more dependent upon their outcome. For many years he was actively interested in Republican politics, and locally did much to maintain the integrity of local offices. His three terms, each, as Supervisor and Assessor of the township, were conducted with excellent results, and as a School Director for many years, he lavishly encouraged opportunities to which he was a stranger in his own youth. That he has lived up to the letter and spirit of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a member for many years, is believed by all who are privileged to know him.

**FOSTER, Samuel J.**, one of the oldest and most honored among the pioneer citizens of McDonough County, Ill., where he is now living in retirement at Table Grove, was born at Foster's Point, McDonough County, December 30, 1832, and enjoys the distinction of being the first white child born in the township. He is

a son of Arthur J. and Sarah (Kelso) Foster, both of whom were natives of the State of South Carolina. At an early period the Foster and Kelso families journeyed from the South to Indiana, where the parents of Samuel J. Foster were joined in matrimonial bonds about the year 1830. In 1831 Arthur J. Foster and his wife left Indiana and located in Macon County, Ill., shortly afterward establishing their home in McDonough County. The former, who was a farmer by occupation, was born in 1800. He was a man of unflagging industry, provident methods and strict probity of character, and his exemplary and useful life came to an early close in 1843. Although always busy and diligent in and out of season, he nevertheless found time to take an active interest in the cause of church and school, and gave freely of his means to promote their interests. He donated the one acre of ground which has always been the site of the Foster's Point Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which he was a devoted member. Public spirited to a marked degree, he set out a fine sugar grove and did many things tending to advance the general welfare of the place. His charities were unostentatious, but liberally bestowed. In all his beneficent deeds he had the hearty co-operation of his worthy helpmate, and both were held in the highest esteem by all who knew them. Their hospitable home was the abiding place of the preacher, and before the church was built it was the meeting point of the synod of the denomination to which they belonged. Their nearest neighbor was then about six miles distant. Politically, Mr. Foster was a Whig, and when a young man was an ardent admirer of Abraham Lincoln, to whose speeches he often listened.

Sarah (Kelso) Foster survived her husband many years, passing away a half century later at the advanced age of ninety-three years. The remains of these honored pioneers lie together in the old family graveyard on the homestead farm, the hallowed scene of the strenuous endeavors of their brief but happy wedded life. To Arthur J. and Sarah (Kelso) Foster were born seven children, as follows: Henry W.; William D., who lives at Table Grove, Ill.; John N., who still resides at Foster's Point, Eldorado Township, McDonough County; Samuel J.; Sarah, deceased, who was the wife of James

H. Lowe, of Rocky Ford, Colo.; Abner D., whose home is in Nebraska; and Johanna C., widow of J. S. Gettis, who is a resident of Chicago. Samuel J. Foster was reared to agricultural pursuits, and in early youth thoroughly utilized the educational opportunities afforded by the public schools in his vicinity. His entire life has been spent in McDonough County, all of its active period being devoted to farming operations. His labors have been uniformly successful and his business transactions have involved the handling of many thousands of dollars. The farm on which he was born is among his present possessions. He is the owner of 227 acres of land, and has amassed a handsome competency as a dependence for his declining years.

In 1854 Mr. Fester was united in marriage with Mary McMahon, who was born in Dubois County, Ind., in 1833. Her father and mother died in that county, the former, in 1836, and the later in 1850. When about seventeen years of age she came to Illinois, and made her home with one of her aunts. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Foster resulted in nine children, as follows: Sarah V., widow of William Vail, and a resident of Table Grove, Ill.; A. D., of Macomb, Ill.; James M., deceased; John L., who is engaged in farming in Industry Township, McDonough County; Henry L., who lives on the old farm in Eldorado Township; Eva, who is with her parents; Nellie C., wife of William Barkley, a farmer in Scotland Township, McDonough County; Luella, wife of Edward Ansbury, of Macomb, Ill., and Samuel R., who is on the old homestead in Eldorado Township. Their father rendered each of the children, on growing to maturity, the assistance necessary for a start in life, and those surviving, having been provided by him with thorough mental instruction, are living comfortable and useful lives, and are respected members of the communities to which they severally belong. All of them are consistent members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. With this church their father and mother have been closely and prominently identified for many years, the former having united with that church in 1843, when twelve years of age. For half a century, he has officiated as one of its elders, and as Superintendent of the Sunday School. He has always been ready with his

means in affording help to the poor, and every good cause has felt the impulse of his kindly and benevolent heart. Since attaining his maturity, the subject of this sketch has witnessed many marvelous changes in McDonough County, and with all the wonderful transformation which that region has undergone, he has borne his full share in the labor attending the process of development. He has been one of the most eminently useful of the faithful workers who laid the foundation of the material, moral and educational prosperity of his section of the State. His career has been unsullied by venality and unmarred by selfishness, and the ripening years that crown his head are attended by the consciousness of steadfast fidelity to the obligations of duty, and by the assurance that he enjoys the profound esteem and regard of the entire community.

**FOWLER, John H.**, who is successfully engaged in the grocery business in Blandinsville, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Blandinsville Township on April 5, 1850. He is a son of Benjamin and Mary (Gordon) Fowler, natives of Kentucky. Benjamin Fowler was a farmer by occupation, and followed farming until 1876, when he retired and moved to Blandinsville, where he lived until his death, December 11, 1886. The mother died August 4, 1894. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools, was reared on the farm, and there assisted his father until 1883, when he bought the grocery business of W. H. McCord. Besides dealing in groceries, fruits and provisions, he operates a farm of 120 acres, situated on Sections 29 and 32, Blandinsville Township.

On October 21, 1877, Mr. Fowler married Amanda George, who was born in Blandinsville, and died September 26, 1880. October 17, 1883, Mr. Fowler married Sarah Markwell, who was born in Kentucky. This union resulted in one child, Lois M., who is a graduate (1906) of the Columbia School of Expression and Oratory, Chicago. Politically, Mr. Fowler is a Democrat. He has served three terms as Supervisor, and has held the office of Township Collector. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Blandinsville Lodge No. 233, and Blandinsville Chapter No. 208, A. F. & A. M., and with the M. W. of A.

**FRANKLIN, William J.**, a prominent attorney of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., and now serving as County Judge, was born in that county, April 20, 1843. His parents were William H. and Maria J. (Clark) Franklin, natives respectively of Mercer and Madison Counties, Ky. His paternal grandparents were William and Nancy (Whitton) Franklin, natives of Kentucky; and his grandparents on the maternal side were James and Mary (Lewis) Clark, the former born in the State named, and the latter in South Carolina. His great-grandfathers on both sides—Thomas Franklin and James Clark—were Virginians, the latter having been born at Jamestown. William H. Franklin came to McDonough County in 1839, and here began the practice of law. He was the father of ten children, of whom William J. is the eldest. The latter attended the common schools, and afterward became station agent and telegraph operator for the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad Company. He was the first soldier to enlist from McDonough County in Company A, Sixteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving four years and three months. He was captured by guerrillas and kept a prisoner in Macon, Ga., and in Libby prison for three months. He was discharged from the service in August, 1865, returned to Macomb and worked as agent on the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad. After studying law, while in the railroad service, he was admitted to the bar and practiced for two years. He then went to Missouri, where he practiced eight years, going thence to Kansas, where he practiced fifteen years. In August, 1884, he returned to Macomb and has since practiced there. He was City Attorney of Macomb in 1872, and served as State's Attorney of Dekalb County, Mo., for two terms, and for a like period as State's Attorney of Gary County, Kans. He also held the office of Police Judge at Junction City, Kans. He was elected County Judge of McDonough County in 1901, to fill an unexpired term, was re-elected in 1902, and again in 1906. Judge Franklin was married October 13, 1868, to Mary A. Gibbs, who was born and schooled in Schuyler County, Ill. Their children are Maud (now Mrs. George G. Gough), Dean and Ray. Politically, the subject of this sketch is a Republican; socially, he is a member of the G. A. R. and the M. W. A.

**GALE, James M.**, the Cashier of the First National Bank of Bushnell, Ill., is eminently well fitted for his large responsibility by years of experience as a bookkeeper and merchant, and by a natural aptitude for painstaking and mathematical accuracy. James M. Gale came to Bushnell in 1877, and since that time his name has been increasingly associated with all that is stable and conservative in finance. He inaugurated his local usefulness as bookkeeper for James Cole, merchant, and his standing with his employer became apparent in 1882, when he was appointed Cashier of the bank of James Cole & Company, with which he remained continuously until 1892. With Mr. Cole he then became one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Bushnell, and Mr. Gale was made Cashier of the new institution, a position since maintained with a devotion to duty and singleness of purpose which has won him many friends and the confidence of the entire community.

A sharp contrast may be drawn between the career of Mr. Gale since and previous to coming to Bushnell. If he has seemed immured beyond recall in the intricacies of accounts and the rather arid details of banking, he also has known the struggles which accompany a not over indulgent boyhood, and the many sided experiences of the man who dons the military uniform of the volunteer. The circumstances surrounding his origin would tend to the development of courage and faithfulness to duty, characteristics which are the corner-stones of the character and labor of Mr. Gale. He was born in Winchester, Scott County, Ill., September 26, 1839, a son of Albert G. Gale, who was born in Colchester, Chittenden County, Vt., and grandson of Amos Gale, who followed the martial fortunes of Washington in the Revolutionary War, and was also a soldier in the War of 1812. Albert G. Gale was an early settler of Winchester, Ill., as was also Nancy R. McConnell, whom he subsequently married, and who, born in Lebanon, Tenn., was a daughter of David McConnell, a native of Kentucky. Albert G. Gale was a shoemaker by trade and followed this occupation for many years in Winchester, later turning his attention to merchandising, in which he was engaged at the time of his death in 1866. He was survived by his wife until 1868.



*J. M. Kelly*



James M. Gale had the advantages of the public schools of Winchester, and his first earnings were acquired as a clerk in a general store. His uneventful existence was interrupted by his country's demand for able-bodied men in 1861, and in August of that year he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and after being mustered in at Camp Butler, near Springfield, was sent to St. Louis. He was in the service four years and one month, and during that time participated in many of the important battles of the war; also served on staff duty, being aid-de-camp for both General Brayman and General Slack, and serving as acting Assistant Inspector General. He developed an aptitude for military affairs, and readily won the confidence and approval of his superiors. During January, 1865, he was made Captain of Company E, Twenty-Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Gale was in the thick of the fight at Little Bethel and Harrisburg (La.), Jackson, Vicksburg, Shiloh, and the Siege of Mobile, and during the last named, March 30, 1865, he was shot in the hip and remained in the hospital for three weeks. Joining his command at Mobile at the end of sixty days, he was sent to Brownsville, Texas, under General Slack's command, division of General Fred Steel, and September 1, 1865, was mustered out of the service, and soon after returned to Winchester. He saw much of the grim and terrible side of warfare, and to none was the benediction of peace more welcome. He has since been a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has taken an active part in its camp-fire meetings.

For twelve years after the war Mr. Gale was engaged in merchandising in Winchester, moving thence to Bushnell in 1877. In the meantime, September 14, 1868, he was united in marriage to Emma J. Liscomb, who was born in Morgantown, W. Va., December 19, 1879, a daughter of Dr. Silas and Lucinda (Clothier) Liscomb, the former for many years a medical practitioner at Pittsburg, Pa., and Salem, Ohio, was also engaged in practice in Winchester, Ill., and subsequently in Jackson, where he died at an advanced age. His wife died some years later in Winchester. Mr. and Mrs. Gale are the parents of two children, of whom Albert L. married Viana Goodson, of Marysville, Mo., and has one child, Helen.

Albert L. lives at Lincoln, Ill., and is editor of the "Lincoln Daily Star." Harry M., the younger son, died in infancy.

Mr. Gale is a Republican in politics, and served as City Clerk and member of the School Board of Winchester, and as City Treasurer of Bushnell. He is a member of many years' standing of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is Past Grand, and is an earnest worker and a Steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a man of pleasing personality, genial manner and great consideration for the rights and prerogatives of others.

**GAMAGE, George (deceased).**—For nearly half a century an honored resident of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., and the proprietor and operator of a fine farm, a portion of which has been incorporated into the city, George Gamage was a marked type of the industrious, sturdy and sensible Englishman, whose character and work have done so much to place the United States upon the substantial basis of agricultural wealth. Not only his own relatives, but those of his wife's family, were natives of Old England, and the children are therefore of pure English stock. George Gamage was the son of John and Mary (Nutt) Gamage, his parents being born in England—the father September 21, 1787, his death occurring July 8, 1855. The latter came to America when George was sixteen years of age, first locating on Long Island, and later moving, with his family of five children, to Williamstown, N. Y. He had been married a second time, the subject of this sketch being the oldest child. George Gamage was a native of Weeden, Northamptonshire, England, where he was born on the 8th day of May, 1828, and was educated in the public schools. Later he settled with the family at Waverly, L. I., removing thence to Williamstown, N. Y., and to McDonough County, Ill.

In 1855, having accumulated some money by his industry and forethought, Mr. Gamage sought a broader field for his energies and the application of scientific farming and business principles, for he had developed into a business man as well as a thorough husbandman. He selected Macomb as his future home, erecting a residence in the southwestern portion of the town, and purchasing a farm of eighty-seven acres adjoining its limits, forty acres of which

has since been added to the city. Both he and his brother Joseph were in the employ of A. B. Stickle. Mr. Gamage lived on the original homestead until 1893, the house being improved from time to time, when his brother, Joseph S., built a tasteful modern residence, on South Johnson Street. In the meantime he had been engaged in agricultural pursuits, had disposed of about half his farm to residents of Macomb, and also with his brother carried on a meat market to great advantage. At his death, on December 30, 1893, he had not only acquired a good competency, but had gained a splendid reputation as an honorable, able man, whether judged from the standpoint of personal character or financial success. The deceased was laid to rest at Oakwood Cemetery, leaving a tender family circle and many warm friends to mourn his death.

In 1878 Joseph S. Gamage, the brother of George, established the meat market with which the latter was connected, and continued it until his death, on November 24, 1902. He also conducted a grocery from 1873 to 1886. Joseph Gamage was a bachelor, residing with his brother until he died on the date given, as the result of a surgical operation.

On June 9, 1861, George Gamage was united in marriage at Macomb to Maria Axford, born in Frome, Somersetshire, England, and educated in the common schools of her native land. Her parents were natives of the same shire. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gamage as follows: Esther, of Macomb; Annie, of St. Mary's, Ill.; John, of Macomb, married to Ida Vance, of that place, and Frank, also a resident of St. Mary's. In politics the deceased was a Republican; a faithful voter, not a politician. Religiously, although not a church member, he was inclined to the Methodist Episcopal faith. He was a man of upright life, a good citizen, and generous to a fault.

**GARRETT.** John W., a well-known hotel-keeper in Industry, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Kickapoo, Peoria County, April 17, 1852, and received his early mental training in the public schools of Schuyler County, Ill. He is a son of John and Sarah E. (Williamson) Garrett, his father having been born in Lexington, Ky., and his mother in Virginia. His father came to Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill., in 1844, and after his marriage there

moved to Peoria County, but soon afterwards returned to Schuyler County, where he lived until his death in 1882.

John W. Garrett is the fifth of a family of six children. He lived at the paternal home until he reached the age of twenty years, and then rented a farm in Schuyler County, where he remained four years. In 1881, he bought a farm of 160 acres, where he lived until November 13, 1900, when he traded the farm for his hotel property in Industry.

On February 29, 1872, Mr. Garrett was united in marriage with Maria Elliott, who was born and schooled in Fulton County, Ill. The children resulting from this union were: Margaret Ellen (Mrs. John Miller) of Schuyler County; and Harry Sylvester Samuel, born April 4, 1882, deceased March 29, 1900. Mr. Garrett is a Baptist in religious belief, and fraternally is identified with the I. O. O. F. A man of strict integrity and good business capacity, he conducts his hotel in such a manner as to secure a profitable patronage.

**GELTMACHER, Oscar J.**, whose life was spent in farming in connection with his father until 1905, when the family home was established in Good Hope, McDonough County, Ill., was born in the vicinity of Canton, Fulton County, that State, on December 14, 1869. He is a son of William H. and Barbara E. (Cosler) Geltmacher, born respectively in Maryland and Ohio. William H. Geltmacher has been a successful farmer, and always followed that occupation until his abandonment of active pursuits. He left Maryland at an early period and located in Fulton County, Ill., where he lived until 1874, when he moved to Sciota Township, McDonough County, and conducted the John Ash farm for twelve years. At the end of that period he purchased of William Heath the farm of 160 acres, of which he is the present owner. This he cultivated until his removal to Good Hope, in 1905. Oscar J. Geltmacher received his early education in the district schools of McDonough County, and has always lived on the farms operated by his father, assisting the latter in general farming and stock-raising until his retirement. They made all the improvements on the farm now belonging to his father, and devoted considerable attention to the raising of Shorthorn cattle.

On December 24, 1895, the subject of this





*H. L. Kemmer*



sketch was united in marriage at Prairie City, Ill., with Mattie Adams, who was born in Harris Township, Fulton County. Mrs. Oscar J. Geltmacher is a daughter of David and Martha J. (Jeffries) Adams, and her father was a resident of Iowa, who was an early settler in Fulton County, where he was engaged in farming until a recent period. Of late years, he has followed the occupation of a painter. His wife is a native of Missouri. The union of Mr. Geltmacher with Miss Adams resulted in two children: Orville Guy and Harry Raymond. In politics, the subject of this sketch is a supporter of the Democratic party. He is a man of excellent character and his record is beyond reproach.

**GELTMACHER, William H.**—Of the men who have come from the sunny South to take from the fertile acres of McDonough County the competence which should permit their retirement from active life in Good Hope, mention is due William H. Geltmacher, occupying a pleasant home on three acres of land in the west end of town. Mr. Geltmacher represents one of the early and worthy families of Maryland, in which State he was born February 16, 1838, and where he received a limited education in the public schools. His father, John Geltmacher, went as a young man from his native State of Pennsylvania to Maryland, where he married Elizabeth Jones, and spent the balance of his industrious life. He was a weaver by trade, and his industrious and continuous efforts at the loom brought him a modest and wisely expended income. Desiring larger opportunities than those presented in Maryland, William H. Geltmacher came west by rail to Bloomington, Ill., in 1861, and a year later arrived in Canton, Fulton County, whence he removed in 1874 to McDonough County. Purchasing a farm of 160 acres of Mr. Heath, on Section 26, Sciota Township, he made many improvements in addition to those made by the former owner, erecting at first a modest, but in 1891, a pretentious country residence, which he occupied until his retirement to Good Hope in November, 1905. He was a practical and business-like farmer, engaged in the raising of stock and general produce, and lived always within his comfortable income. His farm now is occupied by his only son, Oscar J. His only daughter, Minnie

F., is the wife of D. C. Monninger, of McDonough County. Before her marriage in Fulton County in 1867, Mrs. Geltmacher was Barbara E. Cosler, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Cosler, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Maryland, and both early settlers of Fulton County. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Geltmacher has served as Highway Commissioner of Sciota Township. In religion, he is identified with the Lutheran Church. He is a broad-minded and well informed retired farmer, and his career illustrates the worth of industry, integrity and loyalty to friends and worthy interests.

**GEORGE, Jacob**, a well-known and substantial farmer, whose agricultural experience in Hire Township, McDonough County, Ill., has extended over a half century, was born in Germany on September 30, 1829. His father and mother, Henry and Elizabeth (Schafer) George, were also natives of the same country. Jacob George came with his parents to America in 1848. The family spent some years in Virginia and Ohio, and, in 1855, came to Illinois and settled in McDonough County. Mr. George bought a farm a mile east of his present home and, after living there four or five years, moved west to Section 32, where he built a house and made all needed improvements. He is now the owner of between 400 and 500 acres of land, and his farm is one of the best managed and most productive in the county. He is known as a man of strong character and strict integrity.

In 1851, Mr. George was joined in wedlock with Christina George, who was born in Germany, and died July 21, 1898. Nine children resulted from this union, of whom five are living and four deceased. The living are: Mrs. Mariah Morgan, John George, William George, Mrs. Clara Kieffer, and Mrs. Dora Riser. The deceased are: Louis, Milton C., Louisa and Katie (Mrs. Fisber). Politically, Mr. George is a Democrat. He served as Road Commissioner for six years, and also held the office of School Director for several terms. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Church.

**GILCHRIST, Van B.**—In an effort to create success out of determination and perseverance, Van B. Gilchrist has labored in various fields of activity, and has encountered experiences

as broadening in their tendencies as they are interesting when viewed from the standpoint of perspective. A farmer for the greater part of his life, and the owner of a fine property comprising 270 acres in Tennessee Township, McDonough County, he has also been an Argonaut, one of those sturdy men who ventured all on the turn of the wheel of fortune beyond the Rockies. Mr. Gilchrist was born on a barren farm in Windham County, Vt., April 11, 1838, his father, C. G. Gilchrist, having moved thither from New Hampshire. His mother, Minerva, daughter of Joel Holton, was born in Windham County, and was married to C. G. Gilchrist when their combined earthly possessions were discouragingly limited. Van B. was the third oldest of their five children, one of whom was a daughter. The parents came to McDonough County in 1839, and soon after purchased land of Mr. Holton, who was one of the first settlers of Tennessee Township, and was the first Postmaster at Hill's Grove. Their first home was a small log house on Section 29, Tennessee Township, and here they lived twenty-five years, at the end of that time erecting another house in which they lived for the balance of their lives, the mother dying in 1865, and the father in 1882.

Van B. Gilchrist attended the very early subscription schools of the county, and led a busy, uneventful life until his fifteenth year. In the meantime the marvelous stories of gold on the Pacific coast penetrated this quiet agricultural region, sowing the seed of discontent and uprooting many from their monotonous tasks. With all the enthusiasm of his fifteen years Van B. started westward in the spring of 1853, and for five years tried his luck in the various mining camps of Western California. Not securing anticipated success, he then rented a farm and engaged in hauling logs and herding cattle, and finally devoted his land to general farming until returning to Illinois in 1861. In December of the following year, he married Sarah Robinson, a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, who was educated in the common schools of Abingdon, Ill. About this time he purchased 110 acres of land of Isaac Holton, and later added an adjoining 160 acres. His property is highly cultivated, has a comfortable residence and well constructed barns, and is supplied with the most practical agricultural implements.

In politics Mr. Gilchrist is a Prohibitionist, and has served as School Director for about fifteen years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for years has contributed liberally towards its support. Fraternally, he is connected with the Masonic Order. Mr. and Mrs. Gilchrist are the parents of four children: Elva, wife of B. B. Rhinehart, of Hancock County, Ill.; Grace, wife of Judd Breeden, of Wyoming; Charles, a farmer of McDonough County; and Corny, wife of William Foley, of McDonough County. Mr. Gilchrist has a memory stored with interesting information of the early days of the county, and he has been one of its substantial and reliable upbuilders, giving his best effort to his farm, his friends and all with whom he has been associated.

**GOBLE, Edward Durphy**, who is the proprietor of the largest hardware store in Industry, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Whitley County, Ind., January 3, 1862, a son of James D. and Amanda (Danley) Goble. His father was a native of New Jersey and his grandfather, James D. Goble, of Irish origin. The former was a shoemaker and worked at his trade until his death, November 10, 1894. The mother passed away in September, 1892. Edward D. Goble was the twelfth in a family of thirteen children. He came to Industry with his parents when he was six years old, and at eleven years of age began work on a farm, continuing thus for seven years, meanwhile attending the public schools wherever the opportunity offered. Subsequently, for thirteen years he followed blacksmithing, during eleven years of this period being in partnership with W. H. Sullivan. On August 1, 1893, he established himself in the general hardware business, in which he has since continued. He handles shelf and heavy hardware, agricultural implements, etc., and also carries a stock of groceries. He enjoys a very satisfactory trade, and does the largest business of its kind in Industry.

Mr. Goble was united in marriage February 25, 1883, with Rose C. Sullivan, who was born and schooled in Industry, and of this union five children have been born, namely: Lottie Pearl, Forrest Scott, Gurney Martin, Catherine Amanda and Alice Marie. On political issues, Mr. Goble gives his support to the Democratic party. Fraternally, he is identified with the

A. F. & A. M. Chapter and Commandery, the M. W. A., and the I. O. O. F. He ranks high in the community as a man of sterling character and sound business judgment.

**GRAHAM, Henry Harrison.**—The agricultural pioneers of fifty years ago, who broke the virgin soil of the State of Illinois and proved by the practical results of their lives of independent toil the wonders of its productiveness, should be placed foremost in the ranks of those who have made it one of the greatest commonwealths of the Union. They were as faithful and brave in the performance of their homely duties as the most patriotic of soldiers who uphold their country's name on its fields of battle. Henry H. Graham is of this yeoman nobility, which death is slowly cutting down to a small company. Mr. Graham's parents, William and Elizabeth (Jackson) Graham, were both natives of Marion County, Ky., his father removing thence to Fulton County, Ill., accompanied by his wife and four children. This transfer of the family home took place in the fall of 1835, Henry's birth occurring in Fulton County on the 23d of April in the year following. He was the fifth in a family of children which eventually numbered ten, was strengthened by the usual work which falls to the lot of a farmer's lad and obtained his schooling in the district schools of his vicinity. Early in life Henry H. Graham determined to rely upon himself, remaining with his parents only until he had reached the age of sixteen years, when he removed to Lancaster Landing, on the Illinois River. He was skilled in the management of oxen, and in 1854 began to make a business of breaking the prairie soil for new settlers. In 1859, he drove four yoke of oxen to Pike's Peak and, after prospecting a few months in the West, returned to Fulton County without having selected a location. For two years thereafter he continued his old occupation of "breaking prairie," after which (1862-65) he rented and operated a farm in Warren County, Ill. During the last year of the war, having then been married for three years, his affairs had so prospered that he bought sixty-five acres of land in Walnut Grove Township, which he transformed into a good family homestead and occupied during the following decade. Disposing of this property he purchased eighty acres near Good Hope, where, in 1874, passed

away his good wife and the mother of his five children. After the death of his wife, Mr. Graham sold his Good Hope farm, buying 145 acres in the center of Macomb Township. There he lived and labored until May, 1902, when he removed to the city, purchasing a home on North Johnson Street, in which he now lives a retired and contented life. The household is conducted, as to its domestic matters, by his widowed daughter Sarah, whose husband, Alexander McCutcheon, was accidentally killed on the farm in 1902, his death being occasioned by the kick of a mule. The family also includes Mrs. McCutcheon's three children: Sadie, Elizabeth Caroline and Naomi. In September, 1862, Mr. Graham was married to Miss Mary Dry, an intelligent Pennsylvania girl, and to them were born the following children: Clellon, Elizabeth (now Mrs. Orry Pugh), Franklin, Sarah (mentioned above) and Henry. Aside from the manifold duties incident to the life of a successful farmer and a faithful father and husband, he has found opportunity as called upon by his fellows, to devote considerable time and much ability to public affairs, having served as Road Commissioner of Macomb Township for a period of five years. He has also been School Director. Politically, he is affiliated with the Democracy.

**GRAMPP, Frank,** who is well known as the efficient manager of a successful poultry house in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Manack, Ill., in 1875. Of his progenitors no record is available. After receiving his early education in the public schools he went into the poultry business at Princeton, Ill., where he was thus engaged for twenty years. In June, 1904, he moved to Bushnell and took charge of the Pride and Simaler Company's poultry house. The work of the Pride and Simaler Company consists in dressing poultry, handling dressed poultry in car lots, and buying and selling considerable quantities of butter and eggs. A cold-storage plant is connected with the concern, and the company furnishes employment for a force ranging from twenty-five to 100 men. Under the direction of the subject of this sketch the business is flourishing, and constantly attaining larger proportions.

Mr. Grampp was married, in 1899, to Alverta Hamilton, who was born in Peoria County,

Ill., and one child is the fruit of this union, namely: Francis Gilbert. In fraternal circles, Mr. Grampp is affiliated with the Mystic Workers and the I. O. O. F.

**GRIER, James F.**, who is engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in Macomb, Ill., was born July 10, 1859, at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, where he received a public school education. He is a son of Thomas J. and Mary (Fleming) Grier, his father being a native of Chester County, Pa. Two boys and three girls constituted his parents' family, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest. At the age of sixteen he began learning the trade of a molder at Martin's Ferry, and worked there until 1880. He then came to Macomb, continuing thus employed at various periods for the succeeding five years, when he was engaged as clerk by Isaac M. Fellheimer in the clothing business. He retained this connection for eight years and at the end of this period, entered into partnership with John McElrath in the furniture business, and two years later, became sole proprietor of the concern. He handles furniture, pictures, molding and sewing machines, and is also engaged in undertaking. He is considered a sound and reliable business man, and enjoys a good patronage.

Mr. Grier was married in April, 1895, to Ada Twyman, who was born and schooled in Macomb. Two children have blessed their union—Kathryn and Louis. Politically, Mr. Grier supports the Republican party. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Masonic Order (Macomb Lodge No. 17, and Morse Chapter No. 19), Royal Neighbors, I. O. R. M., M. W. of A., and Court of Honor. His wife is a member of the Episcopal Church.

**GRIFFITH, Boyd F.**, who is successfully engaged in farming and dairying three-quarters of a mile west of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Canton, Ill., in the year 1861, a son of John L. Griffith, a native of Pennsylvania. After his school days in Bushnell were over and he had reached years of maturity, Mr. Griffith went on the road as a traveling salesman, in which occupation he continued until 1884. He then moved to his present farm, where he has since carried on general farming and stock-raising in a successful manner. In 1896, Mr. Griffith started the dairy

business, supplying milk to customers in Bushnell. He has since enlarged his dairy and now keeps twenty-five head of milch cows. At the present time he furnishes milk on contract for delivery in town.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage on November 29, 1893, with Hattie Lewis, who was born in Mt. Sterling, Ill. This union has resulted in two children, Harry and Glenna. Mr. Griffith is an energetic and painstaking farmer, who carries on his work with intelligent method, and bears the reputation of being a thrifty and prosperous man. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the M. W. A. and Red Men.

**GRIFFITH, John C., M. D.**—An instance of pride and loyalty in his native town is found in the career of John C. Griffith, who spent his childhood within its expanding borders, thereafter absenting himself temporarily to secure the best possible equipment for his chosen calling, and eventually returning, full of the strength and enthusiasm of youth, to lend his talents to the broadening of its professional channels. Dr. Griffith represents the second generation of his family to contribute to the upbuilding of Bushnell. He was born here in 1871, nine years after the arrival of his parents, John L. and Martha E. (Heinter) Griffith, the former of whom established the hardware business which ever since has been an important factor in the business life of the town. The elder Griffith was born in Pennsylvania, and at an early day followed the tide of emigration from the Quaker State to Canton, Ill., removing thence to Bushnell in 1862. Dr. Griffith owes his primary education to the public schools of Bushnell, and his higher training to the Western Normal, in the same town. He qualified professionally at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he graduated with honors in 1896, and subsequently took a degree at the Illinois School of Electro-Therapeutics. In Bushnell, where he began his professional career in 1901, he has seen his industry rewarded by a growing practice; and that his prospects are assured is patent not only from his general erudition and progressiveness, but by the possession of a thorough electrical and general equipment of his office, including a standard X-ray machine. He is an enthusiast on the subject of electricity as an aid to med-



THOMAS D. KIRK





ical science, and appreciates the wonderful possibilities open to the truly inquiring and industrious specialist in this line. Dr. Griffith is a member of the Adams County, the Tri-State, McDonough County and Illinois State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association; is also connected with five of the leading fraternal organizations. The Doctor renounced bachelorhood in 1897, marrying Ethel M. Mooney, at Palmyra, Mo. Dr. Griffith has a pleasing and confidence-inspiring personality, a keen sympathy for those afflicted with physical or other woes, and a landable ambition, which is bound to project him into the first ranks of his humanitarian calling.

**GRIFFITH, Lewis**, familiar to many people of Macomb as the proprietor of a flourishing household goods establishment, was born in Marshall County, Ill., November 12, 1857. His father and mother, Amos L. and Sarah D. (Tomlinson) Griffith, were natives of Jefferson County, Ohio. On the paternal side, his grandparents, Charles W. and Hannah (Lewis) Griffith, were born in Bucks County, Pa., and in the State of Ohio, respectively. Isaac and Mary (Dewees) Tomlinson, his maternal grandparents, were natives of Pennsylvania, the former born in Philadelphia. The paternal great-grandfather, Evan Griffith, was born in Bucks County, Pa.

Lewis Griffith was the eldest of the four children born to his parents, with whom he went to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, when he was nine years old. He there lived on a farm, meanwhile attending the public schools and Howe's Academy, at Mt. Pleasant. When his studies were over, he started in the stove repair business, which he followed in alternation with traveling until 1890. Then he moved to Rossville, Ill. and later to St. Mary, after which he went to Colchester and there opened a racket store, which he sold out in a short time. Coming to Macomb, October 20, 1903, he there started a general house-furnishing store, stocked with new and second-hand goods, the only one of its exact kind in Macomb. He supplies every article needed in the fitting up of a home.

On July 6, 1898, Mr. Griffith was united in marriage with Emma Harrison, who was born in McDonough County, and received mental instruction in the public schools of her neighbor-

hood. They have one child, Luther Duane, who was born April 23, 1899. In political matters, Mr. Griffith adheres to the principles of the Republican party, and in religious faith, is associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church. A keen energetic business man, he is building up a remunerative patronage.

**GRIGSBY, James H.**, who is engaged in the banking business in Blandinsville, McDonough County, Ill., was born in that place on January 5, 1851. His father and mother, William H. and Elizabeth (Seybold) Grigsby, were born in Kentucky. William H. Grigsby came from that State to McDonough County in 1828, when he was seven years old. He grew up on the farm, and on reaching maturity followed farming until 1858. At that period he moved to Blandinsville and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He is still living.

In 1882 the banking firm of Grigsby Brothers & Co. was organized, and the concern has ever since done a general exchange and banking business in Blandinsville. James H. Grigsby has conducted its affairs successfully since its organization. Mr. Grigsby has passed his entire life here. In boyhood he attended the public schools, and afterward studied five years under a private tutor. The banking business under his management has been very successful, and his capacity as a financier is unquestioned. Frank W. Brooks is the silent partner, having been taken into partnership in 1895. The firm are members of the Bankers' Association. They are interested in about 2,000 acres of land in Hire and Blandinsville Townships.

On October 2, 1875, Mr. Grigsby was married to Lillian C. Mason, who was born and schooled in New Lexington, Perry County, Ohio. Three children—Ehrman, Harry and Roy—are the offspring of this union. Politically, Mr. Grigsby is a Democrat, and religiously, is a consistent member of the First Baptist Church. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M. (Blandinsville Lodge No. 233); also the M. W. of A.

**GRIGSBY, William Edward, M. D.**, who is successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in Blandinsville, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Washington County, Ky., on February 16, 1862, a son of Redmond and Susan (Seay) Grigsby, natives of Kentucky. Red-

mond Grigsby, who was a farmer by occupation, came to Blandinsville Township in 1886, and here the subject of this sketch received his primary education in the common schools of his neighborhood, after which he attended Pleasant Grove Academy. He pursued a course of medicine and surgery in the Louisville Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1892, then came to Blandinsville and commenced practicing his profession in 1893. His practice extends over the town and its immediate vicinity, and has proved quite successful.

In 1887, Dr. Grigsby was married to Mary L. Bushnell, a native of Blandinsville Township, and two children are the offspring of this union—Gayle and Francis. Religiously, Dr. Grigsby adheres to the Baptist faith. Politically, he is a Democrat, and fraternally, he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., being a member of Blandinsville Lodge No. 233, Blandinsville Chapter No. 208 and Macomb Commandery No. 61.

**HAINLINE, Jacob**, one of the oldest representatives of the agricultural class in McDonough County, Ill., whose home is in Hire Township, was born in Montgomery County, Ky., October 26, 1836, the son of Jacob and Celia (Cockrell) Hainline, who were natives of the same State. Jacob Hainline, Sr., came to McDonough County in 1838, and applied himself to farming in Hire Township for the remainder of his life. He died about 1865.

The subject of this sketch accompanied his parents to this county and has lived in Hire Township ever since. His farm, which contains about 500 acres, is situated in Section 17. On this Mr. Hainline has made all the improvements. He is engaged in general farming, and also raises stock to some extent. On January 12, 1859, Mr. Hainline was united in marriage with Kate Branham, who was born in Missouri and came to Hancock County, Ill., when she was a baby. The children resulting from this union were as follows: Ella (Mrs. Job Ellrich), Agnes, Grace (wife of W. H. Love), Irma and Ethel. Politically, Mr. Hainline belongs to the Republican party.

The substantial landed possessions acquired by Mr. Hainline are the clearest evidence of the industry, perseverance and frugality which have been the distinguishing characteristics of his long residence in McDonough County. These

qualities have been fitly supplemented by his everywhere recognized honesty and reliability.

**HAINLINE, William Henry**, at present Postmaster of the city of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in what is now Emmet Township, that county, July 29, 1841. His parents were John D. and Margaret A. (Douthitt) Hainline, natives of Montgomery County, Ky. His father was born September 14, 1816, and his mother's birth took place March 14, 1818. John D. Hainline, who was a farmer by occupation, was reared to manhood in Kentucky, where he married Margaret Douthitt. He came to Illinois in 1838, and settled in Emmet Township, McDonough County, where he carried on farming during the remainder of his life. He died in December, 1901, his wife having preceded him to the grave in 1869. He was an intelligent, upright and well-disposed man, and was notable for his hospitality. George Hainline, John D. Hainline's father, was born about the year 1794. His father, John Hainline, came from North Carolina to Kentucky at the same time as did Daniel Boone, and was with that celebrated pioneer when he settled at a frontier post called Bryant Station, near where now is the city of Lexington. George Hainline's wife was a lady of English descent, named Cockerill, and an aunt of ex-United States Senator Cockerill, of Missouri. The great-grandfather of W. H. Hainline's mother was a member of the Castleman family, now prominent in Kentucky. William H. Hainline was reared to farm work, and in the winters of his boyhood attended the common school in his neighborhood, where he wrestled with McGuffey's Readers, the Elementary "blue black" spelling book, Kirkham's Grammar, and Pike's and Ray's arithmetics. In 1859, when eighteen years old, he went to Pike's Peak with an ox-team; gold did not pan out for him and he returned the same year. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Sixteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for three years' service in the Civil War. On the expiration of his term he re-enlisted, and served until the close of the war, when he was mustered out, July 8, 1865, at Louisville, Ky. On coming home he was (unexpectedly to himself) nominated for the county treasurership. He was elected to that office, and moved to Macomb, occupying the house in which he now lives. After his two years' term



MRS. THOMAS D. KIRK



as County Treasurer he was engaged two years in the drug business, in partnership with P. H. Delaney. He sold out his interest, and in 1870 purchased a half-interest in the "Macomb Journal" printing office; in 1881, bought the half-interest of his partner, B. R. Hampton. Mr. Hainline became one of the stockholders of the Frost Sewer Pipe Company on its organization. For over a third of a century he has been actively identified with the County Fair Association, of which he was Secretary for twenty-five years, and was President three years since 1902, declining re-election in 1905. He was one of the leading spirits in securing the location of the Illinois State Normal School in Macomb, and few public enterprises of any moment in this section have been developed without the active and energetic assistance of his helping hand. To him the mutual and educational interests of Macomb are as largely indebted as to any other man now living.

On June 12, 1866, Mr. Hainline was united in marriage, in Fulton County, Ill., with Victoria Schleich, who was born November 4, 1843, in Wurtemberg, Germany, and died February 24, 1874. Two children were the offspring of this union—Maude Lincoln Meloan, who was born September 29, 1869, and died March 7, 1904; and Mildred Douthitt Walker, born June 2, 1872. On January 24, 1879, Mr. Hainline was married, in Chicago, to Katherine Leslie Voorhees. This union resulted in two children, namely: Jean Leslie Rudolph, born June 30, 1883, and Andrew Leslie, born December 28, 1887. In politics, Mr. Hainline is an inflexible Republican, and one of the most earnest workers among the local leaders of his party. He represented his Congressional District for six years on the State Republican Committee, refusing a re-election in 1898. Besides his incumbency in the office of County Treasurer and that of Postmaster, he has served the public two terms as Supervisor, 1875-77; one term as Alderman, 1868-70; and one term as Mayor, 1893-95. He was appointed Postmaster in 1898, was re-appointed on the expiration of his first term, and re-appointed for a third time in July, 1906. He served four years as Trustee of the Eastern Illinois State Normal at Charleston, and four years of the State Board of Education and as Trustee of the State Normal at Normal. Fraternally, the subject of this sketch is affiliated with A. F. & A. M. The first lodge he joined

was the Good Templars. He is also identified with the K. of P., G. A. R., and a number of secret insurance societies. He has been editor and publisher of the "Macomb Journal" for thirty-five years, and he enters into the spirit of any movement conducive to the welfare of the community with a zeal which is a guarantee of his earnest effort. In personal demeanor he is kindly and affable, and has a hearty greeting for all within the range of his acquaintance.

**HAMILTON, George W.**—For two and fifty years of its history Prairie City has profited by the zeal and public spirit of George W. Hamilton, known first as an agriculturist, later as a merchant, and in the present as a retired but still interested and helpful observer of its growing fortunes. Born in Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa., September 24, 1829, Mr. Hamilton is of Scotch-Irish descent, the son of Joseph A. and Mary A. (McCarren) Hamilton, the former of whom was born in Trenton, N. J., in 1799, and the latter in Ireland in 1801. Joseph A. Hamilton was a shoemaker by trade who located in Canton, Ill., in 1837, and in 1856 moved to Prairie City, where he died in 1885. His wife, who came to Philadelphia with her parents as a child, died in Prairie City in 1871. Her father, James McCarren, was an officer in the United States Mint for many years. For ten years after his arrival in Prairie City, in 1854, George W. Hamilton engaged in general farming and stock-raising, after that devoting his attention to merchandising until his retirement from active life in 1876. He has been twice married, his first wife being Hannah Hays, daughter of Samuel Hays, of Clinton County, Pa., whom he wedded in 1852 and who died in 1878. Of this union there were four children, of whom one died in infancy. The other children were: Charles W., who married Lizzie Ackerman, of Prairie City, and who, after engaging in the mercantile business in San Antonio, Texas, returned home and died in Prairie City in June, 1901, leaving a wife and son, Don; William A., unmarried, who is a graduate of the Northwestern University Law School, and is engaged in general law practice in Chicago; and George F., who married Lizzie Hill, and is engaged in a boot and shoe business in Council Bluffs, Iowa. Both the surviving sons are Republicans, and members

of the Masonic fraternity. The present wife of Mr. Hamilton formerly was Martha A. (Foster) Cook, widow of Captain John Cook, of Fulton County, Ill., and daughter of Ephraim Foster, of Bedford County, Pa. This marriage occurred in 1881.

Politically, Mr. Hamilton has been in alliance with the Republican party ever since its organization, and for twenty years has rendered efficient service as Township Supervisor, during four terms acting as Chairman of the board. His social inclinations are widely recognized and appreciated, especially among the Masons, he being identified with Golden Gate Lodge No. 248, A. F. & A. M., of Prairie City, Morse Chapter No. 19, of Macomb, and Macomb Commandery No. 61. He was master for twenty years of Golden Gate Lodge, and now is an officer in the Grand Lodge. Mr. Hamilton has a pleasing and confidence-inspiring personality, and a sympathy and enthusiasm which the passing of many years and the enacting of many roles have failed to diminish.

**HAMILTON, Robert H.**, a successful farmer and stock-raiser, of Macomb Township, McDonough County, was born in Schuyler County, Ill., December 4, 1858. His father, John Hamilton, was a native of Scotland, and his mother, Margaret (Achinson) Hamilton, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland. The grandfather, Charles Achinson, was also of Irish origin. John Hamilton and Margaret Achinson were married in Philadelphia, Pa. They journeyed thence to Rushville, Ill., coming by boat to Quincy, from which point they traveled by wagon the rest of the way. Robert H. Hamilton is the youngest of the three children born to his parents, and was but an infant when his father died. He was born on the farm and lived with his mother until he was eighteen years old, at which time she died. As soon as he was of age he bought his sister's interest in the homestead, and continued farming there until 1893, when, by additions, the extent of the farm had been increased to 240 acres. At that period Mr. Hamilton sold it and moved to McDonough County, where he bought 196 acres of land in Section 24, Macomb Township, adjoining Bardolph on the south. On this he raises corn and oats, cattle, hogs, sheep and horses.

On October 16, 1879, Mr. Hamilton was married to Elizabeth Malcolmson, who was born in

Youngstown, Ohio, where in girlhood, she attended the common school. Four children are the offspring of this union, namely: Carrie Mabel, born December 1, 1882, who married Howard Smith, of Douglas, Kans.; Maude Esther, born January 24, 1885; John Robert, born September 18, 1888; and Eva Pearl, born November 5, 1890. Politically, the subject of this sketch casts his vote in favor of the Democratic party. Fraternally, he is connected with the I. O. O. F.

**HAMILTON, T. E.**—Yet another example of the satisfactory results of intelligent, business-like farming, when conducted on the fertile and resourceful prairies of the Central West, is found in the rise of T. E. Hamilton, who, though only fifty-seven years of age, is in a position to permanently retire from active life, being at the present time one of the largest tax-payers in Sciota Township. Mr. Hamilton is a well informed, popular and progressive man of affairs. The surroundings of his youth, while not affording evidence of great prosperity, were such as to develop a profound appreciation of education, refinement and consideration for others. Born in Pennsylvania March 12, 1849, he is a son of David and Rebecca (Morrison) Hamilton, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former being a school teacher during forty years of his life. The elder Hamilton was of an adventurous disposition, and as a teacher moved around considerable in his native State. In 1854 he came across country to Bureau County, Ill., remained for six months, then returned to Pennsylvania, and four years later settled in Ipava, Fulton County, Ill. He taught school continually during this time, and in 1867 came to McDonough County, where he purchased eighty acres of land on Section 1, Sciota Township, formerly the property of C. V. Chandler, and for which he paid twenty dollars an acre. Here his death occurred in June, 1874, his wife surviving him until December, 1882.

T. E. Hamilton was five years old when he first came to Illinois, and eighteen when the family located on Section 1, Sciota Township. This remained his home twenty-seven years, and after the death of his father he bought out the share of his sister, consisting of forty acres, and added to this and his own share 120 acres adjoining. In 1881 he was united in mar-

riage to Mary McWhinney, of Walnut Grove Township, who was a daughter of Samuel and Eveline McWhinney, early settlers of McDonough County. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are the parents of four children, of whom Grace is a student in the senior year at Oberlin College, while Ray, aged nineteen, Leslie, aged twelve, and Margaret, aged eight, are living at home. In February, 1895, Mr. Hamilton sold the old homestead around which gathered so many pleasant recollections, and purchased of James M. Yapple a half-section of land on Sections 13 and 14, Sciota Township, upon which he has ever since devoted his attention to general farming and stock-raising. So large were his operations that a year ago he bought of Mrs. O. A. Robbins a quarter-section more in Section 13, and, at the present time, is on the eve of retiring from active life. He has been an important personality in the development of Sciota Township, and his efforts bear the stamp of thoroughness and thoughtfulness, and high-minded interest in the general happenings by which he has been surrounded. No one in the township has a keener appreciation of education, religion, and integrity as aids to greater progress and enlightenment, yet his activities have been of the quiet kind, centered largely in his home and among his circle of stanch and loyal friends. He is a Republican in politics, a Presbyterian in religion, and fraternally, is a Mason.

**HAMPTON, Benjamin R. (deceased)**, former journalist and State Senator, Macomb, Ill. was born in Warren County, Ohio, April 12, 1821, the son of Van C. and Elizabeth (Randolph) Hampton, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Ohio. The elder Hampton, who had been engaged in the woolen manufacturing business in Ohio, came to Macomb, Ill. in 1840, and there established the first woolen factory in that immediate vicinity, which he conducted for a number of years. During his youth, the son, Benjamin R., received his primary education in the public schools of Miami County, in his native State, meanwhile assisting his father in the manufacturing business in which he was there engaged, but soon after coming to Macomb, entered the office of Cyrus Walker, then a leading attorney of Western Illinois, where he pursued the study of law for two years, at the end of that period being ad-

mitted to the bar. In the fall of 1855 he purchased an interest in the "Macomb Enterprise," which had been established a few months earlier, of which he assumed the editorship, and for some years was one of the leading journalists in that section of the State. Originally a Whig, he promptly espoused the cause of the Republican party, and was one of the most zealous champions of the principles represented by Fremont and Lincoln during the campaigns of 1856 and 1860. Retiring from the "Macomb Enterprise" about 1861, he served for at least a part of the time during the Civil war as a member of the Board of Supervisors of McDonough County, but in the fall of 1865, resumed his connection with the paper which previously had taken the name of the "Macomb Journal," and which it still retains. In June, 1870, Mr. William H. Hainline became part proprietor of the paper, this relationship continuing until January, 1881, when Mr. Hampton retired, and a few months later established the "Illinois Bystander," of which he continued to be editor and principal proprietor until his death on March 27, 1886.

In 1870 Mr. Hampton was elected State Senator from the McDonough District, serving in the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth General Assemblies. Other offices held by him included those of Trustee of the town of Macomb and Justice of the Peace—the most important being that of Supervisor during the war period. He was also a member and President of the first Public Library Board organized in Macomb in 1881.

Mr. Hampton was united in marriage April 2, 1845, with Miss Angeline E. Hail, a daughter of D. Hail, Esq., of Franklin, Ky., and of the children born to them, David H. Hampton, of Macomb, at different times connected with the "Macomb Bystander," the "Galesburg Daily Mail" and the "Macomb Sentinel," is the only one now surviving.

**HAMPTON, Van L.**, publisher and editor of "The Macomb Daily and Weekly By-Stander," was born in Macomb on December 29, 1860. His father was John Hampton, a native of Ohio, who came to Illinois in 1845 and settled in Macomb Township. His mother was Leademia K. (Bowen) Hampton, also a native of Ohio. At an early age the subject of this sketch moved with his parents to a farm just north of

Macomb, where his boyhood was spent. He attended the Macomb public schools and worked on his father's farm. When twenty years old he entered the "Independent" office, at Colchester, Ill., and learned the printer's trade. After learning his trade he worked in various printing offices until August, 1883, when he leased the "Colchester Independent" office, for a year, later buying the business, which he successfully conducted until August, 1894. In 1894 he bought the "Macomb By-Stander," then a weekly paper, which he still conducts at the time of the publication of this work. In 1905 he established "The Macomb Daily By-Stander," which has been successful. Mr. Hampton is a member of several secret societies, held the office of member of the Macomb Board of Education for several years, and for six years was a member of the Macomb Public Library Board, being its President much of that time. He was instrumental in securing a gift from Andrew Carnegie for the erection of the Macomb Carnegie Library Building and superintended its construction. In 1906 he was made Secretary of the State Arbitration Board, and in 1907 was appointed by Governor Deneen one of the Commissioners of the State Penitentiary at Joliet. Mr. Hampton has long been active in Republican politics, and for several years has represented McDonough County on the Republican Congressional Committee.

**HANKINS, Willis H.**, superintendent of the Macomb Pottery Company, Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Brown County, Ill., November 30, 1854, a son of Augustus and Elizabeth (O'Neal) Hankins, the former born in New Albany, Ind., and the latter in Brown County, Ill. Frederick Hankins, the paternal grandfather, was of German birth. The maternal grandparents, Willis H. and Mary (Hannah) O'Neal, were born, respectively, in the vicinity of Lexington, Ky., and in that city. Willis H. Hankins is the eldest of three children born to his parents, the others being sisters. In his youthful days he received a suitable education in the public and high schools of his native place, and at the age of eighteen years began work in the potteries at Ripley, Brown County, Ill. After working there ten years, he moved to Macomb, where he was employed by the Macomb Pottery Company, of which he was appointed Superintendent, Sep-

tember 1, 1902, to succeed Fred V. Maxwell. This company makes a larger variety of pottery goods than any other concern of its kind in this part of the country.

On May 19, 1878, Mr. Hankins was united in marriage with Belle Steadman, who was born and schooled in Schuyler County, Ill. The children resulting from this union are: Bertha Allyne, Harland H., and Ross S. Politically, Mr. Hankins is a Republican. Fraternally, he is a member of the order of Mystic Workers and K. of P. The subject of this sketch is recognized as an expert in his industrial line, and renders most efficient service to his company.

**HANSON, Amaziah**, one of the oldest and most prominent farmers of Mound Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Ross County, Ohio, on April 25, 1825. James Hanson, his father, was born in Mason County, Ky., November 18, 1799, and his mother, Elizabeth (Mackey) Hanson, was a native of the State of Pennsylvania. Grandfather Samuel Hanson moved from Kentucky to Ross County, Ohio, in 1800, and there died in 1832. His son, James Hanson, came west and lived with Amaziah until 1883, when he went to his daughter's in Missouri, and died there on August 8th of that year. The subject of this sketch bought a quarter-section of land in New Salem Township, McDonough County, in 1858, and moved thereon in 1862. In 1874, he sold this and went to Missouri, where he was engaged in farming for three years. Returning to Mound Township, he bought 160 acres of land in Section 30, where he has since lived. On September 17, 1861, Mr. Hanson was married to Eliza Fryback, a daughter of John Fryback and a native of Pickaway County, Ohio. Her father was born in Pennsylvania, but went to Pickaway Plains in Pickaway County with his parents, and there married Letitia Emerson, a native of Antietam, Va. Mrs. Fryback was taken to Pickaway County by her parents when eleven years of age. Both wife and husband are now deceased. Of their family of twelve children, Mrs. Hanson was the youngest, and besides herself, only a sister and brother survive. Mr. and Mrs. Amaziah Hanson have become the parents of the following children: Emerson, of McCook, Neb., Claim Adjustor for the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company;





*W. J. Kirkpatrick*



Ralph, who is practicing medicine in Spokane, Wash.; Greer, who is a dentist at Lewistown, Ill.; Myra (Mrs. Riggs), of Hamilton, Ill.; Ivan M.; Edward F., who is engaged in farming; and Anna Marie. The religious belief of Mr. Hanson is that taught by the Methodist Church. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., which he joined in 1855. Politically, he is a Republican. He served as deputy of the trial court, and as clerk for a few years, at Chillicothe, Ohio, as Justice of the Peace and Supervisor in New Salem and Mound Townships and as School Trustee. He represented McDonough County in the State Legislature in 1866, being a member of the committees on Canal and Canal Lands and Township Organization. He also did his utmost to locate the University of Illinois at Champaign. For many years Mr. Hanson has been one of the most conspicuous and useful citizens of McDonough County and his record is beyond reproach.

**HARDISTY, Pendleton G.**, who is engaged in farming on an extensive scale in the vicinity of Blandinsville, McDonough County, Ill., was born in that county on July 29, 1856, and in his boyhood took advantage of the opportunities for mental instruction afforded by the public schools of his neighborhood. He is a son of John and Jemima Hardisty, natives of Illinois and Kentucky, respectively. The subject of this sketch is the seventh of nine children born to his parents. Since he reached years of maturity he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He and his wife are the owners of 960 acres of choice land in Hire and Blandinsville Townships, McDonough County, where Mr. Hardisty carries on general farming and also raises horses, cattle and hogs. He is a substantial and careful farmer, and pursues such methods of agriculture as to produce the most profitable results.

Mr. Hardisty was united in marriage in 1900 with Annabel Hicks. Mrs. Hardisty had eight children by a former marriage, namely: Lee, Orie, Ellis, Willis, Earl, Loy, Kent and Pearl. Mrs. Hardisty was born in Hire Township, McDonough County, Ill., on May 4, 1862. Two children are the offspring of the present marriage—Harry and Irene—the former four years, and the latter two years of age. In politics, Mr. Hardisty favors the success of the Democratic party.

**HARLAN, George T.**, one of the oldest and most prominent farmers in New Salem Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Monroe County, Ky., December 29, 1827, and attended the subscription school of Industry Township. He is a son of Wesley and Nancy (Greenup) Harlan, natives of Kentucky, where the father was born in Barren County. The paternal grandparents, Jacob and Sarah (Combs) Harlan, and the grandparents on the maternal side, Thomas and Catherine (McIntosh) Greenup, were natives of Virginia. George T. Harlan is the oldest of ten children born to his parents, who first came to Schuyler County, Ill., where they remained eighteen months, and moved to McDonough County in the spring of 1836. The family lived in the first log cabin on the prairie here, on the site of Jacob Raby's present residence, who is his son-in-law. After his marriage, Mr. Harlan moved to a farm of 160 acres, which he had purchased in New Salem Township, and later bought 160 acres more in the south half of Section 31, that township. This land was obtained when it was raw prairie, and Mr. Harlan has made all the improvements now observable. At the time of his marriage he built the first house erected there, and he has fenced all the land and put up all the other buildings. His mother set out the first grove on this prairie.

On December 25, 1856, Mr. Harlan was married to Tabitha C. Yocum, who was born in Marion County, Ill., and came to McDonough County with her parents when she was an infant of one year, and received her education at Pennington's Point. Mrs. Harlan's father, Major Stephen Powell Yocum, entered the Black Hawk War, as a private, but was mustered out a Major, outranking both Lincoln and Douglas. Her mother, Mary Dorris, was a native of Sumner County, Tenn., migrating to Illinois with her parents at the age of twenty-one. Major Yocum was born in Montgomery County, Ky. Mrs. Harlan's brother, George T. Yocum, was a member of Company C, Eighty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War. He was flag-bearer of his regiment and was killed at the battle of Stone River. After receiving his mortal wound he held the flag until it was taken from his hands by Colonel L. H. Waters, Commander of his regiment, As the dying soldier unwillingly gave the flag

into the hands of his superior, his last words were, "Don't let the flag go down, Colonel."

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. George T. Harlan now living are: Emma (Mrs. Jesse A. Pierce), of Clay County, S. D.; Inez (Mrs. Patrick H. McElhone), Kay County, Okla.; Ambrose, who married Nellie Atherton, of Scotland Township, McDonough County; Julia (Mrs. Jacob Raby), of McDonough County, and Winifred, wife of Thomas Bean, of Sheridan, Wyo. Those who are deceased were: Horace A., born April 9, 1858, died March 3, 1860; Leroy P., born August 9, 1859; James F., born April 6, 1869, died July 16, 1869; Alma, born July 18, 1870, died July 20, 1906; and three who died in infancy. Leroy T. was killed by the falling of a limb from the top of a tree which he was cutting down on the old Wesley Harlan farm, which his father had bought. The limb struck him on the head, killing him instantly. He left a wife and one child. Mr. Harlan, the father of this family, has lived a long, industrious and useful life, undergoing all the privations and hardships of the pioneer period, and is now living in the enjoyment of that repose which he has earned by many years of persistent endeavor. In political affairs Mr. Harlan is identified with the Republican party.

**HARRIS, James, Jr.**—The contemporaries of the Harris family in McDonough County include all who have cast their fortunes within its boundaries for the past seventy-one years. Its members have been vigorous of body, industrious of hand and clear of brain. Whether as dwellers in a rude cabin, the victims of privation and loneliness, and surrounded by game and other accompaniments of frontier existence, or as promoters of the intelligent and successful land cultivation which links this State with the best in agriculture and stock-raising in the world, they have adapted themselves to their most practical opportunities, and have risen to the business, political, educational and religious energies of their environment. Individually and collectively they stand out as strong and conscientious promoters of local stability and encouragers of clean, wholesome living, and sturdy, non-visionary ideals. Although at present the honor and worth of the family is vested in comparatively few, Jonas alone surviving of the seven daughters and

five sons of James and Prudence (Harris) Harris, pioneers of 1834, all in passing have contributed to the growth of the county, and have left records worthy a noble New England ancestry and fine parental example. Of this large family none are better remembered than James Harris, Jr., who was born in McDonough County in December, 1834, the son of Daniel (II.) and Lanra (Mayo) Harris, who were natives of New York, the former born in Chenango County of that State in 1806.

Isaac Harris, the first American ancestor of this family, and great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of England, who came to America in the seventeenth century and settled at Plainfield, Windham County, Conn. His two sons, Daniel and Nathan, natives of Plainfield, married, respectively, Lucy Fox and Prudence Park, also of Plainfield, and James Harris (the son of Daniel), born in Plainfield, July 22, 1782, married his cousin Prudence (daughter of Nathan Harris), born in Berkshire County, Mass., in 1785—their marriage taking place December 15, 1802. Daniel Harris, father of the subject of this sketch, was a son of James and Prudence (Harris) Harris, and was an older brother of Jonas Rude Harris, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume. (For additional details of family history, see sketch of the latter.)

The prosperity and thrift of his father, Daniel Harris, of New Salem Township, combined with his own industry and resourcefulness, enabled James Harris, Jr., to obtain a better education than was the lot of the average farm-reared youth. A diligent pupil during the winter season in the neighboring school of Eldorado Township, he afterward took a course at Lombard College, Galesburg, Ill., and in time engaged in educational work in Vermont, Fulton County, and later in the public schools of McDonough County. His later means of livelihood, however, was the stock business in which he was engaged for many years with his uncle Jonas, and strict attention to which enabled him to accumulate competence. At his death he owned 1,000 acres of land. He was a Democrat in politics, but had no inclination or willingness for public office. Before her marriage the wife of James Harris, Jr., was Ella Will, of Ray County, Mo., in which State her wedding occurred. One son, Daniel Octavius,



*J. A. Sawyer.*



perpetuates the family name. The genial, kindly nature of Mr. Harris drew to him and continued indefinitely, the friendship of many people. He was painstaking and methodical, and as an educator and stockman invested his undertakings with thoroughness and dignity. To know him was to know a reliable, high-minded gentleman, and one who has contributed materially to the growth and prosperity of his well favored county.

**HARRIS, John**, the oldest resident of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., and a member of the prominent pioneer family which gave its name to Harris Township, was born in Licking County, Ohio, March 22, 1815. His father and mother, John and Katie (Myers) Harris, were pioneer settlers of Ohio. The former was born January 20, 1782, and the latter, March 10, 1786. In 1825 the father walked from his home in Licking County, Ohio, with dog and gun, to Bernadotte Township, Fulton County, Ill., making an average of forty miles a day. He soon returned on foot to Ohio, and brought his family with him to Bernadotte Township, whence a portion of the family moved to Harris Township on Saturday, November 1, 1827. The remainder followed in 1829. The removal from Ohio to Illinois was made by team, and the journey was mainly through a wilderness, and when the family located in the townships named, Indians were still not infrequently seen. The father built a log cabin in the midst of dense timber in the northwest quarter of Section 19, in Harris Township, and with the assistance of his sons, proceeded to clear away the forest trees. In this cabin the elder Harris lived about fifty years and devoted considerable time to hunting and fishing, game being plentiful and he being a crack shot. He died here September 11, 1877, his wife having passed away August 19, 1872. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and both were buried in the Marietta cemetery at Marietta, Ill. The father was always a total abstainer from liquor, and for forty years before his death used no tobacco.

The subject of this sketch has in his possession his father's deed to the southwest quarter of Section 10, Township 9, Range 12, Licking County, Ohio, and also the conveyance of the Fulton County farm. The former instrument is dated June 25, 1817, and is signed by

President James Monroe, and the latter, dated July 26, 1825, is signed by President John Quincy Adams. John Harris, Jr., also has the Ensign's commission issued to his father by Governor Tiffin of Ohio. The old flint-rock rifle carried by John Harris, Sr., and called "Long Tom," is now in possession of his son, Michael. It is about seven feet long. Throughout his life Mr. Harris wore a hunting shirt and belt, never having worn a coat.

The Fulton County homestead is located in the northwest quarter of Section 19, Harris Township, and is now the property of our subject. On the death of John Harris, Sr., his farm consisted of 320 acres. He and his wife lived together sixty-nine years, two months and twenty-four days, and their children were as follows: Nancy (Mrs. John Shaw), born May 14, 1804, died October 24, 1888; Polly (Mrs. Thomas Barclay), born November 22, 1806, died December 26, 1895; Thomas, born October 25, 1808, died June 19, 1887; Patsey (Mrs. Silas Chase), born February 8, 1811, died July 27, 1902; Isaac, born February 21, 1813, died February 11, 1903; John, the subject of this sketch; Susannah (Mrs. Charles Wilson), born March 4, 1817; Katie (Mrs. Ambrose Day), born April 16, 1819; Annie (Mrs. Zenias Morey), born February 5, 1822; Betsey and Rhoda, who died, aged eighteen and seven years, respectively; and Michael, of New Philadelphia, Ill., who was born December 25, 1829. The ages of the parents and children aggregate about 980 years. The seven mentioned as deceased averaged about sixty-five years in age, and the average of the five who survive is nearly eighty-five years.

John Harris, Jr., was favored with but thirteen days' schooling, which was obtained in a little log cabin in Fulton County, with slab seats and other primitive furnishings. For several years after he came to the county there were no schools. He remained at home until he was twenty-three years old, and, together with his brothers, industriously assisted his father in building the log home, to which an addition was afterward made, and in clearing the farm. Here he grew to manhood. He helped to turn the first sod broken in Harris Township, and his father's was the first farm cleared in the township. During the progress of this work Mr. Harris slept at night on a pile of straw and lived largely on mush. His

first neighbors in the township were the family of John McBeth. Wild turkey, deer and other game were abundant then, and after the first season there was a sufficiency of grain to furnish, together with the game, a comfortable subsistence. Wild animals also abounded, such as wolves, wild cats and panthers, and wild hogs roamed everywhere. Many of Mr. Harris' lambs and pigs were devoured by wolves. After his marriage he planted, at first, from four to six acres of corn, but later had good crops of wheat and corn, with some oats. The grain was milled at twenty-five cents a bushel and hogs brought from \$1.50 to 3 per hundredweight. Salt, however, was \$4.00 per barrel, bought at St. Louis, and delivered at Copperas Creek, Liverpool or Havana. In the youth of Mr. Harris flax was raised on the farm and sheep were kept, his mother carding, spinning and weaving all the cloth used by the family. Mr. Harris has pounded corn in a mortar, as there were no mills in the county for five years after his arrival. For fifteen years after he came he wore no shoes or boots, but only moccasins. His first pair of shoes was made about 1842. The coat he wore at his marriage was much too large, and on a cold winter day in 1839, when away from home, he traded it for a calf, returning in his shirt sleeves. As time wore on, little log schoolhouses began to appear in the county, and in these and the cabin homes religious meetings were held, at which Peter Cartwright and the Haneys preached. A man of rudimentary qualifications was considered competent to teach school. At that period Mr. Harris' opportunity for schooling had lapsed, as the practical duties of life then confronted him.

Mr. Harris well remembers the "deep snow" of 1830-31, which reached a depth of four feet on a level and from eighteen to twenty feet in drifts. The ungathered corn was completely buried, causing a dearth of bread; deer perished, and their bones were thickly strewn around; lambs, calves and pigs were frozen to death; cattle were almost starved, and intense suffering prevailed. The cyclone of 1835 is another event which is fresh in his memory. He was in Canton after its fury was spent, and saw houses demolished, unroofed, or torn from their foundations, and stock lying dead in every direction. He vividly recalls the great rainfall of the same year, during which many of his father's hogs were drowned, and the destructive

hailstorm in 1850, which killed much stock in his vicinity.

The first marriage performed in Harris Township was that of Mr. Harris' sister, Katie, to Ambrose Day, and his sister Patsey (Mrs. Chase) was the bride of the first wedding in Fulton County. Still another sister, Susannah, who married Charles Wilson, lived in a rail pen during the winter of the "deep snow," before their cabin was built.

In 1838, Mr. Harris was married by "Squire" Crosby to Emeline Brooks, of Bernadotte Township. They began housekeeping with none of the comforts of home, being under the necessity of contriving a rough couch as a substitute for a bed, and of using other articles of rude construction. The children resulting from this union were Elizabeth, deceased; Elmira (Mrs. George M. Humphrey), of Friend, Neb.; Vincent, deceased; and J. E. Harris, Mayor of Bushnell. About the time of his marriage, Mr. Harris entered eighty acres of Government land in Section 30, Harris Township, going to Quincy on horseback to perfect the entry. On this tract he built his cabin home. Mr. and Mrs. Harris lived together until her death severed the connection, which lasted more than fifty-seven years. Mrs. Harris was a member of the Christian Church. In politics, Mr. Harris is an earnest Republican, and was one of the seventy men who went out to meet Abraham Lincoln between Lewistown and Havana, during his campaign against Douglas in 1858. The facts which speak forth from this record of Mr. Harris' lengthy career make all words of praise superfluous. The splendid development of the region which was the scene of his many years of labor, endurance and hardships, is a sufficient testimonial of his worth, and that of his associates in pioneer experience.

**HARRIS, John Edward**, a well-known farmer of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., of which city he is serving as Mayor, was born in Marietta, Fulton County, Ill., on December 25, 1854, and after his public school days were over, pursued a course of study in Abingdon College. He is a son of John and Emeline (Brooks) Harris, and a grandson of John and Katie (Myers) Harris, members of the family after which Harris Township was named, a complete record of whose lives appears in another part of this volume. Mr. Harris was reared on a





*Mrs. J. F. Lawyer.*



farm until he was fourteen years of age, and lived in Harris Township, Fulton County, for the greater part of the time until he moved into Bushnell. Here he is extensively interested in the grain business, in connection with Mr. Warren, of Peoria. On December 9, 1880, Mr. Harris was married to Alice Hiatt, who was born in the state of Virginia, and came to Pekin, Ill., with her parents at about the age of six years. Four children are the issue of this union, viz: Mazie, Georgia, Rubie and Lee. The family resides on premises purchased by Mr. Harris from J. E. Chandler, and it occupies one of the handsomest homes in McDonough County. In politics, the subject of this sketch is a prominent Republican, and is influential in the councils of his party. His first public service was as Supervisor of Harris Township, Fulton County, in which capacity he served three terms. He has been Mayor of Bushnell since 1891, and under his administration of the city's affairs, fifteen blocks of brick pavement have been laid. In November, 1904, Mr. Harris was elected to the State Legislature from the Thirty-second Senatorial District. Under his general supervision as Chairman of the Committee on State Institutions a number of creditable buildings were erected. He also acceptably served as a member of the Committees on Elections, Judicial Appointments, Municipal Corporations, Public Charities and Appropriations, and had the satisfaction of assisting in obtaining liberal appropriations for such institutions as the Soldiers' Home, at Quincy, the Insane Asylum at Watertown and various State Normal Schools. In his fraternal relations, Mr. Harris is affiliated with the T. J. Pickett Lodge No. 307, A. F. & A. M., of Bushnell, and with the K. of P. Lodge No. 101. In his religious faith, he is a member of the Christian Church. Altogether, he is man of broad intelligence and high and forceful character, and has rendered valuable services to the community.

**HARRIS, Jonas Rude**, a much respected and retired farmer, living in Section 1, Eldorado Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Syracuse, N. Y., April 8, 1831, a son of James and Prudence Harris, who were consins, the former born in Plainfield, Mass., July 22, 1782, and the latter in Berkshire County, Mass., April 6, 1785, and being married December 15, 1802.

The paternal and maternal grandfathers, Daniel Harris and Nathan Harris, were brothers, born in Plainfield, Conn. The grandmothers on both sides, Lucy Fox and Prudence Park, were also natives of Plainfield, and the great-grandfather, Isaac Harris, who was the father of both grandfathers, came to the United States from England in the seventeenth century. Both of the grandfathers served in the Revolutionary War. All of the Harris ancestry in this county were located in Plainfield, Conn. James Harris, the father of Jonas, lived with his grandfather in Connecticut after the death of his mother, who had been left a widow. He afterward went to Niagara Falls, N. Y., where he staid about three years, then spent eight years in Cayuga County, N. Y., removing thence to Syracuse, where the family lived twenty-four years. In 1834 he came to Illinois, and settling in Eldorado Township, McDonough County, assisted in developing that region. He carried on dairying, milking from thirty to forty cows and supplied cheese to neighboring towns. He located on and cleared the tract on which his son Jonas afterwards engaged in farming, and to which the father had secured a title before leaving New York State. The log cabin which he there built was erected seventy-one years ago upon the premises now occupied by Mr. Harris. The farm contained 160 acres on the edge of the prairie and the remainder was covered with hazel brush. On this land James Harris devoted his attention to farming, and raised a large number of cattle. He died July 11, 1850, his widow surviving him until September 7, 1853, when she, too, passed away. The father was a pioneer of the Universalist faith, the first sermon of that denomination ever preached in the county being delivered in his yard. His son, Jonas R., who is also of that faith, has still the Bible owned by his father and used on that occasion. The elder Harris, before coming to McDonough County, was Overseer of the Poor of Onondaga County, N. Y. He was opposed to slavery, although favoring a compromise law to free the slaves.

Jonas R. Harris is the fifth son (and youngest child) of a family of twelve children, seven of whom were girls, all but himself being deceased. His earliest recollection pertains to the family journey by wagon from New York State. He remembers their arrival in a very wild region, where deer, wolves and prairie-

chickens abounded, as well as wild pigeons and wild turkeys. On the death of his parents Mr. Harris inherited the home farm, besides another of 160 acres in New Salem Township. One of his sisters kept house for him until his marriage. On the northeast corner of the farm two acres were reserved for the family cemetery. Here one of his sisters was first laid to rest, and now he has three brothers and five sisters buried on this spot, besides his father and mother. In early youth Mr. Harris received the benefits of the primitive subscription schools in the vicinity of his home, and helped his father and mother as best he could. On reaching maturity he applied himself to farming and handling stock on the property, and continued thus until his retirement from active labor.

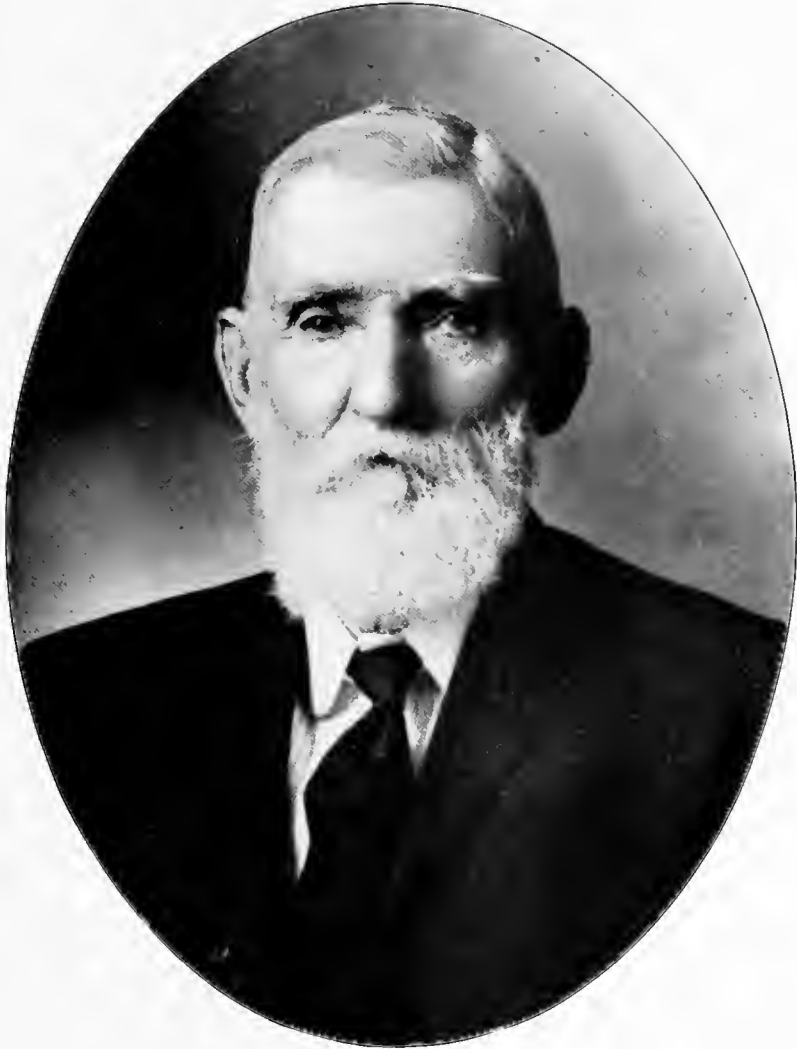
On May 22, 1859, Mr. Harris was married to Mary M. Warner, who was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., and attended the common schools of New York and Ohio. Mrs. Harris' parents, James and Dency (Rust) Warner, were born respectively in Chenango County, N. Y., and Connecticut, were married in the Empire State and, coming west in 1854, settled near Blandinsville, where the mother died. The father died in Iowa. Mrs. Harris was the seventh of eleven children. In politics, Mr. Harris upholds the principles of the Republican party. He voted for Abraham Lincoln twice for President, and also favored his election as United States Senator. The subject of this sketch is among the few survivors of the group of men whose toils, privations and hardships made possible the present prosperity of the community in which he has lived for more than seventy years. He can look back over the eventful past without self-reproach, and toward the future with serene expectation.

**HARRIS, Ralph Erskine**, proprietor of a heating and plumbing establishment in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Newcastle, Ky., July 4, 1846, a son of Ralph and Mary (Wilson) Harris, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter, of Kentucky. The maternal grandfather, James Wilson, was also a Kentuckian. The parents of Mr. Harris came to Macomb in 1848, their family consisting of ten children, of whom Ralph Erskine was the eighth. The father was pastor of the Presbyterian Church, and also of McDonough College.

His son, Ralph E., received his early mental training in the public school, completing his studies at the age of fourteen years. He then learned the molder's, machinist's and pattern-maker's trades, serving three years at each. For fifteen years, he worked at the machinist's trade and conducted a novelty shop. In 1892 he opened a heating and plumbing shop, purchasing the old electric light plant on East Calhoun Street, where he has since been located. In 1894, he took his son Ralph into partnership with him, and they have developed the enterprise into the largest and best establishment of its kind in Macomb.

Mr. Harris was married in December, 1872, to Mattie Jackson, who was born in Louisville, Ky., and pursued a course of study in a seminary in that State. The children resulting from this union are: Florence (Mrs. A. J. Black), Ralph, Mamie and Lelia. The political views of Mr. Harris are in accordance with the principles of the Republican party. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Masonic Order. He is a keen and energetic business man and the son, Ralph, since his association with his father in their present undertaking, has co-operated with the latter in an able manner.

**HAVENS, Albert, M. D.**, who is engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in New Philadelphia, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Mound Township, this county, June 18, 1875, a son of Henry and Catherine (Barber) Havens, natives respectively of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, whose biographical record appears in another place in this volume. The subject of this sketch grew up on a farm and attended the public schools of his neighborhood, receiving his higher education at the Western Normal at Bushnell, and the Northern Indiana Normal, at Valparaiso, Ind. In early manhood he pursued a course of study at Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in June, 1901, and in September of that year came to New Philadelphia and began practice, having been located there ever since. He has already built up a large practice which extends for miles through the surrounding country. Dr. Havens is credited with possessing those qualities of head and heart which assure him a successful career in his chosen profession. He is fraternally associated with the I. O. O. F. and



H. S. LEIGHTY



the M. W. of A., and professionally is a member of the State and County Medical Societies and the American Medical Association.

**HAVENS, Henry**, who has been engaged in farming in Mound Township, McDonough County, Ill., nearly forty years, was born in Warren County, N. J., January 3, 1828, a son of William and Sarah (Nulton) Havens, of whom the former was a native of New Jersey and the latter of Pennsylvania. Henry Havens enjoyed somewhat the advantages of the public schools in the State of his birth, and there grew up to mature years. On February 4, 1854, he came to McDonough County, and after remaining there one year purchased a tract of land a mile east of Bushnell, on which he applied himself to farming. This land he sold in 1868, and moved to Mound Township, where he bought 160 acres of land on the Fulton County line. Subsequently he purchased 260 acres in Harris Township, Fulton County. He also owns eighty acres in Bushnell Township with eighty acres in Mound Township and 160 acres in Friend, Neb., making a total of 740 acres. During all his mature years he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising.

In June, 1859, Mr. Havens married Catherine (Barber) Jackson, the widow of Joseph Jackson, by whom she had one son, John Franklin Jackson, now living three miles southeast of Prairie City, Ill. By this union Mr. Havens became the father of seven children: William, who died in boyhood; Daniel, married to Laura Le Master, who resides on a farm two and a half miles east of Bushnell, McDonough County; Emma, wife of James Fisher, who lives near Manley, Fulton County, Ill.; Louella, who married Cary Fisher, and is also a resident of Prairie City, Ill.; Nelson, married to Mary Watson and a resident of Fulton County, living opposite the old homestead; Gertrude, wife of Irie Le Master, residents of Moand Township, McDonough County; and Dr. Albert Havens, a practicing physician of New Philadelphia, Ill. Politically, Mr. Havens is a Republican. Although he is past the scriptural period of the Psalmist, the subject of this sketch retains vigor of mind and body and looks after his farming interests. In every way he enjoys the confidence and respect of all his neighbors.

**HAYS, James F. (deceased)**, formerly a prominent and substantial farmer in Chalmers Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born near Bardolph, Ill., July 7, 1853, a son of Hartwell and Sarah (Smith) Hays, natives of Kentucky. Hartwell Hays was a farmer by occupation. Mr. Hays received his early education in the district school in his neighborhood, and also attended college in Macomb, but was compelled to relinquish his studies on account of sickness when within three days of graduation. When he was a child his parents moved to Missouri, where, as he was wont to recall the fact, his evening task was to drive the cows home, and he could hear the rattle-snakes in the grass at his feet. After recovering from the sickness which terminated his collegiate course, Mr. Hays returned to the home farm, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was very successful in agricultural pursuits and accumulated considerable property.

On November 27, 1884, in Columbia, Ky., Mr. Hays was united in marriage to Bettie Hurt, who was born in that place March 16, 1867. Her father was a prominent farmer, energetic, successful and popular. He was commonly known as "Uncle Bassett," and was noted for his generous disposition. Seven children resulted from this union, namely: Nellie (Mrs. W. B. Hurt), Flora, Carrie, William W., Edward, Edna and Auby. In politics, Mr. Hays gave his support to the Democratic party. His fellow-townsmen honored him repeatedly with their votes, and he was nearly always the incumbent of a township office. He served as Highway Commissioner, Justice of the Peace, and held other positions of public trust. His religious connection was with the Methodist Church. Mr. Hays passed away from earth on January 19, 1904. His life was spent in the faithful discharge of the duties devolving upon him. He was upright, conscientious and public-spirited, and left a spotless reputation as a heritage to his children.

**HAYS, James W. (deceased)**, formerly one of the most favorably known and cordially esteemed citizens of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born at Beach Creek, Clinton County, Pa., August 18, 1823, a son of Samuel and Susan (Smith) Hays. Samuel Hays was a farmer by occupation and always lived in

the same place in Pennsylvania. He was of Irish descent. The paternal grandfather was a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary War. In youth the subject of this sketch received his mental training in the common schools of Pennsylvania, and remained in that State until 1847. At that period he journeyed west, and for two years plied a boat on the Mississippi River. In 1849, during the gold craze, Mr. Hays went to California, engaging in mining in the famous gold region at Marysville on the Feather River. He was quite successful, and remained there six years. In 1856 he settled in Illinois, locating on a farm two miles from Bushnell, where he successfully followed agricultural pursuits. By diligent and energetic effort and the exercise of careful methods, he produced results which enabled him to lay up a competence of this world's goods. He was an upright, straightforward man, who inspired confidence in those with whom he came in contact. Of a genial, kindly disposition, he won friends and retained their cordial regard.

On April 8, 1856, Mr. Hays was united in marriage with Elizabeth Foresman, who was born in Lycoming County, Pa., and this union resulted in three children, namely: William Q., Sadie, and Lizzie (Mrs. S. L. Arter), living at Kewanee, Ill., whose children are: Lois, Hays and Nola. Politically, Mr. Hays was always a Democrat and for several years represented his ward in the Bushnell City Council. Fraternally, he was for a long period affiliated with the A. F. & A. M. He was also a charter member of his lodge of the K. of P., being at the time of his death the oldest member of that body. Mr. Hays departed this life October 29, 1895, leaving a wide circle to mourn his loss.

**HEAD, Bigger.**—At the remarkable age of ninety-four years and six months Bigger Head, a retired farmer of McDonough County, Ill., is physically strong, mentally alert, temperamentally happy and materially well endowed. While no two people attain longevity from an observance of the same rules of life, it is proved beyond the shadow of doubt that active, industrious and temperate people have first claim on borrowed time, and are the greatest strategists in outwitting the Biblical injunction of three-score years and ten. This is emphasized in the life of Mr. Head, who has used hands, brain and heart with a full reali-

zation of their importance as cogs in the complicated machinery of life. Mr. Head owes much to a rugged Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was born in Highland County, Ohio, October 12, 1812, and is a son of William and Mary (McLaughlin) Head, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. His paternal grandfather, John Head, came from Scotland, and his maternal grandfather, Robert McLaughlin, was born in Ireland. His mother rocked the cradle of fourteen children, and he was the fifth to arrive in the family circle. The early subscription schools of Highland County furnished his only educational advantages. These he attended irregularly during the winter season. Eventually he succeeded to the partial management of the home farm, and remained under the family roof until he was twenty-one years old. In the meantime, June 20, 1835, he married the daughter of a pioneer of Highland County, Mary Lucas by name, who was also destined for a long and useful life and who accompanied his pilgrimage for seventy years, her life coming to a close February 17, 1905, at the age of ninety years lacking six months.

In 1852 Mr. Head came to McDonough County, then thinly settled, and purchased three-quarters of a section of land on Sections 23 and 26. Here he lived until 1872, when he bought 170 acres in Mound Township and one eighty-acre tract on Section 1 in Macomb Township, which continued his home until 1895. He then bought a residence in Bardolph in which to pass his declining years, and where he still lives, surrounded by many comforts, the affection and good will of tried friends, and the companionship of pleasant memories. Well has he noted the changes that have swept over the county since he first settled on the wild prairies. Then the night was made drear by the howling of wolves, and many graceful deer fell before the expert marksmanship of the pioneer settlers. Evidences of Indian occupation existed on every hand. The survival of the fittest was becoming a reality. Mr. Head has supported the Republican cause during the existence of that party, but has never invaded the ranks of office-seekers. His religious activities have been connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. To himself and devoted wife, were born eleven children: Harriet E., Ellen, James, Catherine, Maria, Rich-





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ard R. S., Jennie, Newton, Alice, John and Hettie.

**HEITHAUS, William B.**, a well-known and popular resident of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., who is successfully engaged in the tailoring trade, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 10, 1870, and there received his early education in the public schools. He is a son of Bernard and Bernadina (Schulte) Heithaus, natives of Germany. The father was engaged in the shoe business in Cincinnati, where he located on coming to this country from Germany. William Heithaus learned the trade of a tailor, which he followed as journeyman for a number of years. In 1901 he located in Bushnell, where he carries on a thriving and up-to-date tailoring establishment in the First National Bank Annex. His patronage covers the territory for thirty or forty miles around Bushnell.

On June 10, 1903, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Lillian Schrichte, who was born in Evansville, Ind. Fraternally, Mr. Heithaus is a member of the K. of P. Since establishing himself in Bushnell he has displayed those business and social qualities that make success a certainty.

**HELLER, J. W.**, who is prospering in the livery business in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Fulton County, Ill., in 1873, a son of John and Lydia (Zimmerman) Heller, natives of Illinois. The son was reared on his father's farm in Fulton County, and in boyhood attended public school in the vicinity of his home. In early manhood he moved to Iowa, and there followed farming for a period of nine years. He then returned to Fulton County, where he was engaged in general farming and stock-raising until January, 1903, when he bought out the livery stable of Albert Sperry, which he conducted for some time. Afterward he purchased Judd Wilson's livery, where he is now working nine head of horses, besides keeping a feed stable. He attends closely to his business, satisfies his customers, and has acquired a profitable patronage.

In 1895, Mr. Heller was united in marriage with Maggie Quick, who was born and schooled in Fulton County, Ill. The five children who have resulted from this union are named as

follows: Bessie, Glenn, Claude, Charles and Theodore.

**HENDEE, Nick B.**, a well-known merchant of Walnut Grove, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Bushnell, Ill., December 8, 1868, and there attended public school in his boyhood. He is a son of Stephen A. and Sarah N. (Gronendyke) Hendee, of whom the latter was born near Trenton, N. J. After his school days were over the subject of this sketch worked with his father in the latter's store in Bushnell until 1894, and was afterward engaged for three years as a shoe salesman on the road. He subsequently followed farming until August, 1904, when he took charge of a general store at Walnut Grove, where they also deal in grain and lumber and operate elevators having a capacity of 20,000 and 15,000 bushels. This venture has already proved quite successful. On October 6, 1903, Mr. Hendee was married to Winnie E. Smith, who was born in Minneapolis, Kans. Politically, the subject of this sketch is a member of the Republican party.

**HENDEE, Stephen A.**—Few men have contributed so substantially to the commercial upbuilding of Bushnell and McDonough County during the past forty-six years as Stephen A. Hendee. At the present time the general store of Mr. Hendee is regarded as one of the business bulwarks of Bushnell, having been established there upon his arrival in 1860, and since conducted at times with the aid of various partners. Mr. Hendee also has been one of the foremost and most extensive promoters of the grain industry hereabouts, and for years has operated six elevators in different towns in the county. To a capacity for making money he has added the faculty of investing it wisely, and his possessions at present include his town home, a farm of 247 acres in Walnut Grove Township, and an interest in the banks of Adair and Roseville. On both sides of his family Mr. Hendee is descended from pioneers of the Atlantic coast, having been born in the historic town of Hartford, Conn., March 9, 1830. His father, Amasa Hendee, was born in Vermont, and his mother, Mary (Lock) Hendee, was a native of Rhode Island. Amasa Hendee was a mason by trade, and in the pursuit of his calling moved from Connecticut to

New York, from the latter State to Ohio, and from Ohio to Illinois in 1838. Locating in the wilderness at Hackental's Bridge, on Spoon River, four miles south of Lewistown in Fulton County, he plied his trade in connection with farming for the balance of his active life, his death occurring in 1848 and that of his wife in 1873.

While helping to till his father's Fulton County farm, Stephen A. Hendee attended the early subscription schools at Hackental's Bridge, Duncanville, at the age of twelve years applying himself to a mastery of the miller's trade, which he followed until 1849. He then went to Lewistown and clerked in the general store of Joel Solomon, from whose employ he went to that of N. Beadles. The gold excitement which swept over the country during the middle of the last century struck a responsive chord in Mr. Hendee, and in the spring of 1852 he crossed the plains with an ox-team, at the end of six months arriving at the Hangtown mines, where he remained for two years. At the expiration of that time he came to the conclusion that mining was at best an uncertain business, and for a year was agent at the mines for the Wells-Fargo Express Company. Returning to Lewistown, Ill., he bought out the stock of N. Beadles, and later lived and conducted stores in Marietta and Bardolph, Ill., coming to Bushnell, as heretofore stated, in 1860.

November 8, 1858, Mr. Hendee was united in marriage to Sally N. Gronendyke, a native of New Jersey, and daughter of Daniel and Adriana (Nevins) Gronendyke. Mrs. Hendee, whose death occurred September 9, 1893, was the mother of six children: Luem B., born in 1865, the wife of Clarence S. Clark; Adriana G., born in January, 1868, wife of F. E. Hicks; N. B., who married Winnie Smith; L. N., who is unmarried; Edward, who married Ada Lipe; and Fannie G., who is the wife of Albert Roach. Politically, Mr. Hendee is an independent voter, and with the exception of serving as President of the first Board of Aldermen of Bushnell, has never held office. He has been a member of many social and other organizations in which the town and county abound, and is prominently identified with the T. J. Pickett Lodge No. 301, A. F. & A. M., of Bushnell. He is a man of strict integrity, great capacity for industry, and unquestioned public

spirit. His association with the town and county has been for its increasing betterment, and his business transactions give evidence of the most desirable and stable of human qualities.

**HENDERSON, William W.**, one of the most intelligent and substantial farmers in Scotland Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Harrison County, Ohio, December 19, 1832. His father and mother, William and Nancy (Russell) Henderson, were natives of Westmoreland County, Pa. Grandfather Charles Henderson and Grandfather James Russell were of Irish and Scotch origin, respectively. The subject of this sketch is the fifth of nine children born to his parents. His birth occurred on a farm, where he grew up to the age of fourteen years and attended the common schools of the neighborhood. At that period he drove the team by which his parents and their children journeyed from Ohio to the vicinity of Vermont, Fulton County, Ill., where he grubbed 160 acres of land covered with heavy oak timber. Mr. Henderson remained there until he was twenty-six years old, and then moved to McDonough County and rented 160 acres of land for eight years. At the end of that period he bought eighty acres in Eldorado Township, on which he lived thirteen years. This he sold, and purchased 160 acres of land in Section 21, Scotland Township, and 160 acres in Section 16. In 1882 he moved to the farm in Section 21, where he now lives. He has added to this until he is now the owner of about 500 acres.

On December 19, 1860, Mr. Henderson was married to Sarah A. Marshall, who was born in Fulton County, Ill., and there attended public school. Six children resulted from this union, namely: Mary, Charlie, Carl, Rhoda, Ray and Marvel E. Charles married Agnes McMillen, sister of Dr. McMillen, a dentist, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume, and their children are Clare, Ross, Forrest, Lena and Harry. They reside on a fine homestead of 320 acres, just north of the parental farm. Carl married Anna E. Kelly, a daughter of John Kelly, whose biography also appears in another part of this work. They are the parents of two children, Kelly D. and George W., and the family lives on a farm in Scotland Township. Politically, Mr. Henderson supports the policies of the Democratic party, and has



MARK D. LEIGHTY AND FAMILY



served as School Director for twelve years. He was the first among the farmers of his township to install a telephone on his premises.

**HENDRICKS, James B.**, retired farmer, Bardolph, McDonough County, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, July 1, 1823. Mr. Hendricks was most fortunate in his ancestry, his grandfather, George Hendricks, being a sturdy German who took Catherine Boggs to wife. His maternal grandfather was Berryman Underwood, a native of Wales, who married Jane Humphreys. His great grandfather Boggs served in the Revolutionary War. His father, Frederick Hendricks, was a native of Kentucky who married Nancy Underwood, a Virginian. James B. was their third child, they being the proud parents of fourteen sturdy youngsters, eight boys and six girls. The father died in Lamoine Township, McDonough County, February 21, 1879.

Mr. Hendricks was educated in the public schools of Illinois, remaining on the homestead until 1844, at which time he went to Quincy, where he learned the trade of a mason. In 1845 he became interested in the lead mines at Dodgeville, Wis., where for nearly three years he had quite an interesting experience. At the end of this time he returned to Illinois in order to prepare for a trip across the plains to California. He was four months en route, and could, if he would, tell exciting tales of this episode in his life, but being a modest, retiring man, he always endeavors to escape notice and does not seek to attract the attention of the public by anything he may do or say.

In 1856 Mr. Hendricks and his brother bought a half-interest in the growing town of Bardolph. Here they built a tavern, store-house and blacksmithshop. Later they disposed of this property, and purchased 240 acres of land in Mound Township, which he retained until 1859. In February, 1861, he bought a 160-acre farm in Lamoine Township, where he made his home until 1903, when he retired from active labor and settled in Bardolph.

On October 25, 1856, Mr. Hendricks was married to Hester A. Jackson, and one child was born of this union—Eugene. Mrs. Hendricks died July 21, 1860. On October 7, 1862, Mr. Hendricks was united to Ellen King, of Champaign County, Ohio, and to them five children have been born: Benjamin F., Bessie, Dr.

W. W., John and Nora. In his political associations, Mr. Hendricks is a Republican. He has served two terms as School Trustee of Lamoine Township, and, although nominally retired, leads a useful and busy existence.

**HENNINGER, John Wesley, M. L., LL. B.**—Among the most widely and favorably known teachers in Illinois, and one whose career has gained for him honorable distinction and reflected credit upon the public school system of the State, is John W. Henninger, of Macomb. During more than twenty-five years of experience in his chosen vocation he has held important positions of scholastic responsibility, and the high degree of capacity and efficiency manifested by him in each successive connection has constantly enhanced his reputation. Not only as a thoroughly equipped, resourceful and conscientious instructor has he exercised a strong influence in the mental development of large numbers of youth in various localities, but his administrative abilities have been impressed with beneficial and enduring effect on the local school systems of some of the principal cities of Illinois, and upon the official work of State supervision of public instruction.

Mr. Henninger was born in Vandalia, Illinois, December 21, 1857, a son of John Bunyan and Amanda Ellen (Oglesby) Henninger. His father was a native of West Virginia, where he was born November 23, 1819, while his mother was born in Louisville, Ky., February 12, 1823. John B. Henninger was a farmer by occupation, and his son, John W., was reared upon the paternal acres. The childhood and early youth of the latter were spent in the manner common to farmers' sons, and as he grew older he was occupied in raising, buying and shipping live-stock, together with his father. In boyhood he attended the common schools, and subsequently pursued a course of study at the Illinois Wesleyan University and McKendree College, where he graduated in 1881. On leaving the last-named institution he adopted the profession of teaching, and for three years held the position of Superintendent of the Mt. Carmel (Ill.) Schools; that of Principal of the Bloomington (Ill.) High School, for four years; Superintendent of Schools at Charleston, Ill., seven years; and of the Jacksonville (Ill.) schools, five years. For three

and a half years he was President of Western Illinois State Normal School. His work in organizing and equipping the new State school was far-reaching and important, and won the confidence of the patronizing public; the total enrollment for the third year was over eight hundred. In 1887 Mr. Henninger was chosen President of the Southern Illinois Teachers' Association. In 1890 he received the degree of LL. B. and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Illinois. In 1893, he was President of the Central Illinois Teachers' Association, and in 1894, President of the State Principals' Association of Illinois. He was appointed Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction for Illinois in 1895, and filled that office for one year. In 1905-06 he spent a year in post-graduate work in the University of Chicago and received the degree of Master of Philosophy.

On September 2, 1890, at Quincy, Ill., Mr. Henninger was united in marriage with Clara Kimlin, a daughter of Dr. Thomas and Louise Kimlin. Mrs. Henninger's father was a graduate of the University of New York. Three children have resulted from the union of Mr. and Mrs. Henninger, namely: Ellen Louise, born in 1891; Thomas John, born in 1897; and Julia Kimlin, born in 1900. Politically, Mr. Henninger is a Republican, in religious belief a Methodist, and fraternally is identified with the A. F. & A. M., being a member of the Blue Lodge, a Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar. He is also affiliated with the Royal Arcanum and Knights of Pythias. He is a man of genial disposition and sanguine temperament, and his views of affairs and men have an optimistic tint. Having been inured in his youthful years to the arduous toil of a farmer's life, he early developed a strong individuality and a faculty of sturdy self-reliance. He is energetic, diligent and persistent, and follows up any undertaking in which he is interested with indomitable perseverance. It has always been Mr. Henninger's habit to cultivate a wide and constantly extending acquaintance with men of all classes. He believes in the growing work and worth of men, and holds he has always found inspiration in their fellowship and example.

**HERING, John D.**, a well and favorably known farmer in Section 32, Walnut Grove Township,

McDonough County, Ill., is a native of that county, having been born in the township where he now resides, May 11, 1851, a son of E. D. and Martha (Booth) Hering, natives of Pennsylvania and New York, respectively. E. D. Hering was also a farmer by occupation, and followed that pursuit during his whole life, with successful results. The subject of this sketch availed himself, in early youth, of the advantages afforded by the district schools in the vicinity of his home, and after finishing his schooling was employed on a farm for some time, working by the month. He then applied himself to farming on his own responsibility, on the Austine place, in Walnut Grove Township for five years. In 1884 he purchased from David Brockway, eighty acres in Section 32, Walnut Grove Township, which he improved and on which he has since made his home. Subsequently, he bought eighty acres of J. Detrick, in the same section, also eighty acres in 1896 of the J. Detrick estate, situated in Section 28. In addition to general farming, Mr. Hering devotes considerable attention to raising and feeding stock.

On October 17, 1875, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage, in Walnut Grove Township, with Frances L. Detrick, who was born in the State of Virginia and came to McDonough County in 1866. Six children have been the result of this union, as follows: Josephine (Mrs. Brinkley); Cephas, who is engaged in farming in Walnut Grove Township; Sadie (Mrs. Chipman); Ollie (Mrs. McKay); Charles, who is at home with his parents, and Earl, deceased. In politics, Mr. Hering is a supporter of the Democratic party, and has rendered good service to the people of his township in the office of School Director. He is a careful, energetic and methodical farmer, and a public-spirited citizen, taking an intelligent and earnest interest in the welfare of the community.

**HERNDON, Baxter D.**—Born May 6, 1864, on the place where he now lives, the subject of this sketch is one of the best known farmers and stock-raisers in Scotland Township, McDonough County, Ill. He is a son of Madison Herndon, who was born near Richmond, Va., and Margaret (Rexroat) Herndon, a native of the State of Kentucky. Her father, Peter Rexroat, was also a Kentuckian. Madison Herndon





*Dr Rufus E LeMaster*



and his wife moved to Macomb, Ill., after the first marriage of their son, Baxter, and there the father died in December, 1900, the mother having passed away two weeks before.

Mr. Herndon is the youngest of a family of five children who were the offspring of his father's second marriage. In boyhood he attended the public school in his vicinity, and lived on the home farm until he was twenty-eight years old. Then he went to Adair, Ill., where he was engaged in the general mercantile business for six years. At the end of that period he sold out and returned to the farm, which he has since conducted. This property, consisting of 190 acres, he purchased before the death of his parents.

On September 1, 1884, Mr. Herndon was married to his first wife, who bore him two children: Charles and Bessie. The mother died September 12, 1890, and on November 1, 1891, Mr. Herndon married as his second wife Louise Pointer, who was born and educated in McDonough County. The offspring of this union is one child,—Mabel.

Mr. Herndon is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in politics, a Democrat, and fraternally, is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America.

**HERNDON, William Howard.**—Of the prosperous representatives of the younger generation of farmers in McDonough County, Ill., one of the most prominent is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch. Mr. Herndon was born in Scotland Township, McDonough County, November 9, 1876. His father and mother, Elijah and Lucinda (Clark) Herndon, were born in Illinois, the former in Cass County and the latter in Morgan County. The grandfathers were Manson Herndon and William Clark, of whom the former was a Virginian. Elijah Herndon came to McDonough County in 1856 and engaged in farming in Scotland Township, where he remained until his retirement from active life. He now resides in Adair, Ill., with his three youngest sons and grandson, Carl, the son of the subject of this sketch.

William H. Herndon is the second in birth of a family of ten children born to his parents, five boys and five girls. Of these all of the sisters and one brother are deceased. Mr. Herndon attended the public schools in his boyhood,

and after his marriage lived on one of his father's places until the fall of 1900, when he and his brother Wilbur entered into partnership in working the home farm. In this connection he is still engaged. On February 24, 1897, Mr. Herndon was married to Mary McFarland, who was born in Macomb Township, McDonough County, where she received her early education. Two children blessed this union, namely: Mildred, born January 16, 1898, and Carl, June 14, 1899. The mother of these children died October 1, 1900, and Mr. Herndon was married again February 7, 1906, to Mamie Farr, of Industry Township, McDonough County. Mr. Herndon unites in religious worship with the members of the United Brethren Church. In politics, he is a Democrat, and fraternally, is connected with the M. W. A. and I. O. O. F.

**HESH, Philipp**, who was actively engaged, for thirty years, in farming in Scotland Township, McDonough County, Ill., but is now resting from his labors, was born in Baden, Germany, March 23, 1835. His parents, Philip and Marguerite (Hoffman) Hesh, were also natives of Baden.

Mr. Hesh came to the United States in April, 1857, and on April 22d arrived in Lancaster County, Pa., where he worked on a farm until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted in Company A, Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served until the end of the war. He then returned to Pennsylvania, whence, in 1871, he came to McDonough County, Ill., where he bought a farm of eighty acres in Section 4, Scotland Township, where he has since lived. In 1901 he abandoned active labor, but still looks after the farm. Mr. Hesh had a singular experience on one occasion, when he was digging a well. He fell into the well when the water was ten feet deep, but shot to the top so quickly that his underclothing was not wet.

On May 1, 1857, Mr. Hesh was married to Augustina Needle, who was born and schooled in Baden, Germany. Eight children are the offspring of this union, namely: Jacob, Elizabeth (Mrs. F. Stump), John, Catherine (Mrs. M. White), Emeline (Mrs. C. Ricks), Eliza (Mrs. H. Sweezy), Joseph and Mary. In politics, Mr. Hesh has maintained an independent stand. He served as School Director for twelve

years, and as Road Overseer fifteen years. His religious connection is with the Lutheran Church. Fraternally, he is a member of the G. A. R.

**HICKMAN, Eliphalet.**—Among the extensive owners of farming lands in McDonough County, and one who has been long a resident of Emmet Township, is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Hickman was born in Floyd County, Ind., March 13, 1831. His father, James Hickman, was born in the State of North Carolina, and his mother, Elizabeth (Sisloff) Hickman, was born in the vicinity of Philadelphia, Pa. The paternal grandfather, James Hickman, was a native of North Carolina. Philip Sisloff, the maternal grandfather, was born near Philadelphia, Pa., and the maiden name of his wife, who was a native of the same State, was Hinckle. James Hickman, the father of Eliphalet, was a farmer by occupation. After living sixty years in Indiana, he returned to Virginia, near Stanton, where he died at the home of his daughter.

Eliphalet Hickman, who is the seventh of a family of eight children, attended the district school in his boyhood and remained with his parents in Indiana until 1861. At that period he spent a short time in McDonough County. Returning to New Albany, Ind., he enlisted August 12, 1862, in Company A, Eighty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which was sent to Kentucky and followed Gen. Bragg's forces through the mountains. Mr. Hickman was discharged on account of an affection of the lungs, in March, 1863. He returned to Indiana, and as soon as he was able, came to McDonough County. In the fall of 1863, he bought his present farm of 230 acres in Section 4, Emmet Township. To this he has added from time to time until he now owns 1,000 acres, one tract of eighty acres lying in Walnut Grove Township. He has bought the Davis Clark farm of 212 acres on which was a fine modern home. The tract lies in Sciota Township one mile from Sciota, and here he lives.

On February 3, 1864, Mr. Hickman was married to Taey Wilkinson, who was born in La Harpe, Ill., where in her youth she attended the district school. This union was the source of eight children, as follows: Elizabeth (Mrs. P. H. Hickman); Ruby (Mrs. F. P. Kellogg); Lilly M. (Mrs. F. G. Knight), deceased; Ona

(Mrs. A. M. Brown); Luella, at home with her parents; Charles L.; Grace (Mrs. F. G. Wilson), deceased; and Frederick E., who remains under the paternal roof. Politically, Mr. Hickman belongs to the Democratic party. He has served one term as Township Collector, and held the office of School Trustee for several years.

**HOLLER, David** (deceased), formerly a prosperous farmer in Macomb Township, McDonough County, Ill., was a native of Pennsylvania, born November 28, 1818. He was a son of Daniel Holler, also born in that State, his mother being a Miss Smale before marriage. David Holler came to Illinois and settled in Macomb Township at an early period. He bought at first eighty acres of land, on forty-two acres of which he carried on farming for three years. He continued buying land, as opportunity offered, until he had acquired about 600 acres, all in Macomb Township. He was engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and in 1890 retired from active labors, moving to Bardolph, McDonough County, where he bought property and lived until his death, on March 28, 1902. He was buried in Oakwood Cemetery, at Macomb.

On September 10, 1847, Mr. Holler was married to Lucinda Spangler, who was born in Pickaway County, Ohio. Eight children resulted from their union, namely: Eli, Sarah (Mrs. Joseph Gardner), Manda (Mrs. William Porter), Jemima (Mrs. William Clyde), Nelson, Frank, Ellen (who died in infancy), and David Allen, also deceased. Mr. Holler was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, he advocated the principles of the Democratic party. The subject of this sketch was a man of upright character, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of all who knew him.

**HOLLER, Mrs. David**, a venerable and highly respected resident of Bardolph, McDonough County, Ill., the beginning of whose life in McDonough County dates back to the 'forties, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, April 14, 1830, a daughter of Reuben and Christina (Kramer) Spangler, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Germany. Reuben Spangler, a farmer by occupation, was one of the most honorable, industrious and useful among the



*J. P. LeMay*



pioneer settlers of the Buckeye State. He was a son of George Spangler, a native of Pennsylvania, whose mother, Barbara (Patterly) Spangler, was also born in that State. At a very early period he went from Pennsylvania to Ohio, where he lived many years, following his wonted pursuit in Pickaway County. There he made the acquaintance of Christina Kramer, who came with her parents from Germany to the United States when she was but eight years of age. They were subsequently married in that county, and became the parents of twelve children, six of whom were boys. Six of this family survive, namely: Isaac, Reuben, George, Sarah, Mahala and Malinda. The father died in April, 1888, at the age of eighty-five years; and the mother passed away when she was ninety-three years old. In religion, Reuben Spangler was a Lutheran, and in politics, a Democrat.

In girlhood Mrs. Holler attended the public schools of Pickaway County, Ohio, and in 1847, she was united in marriage with David Holler, the year after her marriage accompanying her husband to Illinois. The journey was made in a big four-horse "prairie schooner," and the young couple settled on a tract of land situated two miles north of Macomb, McDonough County, where they lived during the winter following their arrival. Their first dwelling was a log house with a clapboard roof, through which the snow penetrated so freely that it was found necessary to put the wagon cover over that part of it which was above the bed on which they slept. In the spring they moved to a place called the "Walker farm," located on the present site of Scottsburg, Ill., where they lived three years. Then they bought a farm lying two miles west of Bardolph, in the vicinity of what is now known as the Clay Banks. This they made their home until 1890, when they purchased the property in Bardolph, where Mrs. Holler now resides. On their advent in the new settlement deer were abundant, and were often to be seen in droves. When Mrs. Holler first espied them at a distance she mistook them for sheep. Wolves in large numbers infested that region, and prowled about the thinly scattered dwellings, preying upon pigs and lambs. The family sheared sheep, spun the wool, carded it, and made their own cloth, blankets, etc. The pioneer house-wives made their husbands' and children's clothing. The price of calico was then thirty cents per yard.

and there was but a single store in Macomb, at that time a small village.

Mrs. Holler retains vivid recollections of the hardships, privations and arduous toil of her early experience in McDonough County, and often ponders in amazement over the marvelous transformation wrought in that region since she, a bride of seventeen years, first made her home in what was almost a wilderness. Residing with her in her comfortable home is her sister-in-law, the widow of Jacob J. Spangler, and both of these most estimable ladies are regarded with unfeigned respect and cordial esteem. A sketch of the life of Jacob J. Spangler, Mrs. Holler's brother, appears elsewhere in this volume.

**HOLTON, Henry A.**, a substantial and highly respected farmer, of Lamoine Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Westminster, Vt., March 15, 1829. His father and mother, William and Betsey (Mason) Holton, were natives of Vermont, the latter being born in Cavendish, that State. His paternal grandparents, William and Olive (Rockwood) Holton, were also natives of Vermont, as were the grandparents on the maternal side, Daniel and Betsey (Spaulding) Mason. The great-grandfather, Joel Holton, was born in Northfield, Mass., July 10, 1738, and the great-grandmother, Bethiah Farwell, was born in Mansfield, Conn., in 1717. She was a daughter of William and Bethiah Eldridge, of that town. Joel Holton was a son of John, born August 24, 1707, and Mehitabel (Alexander) Holton, of Maryland. John was a son of William and Abigail (Edwards) Holton, from Northampton, England. William was a son of John and Abigail Holton. John was a son of William Holton who, in 1634, came to Massachusetts, from Ipswich, Suffolk County, England. In 1636 he was the first settler of Northampton, Mass., where he died August 12, 1791. His wife, Mary, died November 16, 1791. He was elected deacon of the first church of Northampton, member of the first Board of Magistrates, and Representative to the General Court. He made the first motion in town meeting to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks, and was the first Commissioner to the General Court in Boston, in furtherance of that temperance measure.

William Holton, father of Henry A., came to McDonough County in 1835, and settled in

Bethel Township, on land bought at auction, in Section 30. His wife died in 1841 and he afterward married Maria Sophia Waddill, by whom he had two children, John Wesley and Elizabeth Rachel (Mrs. Jacob P. Myers). The subject of this sketch was the second of six children. He staid with his father until he was twenty-one years old, and first worked out at grubbing for a neighbor to whom his father was indebted. He never had but a half-dollar of his own until after he became of age. When he came to Illinois he journeyed with teams and wagons, starting September 10, 1835, and arriving December 14th, of the same year. Before he was twenty-two years old, Mr. Holton married and commenced farming on rented land. This he continued two years, and then worked one year for his oldest brother. At the end of this period he bought a farm of eighty acres, where he now lives, having added to it until he now owns 220 acres in Sections 26, 34 and 27. He carries on general farming and raises cattle, horses and hogs.

On February 4, 1851, Mr. Holton was married to Rebecca Scott, who bore him the following children, namely: William S., who died in infancy; Mary (Mrs. John Cavot), John, Jeremiah, Catherine (Mrs. David Rodenhamer), Emma (Mrs. William T. Price), who died December 14, 1902; David, who is at home, and has one girl living; Amos, and Belle (Mrs. J. B. Ruffner), of Macomb, Ill. Mrs. Holton died April 4, 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Holton also raised a nephew (his sister's child), viz.: James Allen Toland, who was born December 6, 1871, whose mother died when he was six days old, and who now resides at Downer's Grove, Ill. Religiously, Mr. Holton is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, he is a Republican. He enjoys the sincere respect and esteem of all who know him.

**HORRELL, Robert L.**, one of the oldest farmers in McDonough County, Ill., both in point of age and length of residence, is the much respected subject of this sketch. Mr. Horrell was born in Adair County, Ky., March 19, 1825, and is a son of James and Lee (Carson) Horrell, the father of whom was born in Virginia and the mother, in North Carolina. The paternal grandparents, Oliver C. and Mary (Tate) Horrell, were natives of Virginia, while the maternal grandparents, James and Cath-

erine (Nesbit) Carson, were of North Carolina origin. James Horrell brought his family to what is now Scott County, Ill., in the fall of 1827. In 1835 he moved to McDonough County, and settled in Section 4, Bethel Township, where he first entered 160 acres of land, and later, 190 acres more. The father died in 1842 and the mother, in 1847. Robert L. Horrell is the third of a family of six children, four of whom were boys. In early youth he attended the common school and continued to live in the old homestead until 1856. At that period he bought the eighty acres of land on which he has since resided. He has seen Indians roaming over this region, and many deer, prairie wolves, etc., in all directions. Mr. Horrell is engaged in raising horses, cattle and hogs. His main crop is corn for feeding purposes.

On February 16, 1854, Mr. Horrell was married to Mary A. Kinkade, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. Six children resulted from this union, namely: Mary E.; William Hugh, John D. D., Harriet L. (died in July, 1864); Clara R. (Mrs. E. T. Riden), who died in 1885, at the age of twenty-one years, and Robert Jesse. Politically, the subject of this sketch is a Democrat. He served as Supervisor six years, Tax Collector six years, and Road Commissioner three years. He was one of the first incumbents of the last named office when the township was organized.

**HORROCKS, Abraham**, a retired farmer living in Bardolph, Macomb Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Lancashire, England, July 5, 1832, a son of Thomas and Ellen (Kay) Horrocks, natives of England. Grandfather Horrocks was also of English nativity. In boyhood, Mr. Horrocks attended school in his native country. He came to the United States in 1855, and located in Pottsville, Pa., where he was employed four years at mining coal. At the end of that period he came to Colchester, McDonough County, Ill., where he worked at coal mining and brick making. In 1874 he started a brick manufacturing plant at Bardolph, which he operated until 1893, and then sold to Edward Chandler, who lost it by fire within a few months after its purchase. Long before the sale of the brick-yard, Mr. Horrocks had bought a farm, to which he moved in 1893, remaining there until February, 1904, when he returned to Bardolph to live in retirement. In 1883 Mr.





Rev. F. G. Lenth.



Horrocks lost his right arm, which was torn off by being caught in a shaft with sprockets. He is also ailing with rheumatism which leaves him an invalid.

In 1855 Mr. Horrocks was married to Eliza Fletcher, who was born and schooled in England. She died in 1888. On January 29, 1890, Mr. Horrocks was married to Mrs. Kate Marchant, a native of Marsh, Cambridgeshire, England, who is the mother of two children by her first marriage: Harold H., of Kansas City, Mo.; and Elizabeth, who is at home. Mrs. Horrocks' first husband was Howard Marchant, a lawyer who was in practice at New Castle-on-Tyne, and died in England on July 1, 1888, and is buried at Ventnor, Isle of Wight. In 1889, Mrs. Marchant came to Illinois and located at Bardolph. In religion, Mr. Horrocks adheres to the faith of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, he is a Republican, and fraternally, is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M. He has led a very industrious and upright life, and enjoys the respect of all who know him.

**HORTON, Thomas.**—The retired population of Macomb, recruited from many callings and representing many types and nationalities, has among its members none who have more surely won the right to lay aside their accessories of labor and withdraw from the ranks of the workers of the world than Thomas Horton. Mr. Horton is one of the substantial men of the town, and owns a commodious and comfortable home on South McArthur Street. His busy hands have plied the tools of the shoemaker, the implements of the agriculturist, and the death-dealing weapons of the soldier. To all of these he has lent dignity and understanding.

From an English ancestry Mr. Horton inherits the strong and self-reliant traits which have assisted in achieving his merited success and won the confidence of his fellowmen. Born in the south midland county of Northampton, England, June 2, 1832, he is a son of Joseph and Jane (Haddon) Horton, who, after spending part of their lives in Southamptonsire, came to Schuyler County, Ill., in 1854, and lived there until their decease. The necessity for early self-support resulted in the retirement of the youth from the school-room and his apprenticeship at the shoemaker's bench. At the age of eighteen years, equipped with his useful trade, unbounded faith in the

future and the physical endurance of the average English-bred youth, he immigrated to the United States, and soon after arrived at Littleton, Schuyler County, Ill. In 1850 this region was thinly settled, but its fertility promised much for both shoemaking and agriculture, to both of which the young man had turned his attention. Eventually he purchased forty acres of land near Littleton, to which he later added 160 acres more, making this his home until 1880, when, although still retaining ownership of this farm until 1886, he retired from active life, locating at Industry, McDonough County, where he lived ten years. He then spent some time in Iowa, afterward living for eighteen months in Blandinsville, McDonough County, finally, in 1893, settling in Macomb, which since has been his home.

On August 5, 1862, Mr. Horton enlisted in Company G, Seventy-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and while with the Army of the Cumberland in Kentucky, was taken prisoner, and after being paroled remained in Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, from December 29th until the following September. He then was exchanged and joined the Fourth Corps, First Brigade, Second Division of the Army of the Cumberland, under General Philip Sheridan, and during the remainder of his period of service participated in all of the principal engagements. He experienced practically all of the vicissitudes of war, and during July, 1864, while in Georgia, was wounded in the hand by the accidental discharge of a gun. He was honorably discharged with his regiment June 12, 1865.

In 1855, five years after arriving in Illinois, Mr. Horton married Elvira P. Middleton, who was born in Erie County, Pa., and was an early settler of Schuyler County, Ill. Mrs. Horton died in July, 1890, and on May 27, 1891, Mr. Horton was united in marriage to Nettie Maxwell, born in Harrison County, Ohio. Of this union there are two children, of whom Ruby N. was born July 3, 1893, and Garnet J., September 17, 1894. Mr. Horton is a staunch supporter of Republican principles, although he never has been willing to accept official recognition. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and finds his religious home in connection with the Baptist Church. As a farmer he established and maintained a high standard of labor, and as a man he has ever been respected for his honesty, high-minded-

ness and devotion to the best interests of the community.

**HORWEDEL, August**, a well-known and thriving farmer of Eldorado Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Baden, Germany, September 14, 1840. His parents were John and Sevilla (Fischer) Horwedel, also natives of Baden, Germany. August Horwedel was brought to the United States in 1851 by his parents, who settled on a farm in York County, Pa. There the family lived until 1866, when all but August came to Fulton County, Ill., the son following in 1866. His schooling was thus obtained partly in Germany and partly in America. In Fulton County he was employed as a bridge carpenter on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad for twelve years. At the end of that period he bought a farm of sixty acres in Eldorado Township, McDonough County, where he has since been engaged in general farming, raising hogs, etc. He is a thorough farmer and his labors bring forth substantial results.

Mr. Horwedel has been twice married, his first wife being Sarah Plocher, a native of Pennsylvania, whom he married in August, 1861, and who died December 20, 1869. She bore him three children—Jacob, Louis and Martha Wichert (Mrs. Cooney). His second marriage took place April 19, 1870, when he was united with Rachael Mereer, who was born in Noble County, Ohio, where she received her education in the common schools. Three children were the offspring of the second union, namely: Annie (Mrs. David Miller), and Frank and Elmer, who remain under the paternal roof. Religiously, Mr. Horwedel is a devout believer in the creed of the Catholic Church, and politically, is associated with the Democratic party. He has held the office of School Director in his township for nine years.

**HOUSTON, William W., M. D.**, who is successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in Good Hope, McDonough County, Ill., was born on February 24, 1877, near Fountain Green, Ill., the son of Thomas and Mary (Campbell) Houston. His mother was a native of Pannettsburg, Franklin County, Pa. Thomas Houston, the father, also born in Pennsylvania, at the age of six months was brought to Hancock County, Ill., by his parents,

and after reaching maturity, there followed agricultural pursuits until 1891, when he moved to Carthage, Ill., and retired from business. The mother died in 1895.

William W. Houston attended public school in his boyhood, meanwhile helping his father on the farm. In early manhood he pursued a course of study in Carthage College, and subsequently entered the Keokuk (Iowa) Medical College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1901. After taking a post-graduate course in the Chicago Polyclinic, he located in Good Hope in July, 1901, and opened an office and commenced practicing medicine. He is regarded as well grounded in the theory as well as the practice of his profession. The proof is in his patronage, which has already grown to such proportions that he is hardly able to attend to it, working night and day and driving two teams alternately.

On June 25, 1897, Dr. Houston was married to Ethel Newland, a daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Kennedy) Newland, natives of Ohio, who reside near Carthage, Ill. Mrs. Houston was born and schooled in Hancock County, Ill. Three children—William C., Sarah Elizabeth and Nellie Carroll—are the issue of this union. In political contests, the Doctor supports the Republican party. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Masonic Order, being a member of Good Hope Lodge No. 617, A. F. & A. M.; Good Hope Chapter Royal Arch Masons, and Mystic Workers. The Doctor's office is without question the best fitted for the practice of his profession in the county, being equipped with an X-ray static machine, operating tables and surgical instruments, as well as quite an extensive library. He holds memberships in the Illinois State Medical Society and the McDonough County Medical Society.

**HOWARD, G. B.**, a well-known farmer, of McDonough County, Ill., was born in Monroe County, Ky., in 1848, a son of John and Cherry (Robinson) Howard, also natives of that State. The subject of this sketch is one of a family of fifteen children, all of whom reached years of maturity, and thirteen of whom are still living. He was reared on his father's farm in Kentucky, and in boyhood attended the public schools in his vicinity. In 1869 he came to McDonough County, and worked for some time in Sciota Township. In 1873, he bought from



MR. AND MRS. J. M. LITTLE



Mustine Brothers 160 acres of land in Section 10, Sciota Township, where he engaged in farming. All the improvements on the place were made by him. Since 1901, he has rented out the farm, and has been associated with John Yeast, in buying and selling cattle.

In 1872, Mr. Howard was married to Sarah Argenbright, who was born in Indiana, and two children have been born to them, namely: Hubert, and May (Mrs. Cozad).

**HOY, Robert J.**, a well-known and prosperous carpenter and builder, of Prairie City, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Paterson, N. J., December 23, 1859, a son of William H. and Maria (Blauvelt) Hoy, who were natives, respectively, of Orange and Paterson, N. J. The subject of this sketch came to Prairie City, with his parents, in 1868, and receiving his early education in the public schools of Prairie City and Avon. After being variously occupied in the meantime, he established himself in the contracting and building line in 1898. Among the many fine houses which he has since built may be mentioned the residence of Adam Wagner, of Greenbush Township, Warren County, Ill.; that of Vernon S. Kean, in the same township; the homes of D. Douglas, in Lee Township, Fulton County, and Mrs. Homer Burch, of Fulton County; and the residences of Benjamin Welch, Frank Hubanks and H. C. Spurgeon, of Prairie City. The architectural ability and constructive skill manifested in designing and building these houses serve to indicate the superior attainments and qualifications of Mr. Hoy in this line of endeavor.

Mr. Hoy was united in marriage, on May 23, 1883, with Nettie Bivens, who was born and schooled in Prairie City, and their child, Pearl, died in infancy. Politically, Mr. Hoy supports the policies of the Republican party and fraternally is a member of the Golden Gate Lodge No. 248.

**HUBANKS, John**, known as the proprietor of a thriving livery business in Prairie City, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Knox County, Ill., March 7, 1854. His father, Alfred Hubanks, was a native of Kentucky, and his mother born in the State of New York. The subject of this sketch spent his early years in Fiat, Fulton County, Ill., where he was employed in working on a farm. Afterward, for a

time he lived in southwestern Kansas, where he followed the same occupation. In 1895 he came to Prairie City and established himself in the livery business, in which he has been successful. Besides keeping horses and rigs for hire, he furnishes feed for a considerable number of "transients." Mr. Hubanks was united in marriage on September 17, 1881, with Jennie Dilley, a native of New Jersey. Their union has resulted in six children, as follows: Abbie, Edna, Dessie, Zoe, Ross and Allie. Mrs. Hubanks is a daughter of Simon Peter Dilley, a native of Hunterdon County, N. J., and Marguerite Ann Eyke, who was born in Somerset County, that State. Her paternal grandparents, Aaron and Sally (Shirts) Dilley, were natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, respectively, and had a family of fourteen children, of which her father was second in order of birth. Politically, Mr. Hubanks is a Republican and his religious faith is of the Methodist Church.

**HUDSON, James.**—Of James Hudson it may be said that opportunity has never knocked vainly at his door, but rather has found a lighted candle to guide its approach, and, within, a mind and energy responsive to its promptings and exactions. To this happy faculty of readiness do countless thousands owe their success in life. In this instance, allied to business sagacity and practical common sense, it has raised this well-known pioneer to large land-ownership in Walnut Grove Township, to prominence in politics, activity in religious affairs, and keen interest in the promotion of education, good government, and other civilizing agencies. Mr. Hudson was born in Jefferson County, Ill., June 16, 1839, a son of Edwin and Sarah (Lyles) Hudson. His parents were of the South, the father being born in Mecklenburg County, Va., and the mother, in Hickman County, Tenn. They were married in Tennessee, and previous to their coming to Illinois in 1838, lived some years in the former State. About 1854 the family moved to Canton, Fulton County, Ill., and here James Hudson completed his education in the public schools. In October, 1863, at the age of twenty-four, he married Louise M. Green, and established a home of his own on a farm in Knox County, Ill., where he lived until coming to McDonough County in 1868. Purchasing

land in Walnut Grove Township, he added thereto as success permitted, until he became the owner of 872 acres of as fine land as is to be found in the Central West. Studying agriculture from a scientific standpoint, and keeping abreast of the times upon the multitudinous subjects of interest and use to the farmer, he came to represent the kind of country life and effort which, from time immemorial, has been increasingly associated with the foundation of communities. In 1896 Mr. Hudson retired from active management of his farm to the town of Bushnell, where he owns four residences, and where he has surrounded himself with the comforts and refinements of existence. In early life Mr. Hudson subscribed to the principles of the Democratic party, and ever since has been a staunch and uncompromising supporter. While he ever has regarded politics as a side issue, he has been drawn into the vortex of preferment by special executive and organization ability. For seven years he has been a member of the Board of Supervisors of Walnut Grove Township, and since coming to Bushnell has been on the Board of Education for six years. One of the most hotly contested elections in the history of the county was that for the mayoralty of Bushnell in the spring of 1905, the opposing forces being represented by Mr. Hudson of the Citizens' party, and Mr. Harris of the Republican. According to the original count Mr. Harris won the election by nine votes, but fraud being suspected, a recount was secured upon the demand of Mr. Hudson, and it was found that he had been defeated by a majority of twelve votes. Political excitement probably never ran higher in the quiet, law-abiding town of Bushnell. The Presbyterian Church, in which he has been an elder, has for many years profited by the personal exertions and generous monetary support of Mr. Hudson, and he is a leader in its charities and enterprises looking to moral uplift of the people. Fraternally, he is connected with the Masons, being a member of the T. J. Pickett Lodge No. 307. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson are parents of four children: Zalmon, Eva Maud, Mary Lucretia and Rosa May. The practical and useful life of Mr. Hudson is a reflex of his character. He is above all subterfuge, and especially in his political action is he fearless in denouncing wrong and upholding right. To an unusually satisfying degree does he enjoy the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen.

**HUGHES, James M.**, a well-known resident of Blandinsville, McDonough County, Ill., who is conducting a blacksmith and woodworker's shop, was born in Blandinsville Township, on June 26, 1851. He is a son of Austin and Malinda (Driscoll) Hughes, natives of the State of Kentucky. Austin Hughes, who was a farmer, came in 1851 to the northwestern portion of Blandinsville Township, where he purchased a farm and followed farming for some years. After disposing of this farm he moved to Clark County, Mo., on the Mississippi River bottoms, and died in Scotland County, at Memphis, Mo., aged eighty-four years. James M. Hughes attended the district schools in early boyhood, and at the age of fifteen years learned the trade of a blacksmith, in Johnson County, Mo. In early manhood he went to Texas, where he remained three years. Returning to his McDonough County home on a visit, he was prevailed upon to work there at his trade, which he did during the year 1872. In the following year he opened a blacksmith shop in Blandinsville, and has continued at the same location ever since. In the rear of the blacksmith shop he conducts a woodworker's shop, and in both lines his industrious habits and close attention to business have secured for him a profitable patronage.

On June 15, 1873, Mr. Hughes was married to Frances Mustine, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. Six children are the offspring of their union, namely: Gertrude (Mrs. Bloom); Ernest, who is practicing law in Iowa; Jessie (Mrs. Warrant); Bertha (Mrs. Griggs); Mary (Mrs. Grigsby) and Charles. Politically, the subject of this sketch is a Democrat. He has served on the Town Board for several years. Fraternally, Mr. Hughes is connected with the A. O. U. W.

**HUGHES, T. B.**, proprietor of a flourishing confectionery and restaurant in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., November 2, 1858. His father and mother, Jared and Rohana (Hartpents) Hughes, were also natives of that county. T. B. Hughes was the fourth of six children born to his parents, and after his course at the common school was completed remained at home until the fall of 1881. Then he worked on a farm near Bushnell until 1885. Subsequently, he was clerk in a hotel for three years, and after leaving that position spent thirteen





Albert T. Sinsley

Alice Sinsley



years in conducting a depot lunch counter and restaurant on the north side of the public square. This he sold out, and came to Macomb, where, on November 24, 1902, he bought a confectionery and restaurant on the north side of the public square. He sold a half interest in this in August, 1902, to T. J. Fennell. The concern handles all varieties of confectionery, manufactures ice cream, and does a fine restaurant business.

On February 18, 1891, Mr. Hughes was united in marriage with May L. Hathwell, who was born and schooled in Bushnell. Politically, Mr. Hughes is a Republican, and although devoting close attention to business affairs, takes an active interest in his party's success. He served four years as Alderman of the Second Ward in Bushnell. Fraternally, he is a member of the I. O. O. F.

**HUNGATE, John H.**, lawyer and banker of La Harpe, Hancock County, Ill., was born in that county June 2, 1838. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native place, and he afterward pursued a preparatory course in Knox College and Burlington University. Subsequently he qualified himself for the legal profession by taking a course in the Law Department of Northwestern University, from which he received the degree of LL. B., when he entered upon the practice of law in Macomb. From 1864 to 1868, he held the office of Circuit Court Clerk of McDonough County, Ill., and is the author of the law requiring an index of court records. In 1868 he opened a law office in St. Louis, Mo., where he remained over four years. In 1874 he came to La Harpe, Ill., and organized the Bank of Hungate, Ward & Co. In 1876 Mr. Hungate was the candidate of his party for Congress, but met with defeat. He assisted in organizing the Title and Trust Company of Peoria, Ill., which was afterward consolidated with the Dime Savings Bank of that city. In January, 1907, the Bank of Hungate, Ward & Co., was changed to the First National Bank of La Harpe, and Mr. Hungate became its President. He is President of the Board of Trustees of Gittings Seminary at La Harpe, Ill., and President of the Board of La Harpe High School. At one time he and his partner, Mr. Q. C. Ward, purchased the First National Bank at Macomb, and converted it to a private bank. Mr. Hungate has been interested in banks at

Good Hope and Sciota, McDonough County, and in Fulton County. On May 8, 1878, Mr. Hungate was united in marriage with Florence E. Matthews, of Monmouth, Ill., and they have four children: Ward, Edith, John and Harold. In fraternal circles, Mr. Hungate is identified with the A. F. & A. M., having been a Mason at Macomb, Ill., and is also a member of I. O. O. F. He is a man of broad information, and has traveled extensively in the United States and Europe.

**HUNT, Henry F.**, a prominent farmer in Hire Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in the county named on November 14, 1858, and in his boyhood enjoyed the advantages of the common schools in his locality. He is a son of Simon W. and Rebecca (Stookey) Hunt, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter of Ohio. The paternal grandparents, Joshua and Abbie (Bacon) Hunt, were natives of Tennessee. Simon W. Hunt, who was a farmer by occupation, came to McDonough County in 1832, and entered land in Section 33, Tennessee Township, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his life. He died in August, 1903.

Henry F. Hunt is one of a family of eight children born to his parents, six of whom are living. He grew up on his father's farm to mature years, and in course of time bought his present farm in Section 33, Hire Township, where he has followed farming and stock-raising with successful results. He is a man of sound judgment and upright character and is careful and systematic in his farming methods.

On October 29, 1886, Mr. Hunt was united in marriage with Edie Young, a native of McDonough County, and a daughter of C. A. and Rebecca (Ireland) Young, who were natives of Ohio. One child, Bernice, has been born of this union. Politically, the subject of this sketch is in favor of the policies of the Democratic party. He has served as Tax Collector in Tennessee Township, and later held the office of Road Commissioner in Hire Township. Fraternally, he is a member of the order of M. W. of A.

**HUSTON, George B.**, the subject of this sketch, is the well-known Vice-President of The Huston Banking Company of Blandinsville, McDonough County, Ill. He is a son of Preston and Elmira

(Berry) Huston. His father was born in McDonough County, Ill., his mother in Monroe County, Ind. George B. Huston was born and reared on a farm near Blandinsville and attended the district schools of the neighborhood. In early manhood he went to Colorado for the benefit of his health and, while in that State, was employed in the First National Bank of Delta.

In September 1895 the Huston & McCord Bank was organized in Blandinsville and George B. Huston was made Cashier and remained in this position until 1905, when, by change in the firm and a reorganization as The Huston Banking Company, he became Vice-President of the new organization. The other officers are John Huston, President, and Guy Huston, Cashier. The institution does a large exchange and banking business, having an individual responsibility of \$300,000. It is a member of both State and National Bankers' Associations.

On May 1, 1895, Mr. Huston was married to Sadie Graham, of Delta, Colo. Two children, Gladys and Preston, Jr., have resulted from this union. Politically, Mr. Huston is a Democrat, and a high degree Mason, is also a member of the Creve-Coeur Club of Peoria. His influence in social and business circles is wide and permanent.

**HUSTON, John**, a much respected retired farmer of Blandinsville, McDonough County, Ill., who is living in the enjoyment of a handsome competency, was born in Blandinsville Township, September 6, 1848. He is a son of John and Anna (Melvin) Huston, natives of the State of Tennessee, where the father was born in White County. John Huston, Sr., came to Illinois in 1829, and located near Jacksonville. In the spring of 1830 he moved to a point six miles northeast of Blandinsville, where he lived on his farm during the remainder of his days. He was a man of unusual ability and much force of character. He was a member of the convention held in 1847, for the purpose of framing a new Constitution for the State of Illinois, also served as Representative in the State Legislature 1850-52, and was the first County Treasurer elected in McDonough County. John Huston, the son, is one of a family of eight children, of whom seven were boys, four of whom are still living. He grew to manhood on the paternal farm, at intervals attend-

ing the country schools and afterward taking a course in Abingdon College. Up to 1901 he continued his occupation as a farmer and fine stock-breeder, but is now Vice-President of the Huston Banking Company. He owns a number of large farms in McDonough County, which he rents out, and, while actively engaged in farming, he devotes much attention to importing and breeding French Percheron horses. On retiring from the farm he built a fine residence in Blandinsville, which he now occupies.

On May 1, 1870, Mr. Huston was married to Allie Lovitt, a native of Ohio, who was educated in Abingdon College. Six children are the offspring of their union, namely: Lowell, Wendell, Guy, Elgin (Mrs. Schee), Ross and Errett. Religiously, Mr. Huston is a member of the Christian Church, in which he has officiated as elder since 1871. Politically, he is a Democrat, and fraternally, is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M. The subject of this sketch is a much read and much traveled man, of high intelligence and upright character, is one of the most prominent citizens of Blandinsville, and is regarded as a pillar in the business and social fabric of the community.

**HUSTON, John M.**, a prominent and substantial farmer, who, for more than forty years, has been pursuing his vocation in Blandinsville Township, McDonough County, was born in Henderson County, Ill., in the year 1838, a son of George and Catherine (Rowan) Huston, the former, a native of Virginia, and the latter, of Ohio. George Huston, a farmer by occupation, settled in Henderson County at a very early period, and followed farming during the remainder of his life. The subject of this sketch is one of a family of four children born to his parents, two of whom are still living. In his boyhood he utilized the opportunities afforded by the country schools of his neighborhood, and, on reaching years of maturity, applied himself to farming on his own account. He moved to his present place in Section 1, Blandinsville Township, in 1864. At that time he purchased 185 acres of land from Israel Camp. He is also the owner of a considerable amount of land in Henderson County, where he has always been engaged in general farming and stock-raising. In 1857, Mr. Huston was united in marriage with Lydia Duncan, who was born in McDonough County, where she re-



*W. M. Lipe*



ceived her early education in the district schools in the vicinity of her home. Five children resulted from this union, namely: Luther, Robert L., Mary (Mrs. Oakman), Burris and Thalus. Mr. Huston has served as School Director for a number of years. Religiously, he participates in the services of the Christian Church. Mr. Huston is a man of high standing in the community, and is regarded as one of its leading farmers and citizens.

**HUSTON, Luther**, a well-known and prosperous farmer, living on Section 25, Blandinsville Township, McDonough County, Ill., where he is the owner of 300 acres of land, is a son of John M. and Lydia (Duncan) Huston, both natives of the State of Illinois—the former, born in Henderson County, and the latter, in McDonough County. John M. Huston has followed agricultural pursuits for many years, and is looked upon as a representative man in his vocation. A brief record of his life may be found elsewhere in this volume. Luther Huston was born in Henderson County, Ill., November 23, 1861, and came with his parents to McDonough County when he was about twelve years of age. He was one of a family of ten children born to his father and mother, of whom six are still living. He was reared on the home farm and assisted his father in the work, meanwhile receiving the necessary education in the public schools of the vicinity. When he was twenty-one years old, he began farming on his own account and has thus continued ever since. He is engaged in general farming and raising stock, and has made most of the improvements on his homestead.

On February 6, 1889, Mr. Huston was united in marriage with Flora Welch, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. Two children are the offspring of this union, namely: Callie and Royce. In political circles, Mr. Huston is classed as a Democrat. Religiously, he is an adherent of the Christian Church, and his fraternal affiliation is with the M. B. of J. The subject of this sketch is a conscientious, dutiful and thoroughly reliable man, and a useful member of the community.

**HUSTON, Preston**.—The possession of eight hundred and seventy acres of land in McDonough County not only indicates the financial standing of Preston Huston, but is an evi-

dence of the untiring industry, good judgment and integrity which have accompanied this popular promoter of agriculture to the threshold of his seventieth year. Nine years before the birth of Mr. Huston in Blandinsville Township, McDonough County, on September 14, 1837, his parents, John and Ann (Melvin) Huston, arrived from White County, Tenn., where they were born, and took up land which still echoed to the warwhoop of the Indian, and presented as noteworthy features the trails and wigwams of the dusky huntsmen of the plains. Blandinsville Township in 1829 was a promise unfulfilled, a hope which flourished only in the heart of the settler who had strayed from his fireside in the eastern country, and who, with but a log enclosure to shield him from the elements of the seasons, strained his muscles to accomplish the redemption of the prairies. To such a task did the elder Huston dedicate his mature energies, with the result that he became one of the foremost tillers of the soil in his township, and was its oldest surviving settler when his life's work was done.

As opportunity offered, Preston Huston attended a little log school house near his home, but far the greater part of his education has been a matter of later research and observation. He was trained to the gospel of industry, and his labor extended from the rising to the setting of the sun. His reward was the gift of a tract of raw land from his father, when he started out on his independent career, and, with this as a nucleus, he has advanced to his present large possessions. The farm upon which he lived so many years, and which he painstakingly improved to one of the finest properties in the county, was occupied by him until about twelve years ago, since which time he has made his home in the town of Blandinsville.

Mr. Huston was married to Mary Elmira Berry, September 12, 1861. She was a daughter of the late Col. William Berry, so well and favorably known in McDonough County, and was born in Monroe County, Ind., in 1839. She died December 29, 1871. Of this union were born five children, of whom George B. is the sole survivor. Mrs. Huston died December 29, 1871, and on May 15, 1874, Mr. Huston was married to Mrs. Martha Campbell Berry as his second wife. Mr. Huston has never desired

or been willing to accept official honors, although he has staunchly supported the principles of the Democratic party. His religious affiliations are with the Christian Church, and fraternally he is a Mason. He is one of the upbuilders of McDonough County who has wisely developed its latent possibilities, and his record is one which lends strength and dignity to its interesting history.

**IMES, Charles I.**—From the workshop of a mechanic, through the difficult and enlightening profession of law, and a more varied general experience than falls to the lot of the average man, Charles I. Imes has advanced to what, by many thinking minds, is considered the highest plane in the business world, that of managing partner of a reliable monetary institution. The qualities which make the successful banker were as apparent in the early life of the manager of the Bank of Colchester as they are in his mature years, and it may be said of him, as of the majority thus employed, that he has gravitated irresistibly towards this larger and necessary occupation. Cautious, painstaking, conservative, not given to wasting enthusiasm, the master of details and the personification of accuracy, he is well schooled in those things which tend to public confidence, than which no more essential asset is at the disposal of the financial caretaker. In many ways Mr. Imes has distinct advantage over the men who have spent their entire active lives in the counting room and have diverted their activities in outside channels. The latter have come in contact only with the financial side of men, have seen them only when they had money to deposit, or wished to borrow money. They have not beheld humanity in the action of its business. Much of the life of Mr. Imes has been spent in the open, in close contact with many pursuits which afford ample opportunity for the study of men and things from the broadest standpoint. In Macomb, Ill., where he was born May 4, 1853, his father, William L. Imes (mention of whom is made elsewhere in this work), owned and operated a wagon and carriage manufactory. This proved the waiting opportunity of the youth while still young in years. He gained first a practical common school education, and for one and a half years worked in the painting department, and for a year and a half

in the wood department of his father's manufactory. The next five years, during which he engaged in educational work, he also worked for three years in his father's blacksmithing department. His subsequent training in the Macomb Normal was made possible only through economy and ability to earn his own way, and his stern determination to secure the best possible mental training.

In 1878, Mr. Imes, then twenty-five years old and a master of the wagon-maker's trade, began studying law with Crosby F. Wheat, of Macomb. So thorough was his preparation that he was able in 1881 to enter the senior year at the Union College of Law, Chicago, graduating with honors the following year. A fellow student with him at Union College was William J. Bryan, then in the junior class. While at college Mr. Imes read law in the office of Quigg & Tuthill and Cyrus Bentley, of Chicago, and after his graduation returned to Macomb, where for three years he was the law partner of his former preceptor, Mr. Wheat. Thereafter he conducted a general practice of law on his own responsibility, at the same time becoming greatly interested in real estate, and for a number of years serving as Secretary of the Macomb Building and Loan Association. On May 16, 1892, Mr. Imes, with C. V. Chandler, purchased the Bank of Colchester, which owed its establishment, in 1888, to the energy of Stevens Brothers, now of Chicago, and to the management of which Mr. Imes succeeded. He conducts the bank with the assistance of three clerks, and carries on a general banking business, besides making a specialty of loans on real estate. He is extensively engaged in the purchase and sale of town and country properties, and personally is the owner of several fine farms and valuable holdings in both Macomb and Colchester. He is also a heavy stockholder in the Colchester Electric Light and Power Company.

Mr. Imes has always professed Republican attachment, and he has contributed much to the local strength and importance of his party. He was County Supervisor during 1887-88, Mayor of Macomb from 1889 to 1890, and Mayor of Colchester from May, 1903, until May, 1905. For the past nine years he has been a member of the Colchester School Board, and his influence has tended to the maintenance of a high standard of instruction in the public schools.





*Henry Mariner*



Mr. Imes is one of the most prominent fraternalists in McDonough County, and is a member of the Macomb Blue Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M., the Morse Chapter No. 19, the Macomb Commandery No. 61, and the Colchester Eastern Star No. 121. He is also a member of the Washington Encampment No. 39, I. O. O. F., of Macomb, the Military Tract No. 145, I. O. O. F.; the Montrose Lodge No. 104, K. of P., and the Colchester Lodge, M. W. A.

October 1, 1885, Mr. Imes was united in marriage to Mary A. Stapp, who was born on a farm near Macomb, Ill., and educated in the public schools. Mrs. Imes is the devoted mother of three children: Oliver S., Florence and Ralph. The moral convictions of Mr. Imes never have been of the passive sort, but have found expression in many convincing and helpful ways. In June, 1897, with fourteen others, he organized the first Universalist Sunday-school of Colchester, which, from a small beginning, has grown to large proportions, and furnished the chief incentive for the erection of the new brick church which was dedicated March 1, 1903. Mr. Imes contributed generously to the erection and subsequent support of this church. More than the average associate of active finance, Mr. Imes retains a buoyancy and elasticity of thought and sympathy which endears him to a host of friends and well wishers. He is a genial and approachable gentleman, one who furthers, by every wise and practical means, the well-being of the community, and whose moral, intellectual and financial worth is perpetually allied with the towns of his birth and adoption.

**IRISH, Benjamin F.**—Qualified in youth for the professions of medicine and agriculture, Benjamin F. Irish has known nearly a half century of increasing prosperity in the latter capacity, and at the present time is one of the largest and most resourceful producers in McDonough County, Ill. Mr. Irish presents many claims in favor of moderate and wholesome living, for, notwithstanding the fact that he has passed his seventy-third year, he still is active in his chosen calling, investing it with the skill, good judgment and ripe wisdom which comes of the ability to profit by one's observations and experiences. While Michigan still was a Territory, Mr. Irish was born there in what now is Oakland County, July 10, 1833. He is a son of Dr. Thomas and Issamena (Ellen-

wood) Irish, the former born in New York and the latter in New Hampshire. His father practiced medicine in Michigan for many years, making his home for a part of that time in Ann Arbor, where his son supplemented his earlier educational training with Latin and anatomy at Ann Arbor College. Receiving his license to practice medicine, the young man came to McDonough County in 1853, settling in Fandon, which then was called Middletown, where he practiced medicine for three years. In 1854 he invested his earnings in 120 acres of land in Lamoine Township, and to this he since has added until at the present time he owns 560 acres in McDonough County. In 1879 he located on his present farm, and in 1886 built the large and comfortable residence which the family now occupies. Mr. Irish also owns 400 acres of land in Kansas, 100 acres in Missouri and several pieces of valuable property in Stronghurst, Henderson County.

On April 17, 1856, Mr. Irish was united in marriage to Mary White, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Hicks) White, who then were living in Tennessee Township. Mrs. Irish died in 1873, the mother of the following named children: Thomas, a farmer living near Deer Park, Wash., who married (first) Mary Miller, and later his present wife, and who has eight children; Frank Stanley, living half a mile west of his father, who married Lizzie Connor, and who has five children; Alva, the deceased wife of Thomas Miller, a farmer in Carroll County, Mo., and who left four children; Hugh, editor of the "Times," who married Nellie Walker, and lives in Williamsfield, Knox County, Ill., with his wife and one child; Ralph, living near Lewiston, Idaho, who married Minnie Udell; Phila, deceased wife of Franklin Miller, also deceased, and who left two children, Ralph and Charles; and two children who died in infancy. March 17, 1878, Mr. Irish married Mary Hicks, of McDonough County, and of this union there have been born seven children: Eben N., who married Laura Harris, and now owns and operates the farm near Blandinsville, upon which his wife was born and reared, and where was horn the only child in the family; John W., a farmer of Hire Township, who married Anna Bryant, of Logan County, Ill., and has two children; Charles H., married to Myrtle Smith, of Hancock County, and occupying a farm near Blandinsville; Rial C., living with

his father; Darius H., deceased; Grover L., living at home; and Minnie, also on the home farm.

Mr. Irish has been a staunch supporter of Democratic politics for many years, and has been one of the most efficient and popular officials in the township, serving as Collector, Assessor, Road Commissioner and Supervisor, holding the latter office eight years, during three years of which he was President of the Board. Mr. Irish represents the men of fine and honorable character who have lent their business sagacity and public spiritedness to the upbuilding of McDonough County, and who, through the success which has attended their efforts, have proved one of its financial, moral and intellectual bulwarks.

**JARVIS, Edward Taylor, M. D.**, who is successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in Macomb, Ill., was born just south of Tennessee, McDonough County, March 22, 1877, a son of Edward and Elizabeth (Royce) Jarvis. The mother of the subject of this sketch died when the son was only one year old. During his early youth he attended the district schools of his neighborhood, and then became a pupil in the high school, from which he was graduated in 1896. After teaching two years, he pursued a teacher's course in the Normal School at Macomb, receiving a first-grade certificate. Following this, he took a preparatory literary course in Chicago, and subsequently entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Illinois State University, from which he was graduated with honors in 1904. After practicing his profession one year in Plymouth, Ill., he opened an office in Macomb in 1905, and considering the brevity of his professional career, has attained notable success. Dr. Jarvis is a member of the McDonough County, the Military Tract, and the Illinois State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association.

On September 21, 1904, Dr. Jarvis was united in marriage with Martha Esther Sapp, who was born in Birmingham, Schuyler County, Ill., and is a daughter of D. M. Sapp, a resident of Plymouth, Ill. On political issues, Dr. Jarvis maintains an independent position, using his best judgment in the exercise of the elective franchise. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Plymouth Lodge No. 888, I. O. O. F., and with the A. F. & A. M.

**JARVIS, John F.**, who is successfully engaged in farming and fruit-raising in Chalmers Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Lamoine Township, this county, February 5, 1859, and there received an education in the public schools. He is a son of Edward and Elizabeth (Royce) Jarvis, the former a native of Indiana. John Jarvis, the paternal grandfather, was a Virginian, and Frank Royce, the grandfather on the mother's side, was born in Tennessee. John Jarvis located in Hancock County, Ill., in 1834. In 1842, he moved to McDonough County and entered seventy acres of Government land in Lamoine Township, which ultimately came into the possession of Edward Jarvis. John F. Jarvis is the third of eight children, five of whom were boys. At the age of twenty-three years he left home and traveled about two years. On returning to McDonough County he applied himself to farming. In the fall of 1890 he bought 195 acres of land in Sections 29 and 32, Chalmers Township, where he carries on general farming. In 1897 he went into the fruit business, and has the largest apple orchard in the county, covering seventy-five acres. He also raises plums, peaches, pears, strawberries, raspberries and blackberries.

On September 20, 1883, Mr. Jarvis was married to Josephine Newell, who was born in McDonough County, and received her early education in the common school and the Macomb Normal School. Five children resulted from this union, namely: Robert, Mary, Arthur, Ora and Chester. Politically, Mr. Jarvis advocates the principles of the Prohibition party. His fraternal connection is with the M. W. A.

**JENKINS, Benjamin D., M. D.**, who is successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Delaware County, Iowa, on February 25, 1868. His father, William Duane Jenkins, was born in 1822, in Butler County, Ohio, and his mother, Martha (Freeman) Jenkins, was a native of New York. The family is of Welsh descent, the paternal grandfather having emigrated from Wales, and settled in Virginia in 1799. After completing his primary mental training in the public schools of his neighborhood, the subject of this sketch pursued a course of study in Lenox College at Hopkinton, Iowa. He then entered Northwestern University at Chicago,



*Grad H. Maxwell*



from which he was graduated in medicine on June 13, 1895. Dr. Jenkins began the practice of his profession in Bushnell, Ill., where he remained five years. In 1900 he moved to Macomb, and in a comparatively brief period has acquired a large practice. He holds the position of assistant surgeon in St. Francis Hospital, and is President of the local board of pensions. His standing in the medical fraternity of McDonough County is high, and he enjoys to an unusual degree the confidence and esteem of his patrons.

On October 28, 1894, Dr. Jenkins was united in marriage with Joanna Whitenack, who was born in Clinton, Mo., in 1872, and attended college at Bushnell, Ill. Four children have resulted from this union, namely: Gertrude, William Duane, and two who died in infancy. In politics, Dr. Jenkins gives his support to the Republican party. Fraternally, he is identified with the Macomb Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M., K. of P. Lodge of Bushnell, and several insurance orders.

**JOHNSON, John H.**, a retired merchant of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., and ex-Mayor of the city, was born in Fulton County, Ill., November 9, 1834, a son of William D. and Martha (Shackelton) Johnson, natives of New Jersey, being one of a family of eight children. In early manhood Mr. Johnson pursued a course of study in Knox College, at Galesburg, Ill., and subsequently applied himself to farming until he reached the age of twenty-six years, when he devoted his attention to mercantile pursuits. During the Civil War he was a First Lieutenant in the Fifty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving in Missouri under Fremont, and later, under Curtis, Rosecrans and Thomas, in Tennessee and Kentucky. He was honorably discharged and mustered out of the service December 22, 1863, but in May, 1864, re-enlisted at Kirkwood, Warren County, Ill., and served as Assistant Regimental Adjutant of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment, with the rank of First Lieutenant, being finally mustered out of the service October 14, 1864, by reason of expiration of his term of enlistment. He rendered much brave and valuable service to the Union cause. On April 30, 1862, he was detailed from his regiment for the command of the military force on the ram "Monarch" of the Western Ram Fleet, which was operating

in connection with Admiral Porter's Gun Boat Fleet on the Mississippi about Fort Pillow, Memphis and Vicksburg. The special engagement of June 8th, in which Lieutenant Johnson took a brave soldier's part, was in front of Memphis. The Confederate fleet was engaged with such vigor that, in one hour and seven minutes, the Union forces sunk seven out of eight of their boats. The Federal fleet afterward dropped down to Vicksburg, where it also gave a good account of itself.

In 1876, Mr. Johnson came to McDonough County, and located in Bushnell. Here he was engaged in merchandising until 1896, when he retired from active efforts. He was the chief promoter of the Bushnell Fair Association, which was chartered in 1893, organized in November of that year, and has held fairs annually since that period. The association owes its success mainly to the efforts of Mr. Johnson. Its first officers were: T. H. B. Camp, President; B. F. Tudor, Vice-President; E. D. C. Haines, Treasurer; and Louis Kaiser, Secretary. The capital stock is \$2,000, with a par value of \$25 per share. The grounds where its fairs are conducted are held under lease for a period of ten years. The association has no debts, and had, on January 1, 1905, a balance of \$1,253.09 in its treasury. Extensive improvements are now being made on the premises. The present officers are: George Bell, President; D. C. Neff, Vice-President; J. S. Nunemaker, Treasurer; and John H. Johnson, Secretary.

On November 19, 1863, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage with Kate Zook, who was born near Lancaster, Pa. Politically, he is a Republican and served four years as Mayor of Bushnell; fraternally, is connected with the Masonic Order, a member of T. J. Pickett Lodge No. 307 and the G. A. R. The subject of this sketch is a man of superior mental traits and much force of character, and is regarded as one of the most public-spirited and useful members of the community.

**JOHNSON, Joseph N.**, a retired gardener, residing in Macomb, Ill., was born in Old Boston, Lincolnshire, England, February 19, 1835. His parents, Michael and Sarah (Pepper) Johnson, were also natives of Lincolnshire, as was the maternal grandfather, John Pepper. Of the five children born to his parents, Joseph N. John-

son was the third in order of birth. His schooling was obtained partly in England and partly in this country. He came to the United States and located near Plainfield, in Will County, Ill., where he worked at farming. Two years later he went to West Union, Fayette County, Iowa, and there, in April, 1861, enlisted in Company F, Third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, which saw its first service in Missouri fighting bushwhackers. In September, 1861, he took part in the fight at Blue Mills Landing, near Liberty, Mo. (the home of the famous bandits, the James Brothers), where he was wounded. During the winter of 1861-62 his regiment was on guard duty at the St. Louis Arsenal, and later was at Pittsburg Landing, and took part in the campaign through Tennessee. Having been discharged on account of disability he came to McDonough County, where after recovering his health, he went to work on a farm. This he continued until his marriage, when he rented a farm until 1870, when he bought a farm in Carroll County, Mo., upon which he remained five years. At the end of this period he returned to Macomb, where, after clerking for a while, he bought three and a half acres on West Piper Street, and there engaged in gardening and fruit-raising. He also served about a year as night policeman to fill an unexpired term. In July, 1903, after an absence from his native land of nearly fifty years, he went back to England, where he spent three months, when he returned to the land of his adoption.

On April 26, 1866, Mr. Johnson was married to Mary E. Wisslead, who was born in Sibsey, Lincolnshire, England, where in girlhood she received her education in the public school. Two children were the offspring of this union, namely: Henry N., of San Francisco, Cal., and Effie M., who died in infancy. Religiously, Mr. Johnson adheres to the faith of the Universalist Church, and politically, espouses the cause of the Democratic party. His fraternal connection is with the G. A. R. The subject of this sketch has led a toilsome and persevering life, and has well earned the leisure which he now enjoys.

**JOHNSON, T. R.**, for many years a thriving farmer in Bushnell Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Fulton County, Ill., in 1839. His parents, Durley and Emily (Tomkins) Johnson, were natives of the State of

New York. Mr. Johnson served throughout the Civil War as a non-commissioned officer in the First Regiment Missouri Engineers, and at the close of the struggle, bought eighty acres of land in Bushnell Township, on the east line of Fulton County. In 1891, he moved to his present farm of 120 acres in Section 23, in Bushnell Township, where he follows farming and stock-raising.

In 1866, Mr. Johnson married Mary Ryan, who was born in Knox County, Ill., and this union has resulted in the five children: William Durley; DeWitt D., who lives in Iowa; Viola (Mrs. Hicks); J. B., who dwells under the parental roof, and Bernice (Mrs. Haymaker). Politically, Mr. Johnson is a Republican, and has held the offices of School Director and Road Commissioner. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M. and the G. A. R.

**JONES, Darius**, who, after many years of successful farming just east of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., retired from active pursuits in 1903, was born in Ross County, Ohio, on August 17, 1828, a son of John and Rebecca (Moss) Jones, the former, a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Virginia. Mr. Jones came to McDonough County in 1850 and located near Scottsburg, where he engaged in general farming. In 1859 he bought his present farm of eighty acres near Bushnell, to which he has added until there are over 200 acres in that tract. For the past two years this farm has been operated by his son, John L. Jones. Mr. Jones owns another farm of 245 acres two and a half miles east of this, another of 170 acres two miles northeast, and still another of 120 acres in extent north of Bushnell, besides having 320 acres of land in Kansas. He owns 1,000 acres altogether, which he has leased to his children until his death, when the property will belong to them.

On February 23, 1853, Mr. Jones was married to Elizabeth Snapp, a native of East Tennessee. Their union resulted in nine children, six of whom are living, namely: Mary (Mrs. W. E. Hoffman); Caroline (Mrs. David Mowry); John L., who married Minnie Harris; Laura; William G., who married Emma Wallick; and Frank, who married Thera Guernsey. On February 23, 1903, this good couple celebrated their golden wedding. The subject of





J. ROSS MICKEY



this sketch is a member of the Methodist Church. Politically, he belongs to the Republican party, and has served the township as Road Commissioner, School Trustee, School Director, etc. For more than forty years, he was one of the most prominent and successful farmers of McDonough County.

**KEE, Samuel**, who is successfully engaged in farming in Eldorado Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, March 7, 1847. William Kee, his father, was born in Maryland, while the birthplace of his mother, Mary (Fisher) Kee, was Brownsville, Pa. His paternal grandfather, Andrew Kee, and his maternal grandfather, Jacob Fisher, were natives, respectively, of Maryland and Pennsylvania. On coming to Illinois, William Kee settled first in Fulton County, whence he moved about 1854 to McDonough County, and bought a farm of 120 acres in Eldorado Township. Three years later he sold this, and purchased another farm in the same township, where he remained until his death, July 13, 1882. His widow lived on the family homestead until 1888, when she made her home with her son, Samuel, thus continuing until her death, on May 10, 1890.

Samuel Kee is the youngest of a family of seven children. In youth he attended the public schools of his neighborhood and remained at home with his parents until his marriage. He then moved to a farm across the road from his father's, which he had previously bought. At first he bought eighty acres, to which he made additions, until now he is the owner of 200 acres in Eldorado Township. He formerly owned for twenty years eighty acres of farming land in the adjoining county of Hancock. For several years, Mr. Kee has raised Short-horn cattle, and has had them registered since 1904. He also raised hogs, cattle and horses, and carries on general farming. His principal crops are corn, wheat, oats and hay.

On March 28, 1876, Mr. Kee was united in marriage with Edith E. Marshall, who was born March 21, 1853, in Vermont, Ill., where she attended the public schools, and for several years was a teacher in Fulton and McDonough Counties. Her father, John S. Marshall, was born in Cadiz, Ohio, and died at his home near Vermont, Ill., November 23, 1882. Her mother,

Harriet (Asher) Marshall, was a native of Paducah, Ky., and died February 8, 1890. Her paternal grandparents were William and Sarah Marshall. Mrs. Kee is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, Mr. Kee is a Democrat. He has served as School Director for twenty-five years, and bears the reputation of being one of the most intelligent, thorough and substantial farmers in his township.

**KELLY, John M.** (deceased), for forty-seven years a successful and substantial farmer in Scotland Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., August 15, 1829, a son of George and Nancy (Marshall) Kelly, natives of Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather came from Ireland, and his grandfather was an only child. His father, George Kelly, was a farmer by occupation, and also operated a saw-mill. John M. Kelly was reared on a farm in his native county, and received such instruction as the boys of that period were wont to obtain in the public schools. He followed agricultural pursuits in Huntingdon County, Pa. In 1851 he went to Crawford County, Ohio, where he remained three years, and then returned to Pennsylvania. One year afterward he came to McDonough County and located on Section 18, Scotland Township, where he spent the remainder of his days. He departed this life May 2, 1902, aged seventy-two years, eight months and seventeen days. Besides the 160 acres of fine land where he lived, he owned 240 acres in Chalmers Township.

On March 11, 1856, Mr. Kelly was wedded, in Pennsylvania, to Agnes Doran, who died January 14, 1873. The offspring of this union was five children, two of whom, Walker and Charles, fell victims of diphtheria in childhood. Those surviving are: Alice Belle (Mrs. Frank P. Hogan), of Macomb; George B., of Idaho; and John Blair, of Macomb. On April 27, 1875, Mr. Kelly took for his second wife Isabella McAlister, a native of Scotland. One child was the issue of this union, namely: Anna Elizabeth (Mrs. Carl Henderson), of Scotland Township. In politics, Mr. Kelly gave his support to the Democratic party, but never cared for office or public preferment. Religiously, he was connected with the Christian Church, in which he officiated as elder for some time. Mr. Kelly was a man of fine characteristics, enterprising, hos-

pitable, generous and charitable, and was warmly esteemed by all within the circle of his acquaintance.

**KENNEDY, Stephen F.**, a well-known and thriving farmer of Sciota Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Ohio, on April 22, 1861, a son of Jacob and Sarah (Luellan) Kennedy, both natives of the State of Ohio. The subject of this sketch came to McDonough County in 1869 with his parents, who settled in the vicinity of Colchester, where his father was engaged in farming and raising stock. He assisted in the work on his father's farm, and availed himself of the benefits of common schools in the neighborhood of his home. In 1883 he started into farming on his own account in Sciota Township. He bought his present farm of eighty acres in Section 35, of this township, in 1897, and has since been successfully engaged in its cultivation.

On February 24, 1887, Mr. Kennedy was united in marriage with Lettie May Moninger, who was born and educated in Fulton County, Ill. Three children have blessed their union, namely: Joy C., Roscoe M. and Leona Irene.

Politically, Mr. Kennedy espouses the cause of the Democratic party. He has discharged the duties of several township offices with notable credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He has served as Road Commissioner, Assessor, and Collector, and was elected Supervisor of Sciota Township in 1904. In all of these positions of trust his record as a public servant has been beyond reproach.

**KENNER, William L.**, a respected and retired merchant, residing in Macomb, Ill., was born in Fleming County, Ky., July 24, 1838. His father, Leroy W. Kenner, was born in Virginia, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary H. Bell, in Fleming County, Ky. Rodeham and Sarah (Foxworthy) Kenner, the paternal grandparents, were natives of Virginia. The maternal grandparents, Benjamin and Mary (O'Bannon) Bell, were natives of Kentucky, the latter having been born in Garrard County, that State. The great-grandfather, William Kenner, was a Virginian. William L. Kenner is the eldest of nine children, the others being as follows: Mary C., deceased wife of Rev. Mr. Walker; Charles, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Lula

(Mrs. C. W. Dudley), of Flemingsburg, Ky.; Maria (Mrs. P. T. Throop), of Nashville, Tenn.; Phoebe (Mrs. E. S. Fogg), of Covington, Ky.; Minnie, who died in infancy; Edwin H., of Flemingsburg, Ky.; and Carrie, of Chicago. The subject of this sketch lived with his parents until February, 1863, attending the common schools and County Seminary in his boyhood, and afterwards pursuing a commercial college course, in Cincinnati, and assisting his father in the general mercantile business at Mt. Carmel, Ky. In 1863 he went to Rush County, Ind., and opened a general store, and bought a farm which he conducted until October, 1865. He then sold out, came to Scotland Township, McDonough County, and there bought a farm. This he rented for one year and came to Macomb, Ill., where, in 1866, he conducted the Randolph House for Mrs. Randolph. Moving back to the farm, he remained there until 1874, when he rented the place and returned to Macomb. Here he dealt in live stock until 1877, after which he was engaged in the clothing and gents' furnishing line until 1892. At that period he sold the concern to Mausser & McClellen, and bought a general store at Table Grove, Ill., in August of that year. This he conducted over three years, when in March, 1895, he sold out and retired from business. Since then he has been at leisure in the fine residence owned by him at No. 307 East Carroll Street, Macomb. Mr. Kenner has had a very busy life, through all of which have been manifested those qualities of industry, energy, diligence and integrity, which insure success.

On February 11, 1862, Mr. Kenner was first married to Emma T. Meyers, who was born in Lincoln County, Ky., and pursued her studies at the Daughters' College, at Harrodsburg, in that State. The offspring of this union were: Joseph B., Mary C., Mattie R., William and Oliver (twins), of whom the former is deceased; and John and James (twins), the latter deceased. The mother of this family died September 3, 1882. On February 25, 1883, Mr. Kenner was married to his second wife, Anna B. (Seward) Garrison, widow of Walter I. Garrison. Two children were the issue of this marriage, viz.: Leroy H., deceased, and Arie Opal. The subject of this sketch is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and politically, upholds the principles of the Republican party.



J. D. MUNGER



**KETTRON, Charles**, Secretary and General Manager of the Macomb Pottery Company, at Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Lebanon, Boone County, Ind., August 4, 1862. His father, Reuben W. Kettron, was a native of Northern Kentucky, and his mother, Cornelia V. Soule, was born in Indianapolis, Ind. Her father, Joseph Soule, a son of Bishop Soule, was a native of Indiana. Charles W. Kettron is the second of three children born to his parents. He completed his schooling at the age of sixteen years, and came to Macomb, April 20, 1882. For eighteen months he worked in the Eagle Pottery, after which he was employed by the Macomb Pottery Company in the same capacity until 1887. On December 9th of that year he was made General Superintendent, and still holds that position. He was elected Secretary and Manager January 6, 1899. The President of the company is Mrs. C. E. Fisher; Treasurer, I. N. Pearson; and Superintendent of Works, W. S. Hawkins. The company manufactures white glazed stoneware, jars, jugs, churns and like articles. It was organized in 1878, and incorporated January 24, 1882, by J. H. Cummings, A. W. Eddy, A. Fisher and William Fisher.

Mr. Kettron was married October 2, 1888, to Jessie Cummings, who was born and educated in Macomb. Their children are Henry P. and Charles W. Politically, Mr. Kettron is a Republican. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian Church.

**KING, Jonathan Holden**, retired merchant of Macomb, Ill., and highly esteemed as one of the most worthy and substantial citizens of that place, was born in Walnut Grove, McDonough County, Ill., July 24, 1851, a son of Richard Tilton and Martha M. (Holden) King. The father, who was a farmer by occupation, was born in Tennessee, November 28, 1818, and the mother, in Hamilton County, Ohio, July 2, 1822 (their biographical records appearing elsewhere in this volume).

The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of his neighborhood, and afterwards pursued a course of study in Abingdon College. At the age of twenty-one years he engaged in farming in Warren County, Ill., where he lived for three years. Thence he moved to St. Clair County, Mo., where he continued farming for a like period. After

spending three years in merchandising at Appleton City, he sold out his business and going to Henry County, Mo., bought a farm, on which he lived until the spring of 1895. He then moved to Macomb and established himself in a small store on West Jackson Street. This he developed into one of the best grocery and general stores in Macomb. He owns two and two-thirds lots, and has recently completed a modern store building. He is now living in retirement, having disposed of his business interests.

Mr. King was married, October 1, 1874, to Sadie L. Wallingford, who was born near Wallingford, Ky., and there received her schooling. The children resulting from this union were Myra (Mrs. A. S. Boyd) and Lore Dale. Mr. King is a Democrat in politics, and his religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church. While still in the prime of life, he is fortunate in being enabled to enjoy the well-earned ease to which his industry and energy have entitled him.

**KING, Richard Tilton (deceased)**, formerly a prominent farmer in various sections of Illinois and Missouri, who died in St. Clair County, Mo., in October, 1894, and whose widow resides in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in East Tennessee, November 28, 1818, and there attended the common schools and a collegiate institute. His parents, James and Lydia (Tilton) King, were natives of Kentucky. After his marriage, Mr. King bought a farm of 160 acres in Walnut Grove Township, Warren County, Ill., where he lived ten years. He then sold out and moved to Northwestern Missouri, but not liking that country, returned to Warren County and purchased three quarter-sections of land. There he lived until 1879, when he went to St. Clair County, Mo., where he purchased land and also city property, and remained until his death.

Mr. King was married November 28, 1838, to Martha M. Holden, who was born July 2, 1822, in Hamilton County, Ohio, where she received her schooling. Her parents, Jonathan and Phœbe (Rogers) Holden, were born in Vermont and New Jersey, respectively. They moved to Park County, Ind., and six years later to McDonough County, Ill., where they settled on a farm. The first Methodist Episcopal minister of their circuit preached at their house.

At that period Indians were numerous around them. Her father first came to the locality on horseback, and, selling his horses, returned to his home in Indiana on foot, a distance of two hundred miles. He consumed ten days in walking back. The family settled where Colmar village now is, and there the father entered 160 acres of land and bought 160 acres more. While the family lived in Warren County, in 1857, they had a new two-story house, which, with other buildings, was destroyed by a cyclone. All had a narrow escape from death, but were unharmed except Mrs. King, who was badly injured. But two of their old neighbors in McDonough County still survive. The children of Mr. and Mrs. King were as follows: Phœbe (Mrs. George Stice), of Monmouth, Ill.; William, of Kansas City, Mo.; James, of Joplin, Mo.; Jonathan, of Macomb; Myra (Mrs. David Stice), of Youngstown, Ill.; Isabelle (Mrs. A. A. Cornell), of St. Louis; Frank, of Windsor, Mo., and Charles, of Kansas City, Mo. In politics, Mr. King was a Democrat. He served as Supervisor of his township, and also as Justice of the Peace. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

**KINNETT, E. K.**, a well-known veterinary surgeon, who is engaged in the practice of his profession in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Morgan County, Ill., February 26, 1864, a son of Isaac E. and Nancy (Daniels) Kinnett, natives, respectively, of Ohio and Illinois. His maternal grandfather, Verin Daniels, was the engineer of the first locomotive which successfully drew a train of cars in Illinois. E. K. Kinnett is one of a family of five children born to his parents, of whom three are living. He was reared on a farm and received his early education in Jacksonville, Ill. Subsequently he pursued a course of study in the Chicago Veterinary College, from which he was graduated in 1890. He then came to Bushnell, where he has since practiced successfully. He is regarded as thoroughly competent in his profession and has a growing patronage in McDonough County and the counties adjoining.

On October 26, 1892, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Rebecca Dunlap, who was born in the State of Ohio, and pursued a course of study at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. One child, Leon, is the offspring

of this union. In politics, Mr. Kinnett gives his support to the candidate on his personal merits. In fraternal affiliation, he is connected with the Modern Woodmen and American Guild.

**KIRK, John J.**—Notwithstanding its enormous wealth of resource, Kentucky has proved a fertile recruiting ground for the central and extreme West, and Illinois has profited largely by this healthful unrest of its native sons. Many of the pioneer families of McDonough County came across the intervening States when travel was difficult and dangerous, and all have reflected somewhat of the ability, courtesy and neighborliness always associated with the children of the Bourbon State. Belonging to this class is John J. Kirk, who was born in Adair County, Ky., December 10, 1828, and who came with his parents to Tennessee Township, McDonough County, in the summer of 1834. John and Nancy (Coe) Kirk, his parents, were born in Marion County, Kentucky, and Virginia, respectively, and James Kirk, grandfather of John J., was born in Virginia. Both of the grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary War, and the paternal grandfather was a member of the body guard of the immortal Washington. Grandfather Coe was present at the battle of Bunker Hill, and both were present at the surrender of Cornwallis.

The elder Kirk entered several hundred acres of land in Tennessee Township in 1834, and after farming the same for several years, moved to Blandinsville, where he died shortly afterward. His son, John J., bought the old home place of 156 acres, and added thereto until he owned 316 acres. He devoted his land to the products usually raised in this part of the country, and besides engaged in the breeding and feeding of stock. He became a prosperous and influential farmer, and recently, upon disposing of his property in order to retire, was able to command a large price per acre.

The first marriage of Mr. Kirk occurred in 1854, to Margaret A. Allison, who was born in Virginia, and who became the mother of the following named children: Virginia, Allison, and Olive, wife of Charles Fulkerson. Mrs. Kirk died in 1861, and for his second wife, Mr. Kirk married Amanda Allison, also a native of Virginia. Of this union there were three children: Elizabeth, Sherman and John, of whom





MRS. J. D. MUNGER



Sherman is the only survivor. The second Mrs. Kirk died in 1889, and April 10, 1890, Mr. Kirk married Harriet Bartlett. Mr. Kirk is a Republican in politics, but, in spite of frequent solicitations, has never been a willing candidate for office. He has been a staunch supporter of education, and as a farmer has shown due regard for the comforts and refinements as well as the financial rewards of his calling.

**KIRK, Tom Dale**, proprietor of a marble and granite works in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, England, April 16, 1849. His father, Adam Kirk, was born November 2, 1810, at Aberfeldy, Perth, Scotland, and his mother, Susanna (Dale) Kirk, was born in the same place as the subject of this sketch. Tom Dale, her father, was a native of England. Tom Dale Kirk was the eldest of two children born to his parents. He received his early education in the Ashby Grammar School, and afterward served an apprenticeship of seven years in the granite cutting trade, in England, for nine years thereafter serving as a member of the Government police force. In 1876 he resigned, came to the United States and settled in Philadelphia, Pa., where he was employed at his trade from July 17th of that year to February 27, 1877. He then came to Lacon, Marshall County, Ill., where he worked at his trade six years, later started in business for himself, but sold out in 1899, and November 15, 1902, moved to Macomb. Here he bought out the O. D. Doland marble and granite works, where he employs two experienced stone and marble cutters.

Mr. Kirk was married August 29, 1869, to Mary Ann Watchorn, who was born at Waltham on the Wolds, England, and received her mental instruction in the Waltham Grammar School. The subject of this sketch is of the Church of England religious faith, politically, supports the principles of the Republican party, and fraternally, is a Royal Arch Mason. He is a careful and diligent artisan of thorough training and pronounced skill, and his close application to work is laying the foundation of a prosperous career in Macomb.

**KIRKPATRICK, John Lane**, a representative farmer of McDonough County, Ill., engaged in the pursuit of his calling in Bethel and In-

dustry Townships, was born in Morgan County, Ill., May 27, 1841, a son of Joseph L. and Matilda (Sims) Kirkpatrick, his father being a native of Georgia and his mother of South Carolina. His paternal grandparents, Thomas and Mary (Lane) Kirkpatrick, were natives of Georgia, and his grandparents on the mother's side, Mr. and Mrs. James Sims, were South Carolinians by birth, the grandmother's maiden name being Spiller. The great-grandfather Kirkpatrick was killed by Tories during the Revolutionary War. Thomas Kirkpatrick and his family came to what is now the State of Illinois (then a part of Indiana Territory), and settled in the vicinity of what afterwards became Madison County, and in 1818 represented Bond County as a delegate to the State Convention which framed the first State Constitution. Joseph L. Kirkpatrick was born in this locality in 1803, where his family remained until about 1825, when they removed to Morgan County, and there the grandparents, Thomas Kirkpatrick and wife, died. Joseph L. Kirkpatrick, who became a local Methodist preacher about 1832, and later entered the itinerant service, remained in Morgan County until 1870, when he moved with his family to McDonough County, and purchased 274 acres of land in Industry and Bethel Townships, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying about 1876.

John Lane Kirkpatrick, the subject of this sketch, was the seventh born of eleven children, and lived on the paternal farm until his father's death, receiving his education in the public schools of his locality. After reaching manhood he bought 160 acres of the homestead, on which he has since been engaged in general farming, stock-raising and feeding. After being left a widow his mother lived with him until her death, January 8, 1877. Both parents are buried in Camp Creek Cemetery. Mr. Kirkpatrick has made additions to his farm until he now owns 360 acres, having 120 acres of timber and pasture land in Bethel and Industry Townships. Mr. Kirkpatrick met with a very serious accident on June 2, 1860, being shot in the left arm, which necessitated amputation near the shoulder. Nevertheless, he has since attended to his active duties on the farm.

On September 15, 1868, Mr. Kirkpatrick was married to Mary F. Munson, who was born in Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill., where she

attended the district school. The children resulting from their union are: Catherine M. (Mrs. H. C. D. Osborn), who died in 1893, at the age of twenty-four years; George Melvin, of McDonough County, and James Garfield, who is at home. Politically, Mr. Kirkpatrick is a Republican, and in religious faith, a Presbyterian. The subject of this sketch is a thorough farmer and a good citizen. He has proved himself faithful and diligent in all the relations of life.

**KIRKPATRICK, Millard T.**, who is successfully engaged in the piano and organ business in Macomb, Ill., was born in McDonough County, September 17, 1868, and received his early education in the public and Macomb Normal schools. He is a son of Francis A. and Elizabeth (Lowe) Kirkpatrick, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter born near Cairo, Ill., which was also the birthplace of her father, Gilbert Lowe. His paternal grandparents, Joseph L. and Mary Jane (Pratt) Kirkpatrick, were natives of Ohio. At the age of twenty-three years Mr. Kirkpatrick completed his Normal school course, and was then employed for two years in a building and loan association of Keithsburg, Ill., teaching vocal music during the winter season. Subsequently, for eight years, he was engaged in the music business in Mercer County, Ill., where he conducted a store. This he disposed of in 1898 and established himself at Macomb, where he has a wholesale and retail trade. His operations cover a territory of five counties, and include branches at Warsaw, Hancock County, and at Bushnell. He handles the Price & Teeple, Chickering, Chase Brothers, and other styles of instruments, dealing altogether in twelve varieties, together with sheet music. He is the only dealer who has made a success of this business in Macomb, his sales during 1904 numbering eighty-five pianos. This prosperous condition of affairs is attributable to that diligent application to work and unflinching courtesy which win for him a friendly patronage.

Mr. Kirkpatrick was married January 28, 1902, to Clara E. Voorhees (daughter of A. Voorhees, deceased), who was born and schooled in McDonough County. Politically, the subject of this sketch is a Republican, and fraternally, is a member of the Masonic Order (Macomb Lodge No. 17), I. O. O. F., B. P. O. E., of Monmouth, and Montrose K. of P. No. 104.

His religious connection is with the Presbyterian Church.

**KIRKPATRICK, R. A.**—To have passed nearly half a century of successful labors in an avocation requiring determination, practical ability and science, and a dozen years in a semi-legal calling which is a sure test of personal honesty, tact and good judgment—this surely constitutes a record which should give the participant a high standing in any community. As agriculturist and Justice of the Peace, R. A. Kirkpatrick was thus tried and not found wanting; and such record is all the more to his high credit in that he comes of humble parentage who could give him but the benefits of a common school education. The son of Joseph P. and Patience (Askren) Kirkpatrick, R. A. Kirkpatrick comes of Kentucky parentage, although himself born in Adams County, Ohio. His birthday was January 19, 1825, and he was the second of four children. Having attained his majority, he started as an independent farmer, removing from Ohio to McDonough County in 1866. His first purchase there was eighty acres in Mound Township, upon which he resided until 1892, when he bought the property on East Carroll Street, Macomb, to which he retired and which still constitutes his homestead. In the year mentioned he sold his McDonough County farm, and purchased a tract of 160 acres in Louisa County, Iowa. It was while a resident of Mound Township that he was elected a Justice of the Peace, performing the duties of that position so acceptably that he was retained in office for a period of twelve years. He had also served three years in Adams County, Ohio, in the same capacity. He has been a Republican as long as the party has existed, is affiliated with the G. A. R. (having enlisted in Company I, Ohio Militia, and served one hundred days), and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Kirkpatrick's marriage to Nancy Patton, of Adams County, Ohio, occurred December 19, 1851, the children of that union being Taylor, Mary, Zenas, Oceana and Urania. His first wife died in 1870 and he was married to Sarah Work March 16, 1871. His present wife is a native of the Keystone State (Washington County), and came to McDonough County in 1866.

**KLINE, Clarence P.**, a thrifty and industrious farmer of Emmet Township, McDonough Coun-

ty, Ill., was born in Sciota, that county, May 16, 1859, a son of Hezekiah and Mary Ann (Painter) Kline, the father, a native of Westmoreland County, Pa., and the mother, of McDonough County, Ill. The grandfather, Tobias G. Painter, was born in Pennsylvania. Hezekiah Kline came to McDonough County in 1866, and was engaged in the lumber business until his death in 1870. His widow died in Kansas in January, 1887.

Clarence P. Kline is the only child of his parents, although he has a half-brother, Elmore W. Ellis, living in Chicago. Mr. Kline lived with his mother until her death, and in 1884 went to Kansas City, Mo., where, for nine years and ten months, he was engaged as Superintendent of a street railway line. He returned to McDonough County in 1897, and in 1898 purchased the James Crawford farm of 168 acres, in Section 3, Emmet Township, where he carries on general farming, and raises Polled Angus cattle. He also owns a tract of sixty-eight acres, bought in 1905.

On September 28, 1898, Mr. Kline was married to Beryl Painter, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. They have become the parents of five children, namely: Ru Ann G., Corinne Valley, William Elmore, Susie and Julius. In political contests, the subject of this sketch takes the side of the Democratic party. Fraternally, he is identified with the M. W. of A.

**KLINE, Hebern C.**, who is the owner of 640 acres of fine farming land in McDonough County, Ill., and carries on farming very extensively in Hire Township, that county, was born and schooled in Mifflin County, Pa. He is a son of Uriah and Susie (Rubel) Kline, natives of Pennsylvania. Uriah Kline came from Pennsylvania to McDonough County in 1866 and located south of Macomb, where he bought 200 acres of land, on which he conducted farming during the remainder of his life. Hebern Kline came west with his parents in 1866, and in 1891 located in Section 5, Hire Township, McDonough County. He now has 640 acres in Sections 4, 5 and 9, Hire Township, all of which he farms himself. The improvements on the land were also made by him. He is extensively engaged in stock-raising.

On May 16, 1880, Mr. Kline was married to Ella J. Logan, who was born and schooled in

McDonough County. Four children are the offspring of this union, namely: Earl, Pearl, Carl and Ethel. Politically, Mr. Kline is a Democrat; fraternally, he is a member of the I. O. O. F.

**KREIDER, William L., M. D.**, who has been successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in Prairie City, McDonough County, Ill., for nearly half a century, was born in Washington County, Pa., January 31, 1832, a son of George and Barbara (Brown) Kreider, of whom the former was born in Lebanon County, Pa., and the latter, in the same State. George Kreider was a member, from Fulton County, of the State Convention which framed the new constitution of Illinois in 1847. He died in 1850. Dr. Kreider came to Illinois with his parents in 1835. After utilizing the meager opportunities afforded at that period by the public schools of his neighborhood, he pursued a course of study at Galesburg, and was graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, February 16, 1869. In 1857 he came to Prairie City, where he engaged in the practice of medicine and has continued thus ever since. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Louise C. Weaver, a native of Maryland, on May 14, 1857. Three of the children resulting from this union still survive, namely: Carrie, who married Edwin Johnson, of Columbus, Ohio; Nettie M., who became the wife of J. Lee Simpson, of Boone, Ia., and Winifred, who still remains under the paternal roof. Politically, Dr. Kreider is a member of the Democratic party. Fraternally, he is identified with Golden Gate Lodge No. 248, A. F. & A. M., of which he has been Secretary for eighteen years, and is also a member of McDonough Lodge No. 209, I. O. O. F. It is needless to say, in view of his long experience, that Dr. Kreider maintains a high professional standing, and enjoys the confidence of his numerous patrons in this vicinity.

**KRUSE, George W.**, a retired farmer living in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., and one of its most substantial citizens, was born in Hanover, Germany, June 12, 1832, a son of S. M. D. and Rosa (Leerhoff) Kruse, also natives of the German city named. After finishing his schooling in Germany, Mr. Kruse learned the baker's trade, at which he worked in his native country until he was twenty-five years old. On

November 3, 1857, he landed at New Orleans, and thence came direct to Macomb, where, in the fall of 1858, he started a bakery on West Jackson Street. This he conducted until 1867, when he sold out and purchased a farm of 160 acres in Chalmers Township. On this farm, he lived until 1890, adding to it from time to time until its extent was increased to 620 acres. In 1889 he bought a block on West Piper Street, and moved into a house there, which he remodeled and in which he has since resided. The first 160 acres of land which he purchased was covered with brush, but Mr. Kruse cleared it and made it one of the best improved farms in the county.

Mr. Kruse was first married to Renne M. Gronewold, who was born in Hanover, Germany, in August, 1831, and died November 20, 1867. They became the parents of four children, Frank H., Emma E., Elizabeth R. and H. G. In January, 1869, Mr. Kruse married Agnes McCann, who was born December 24, 1844, in County Down, Ireland, where in girlhood she attended school. Five children resulted from this union, namely: William, Anna, George H., Peter and Clara (Mrs. Joseph Burke). Mrs. Agnes Kruse died August 27, 1905. Politically, Mr. Kruse is a Democrat. He has served two terms as Supervisor and has held the office of Highway Commissioner in Chalmers Township for two terms.

**LACKENS, George A.**, who is the present popular and efficient Mayor of Good Hope, McDonough County, Ill., and the proprietor and publisher of the "Good Hope Reflector," has furnished, in his comparatively brief career, an impressive illustration of what can be accomplished by energy, perseverance and integrity of character. Mr. Lackens was born in Franklin County, Pa., on June 19, 1860. He is a son of William and Eleanor (Mackey) Lackens, also natives of that State and county. William Lackens was a shoemaker by trade, and a very industrious and worthy man. He and his estimable wife lived fifty-three years in Franklin County, occupying during that long period four different houses, not more than three miles apart. In early youth, the subject of this sketch utilized the advantages afforded by the district schools of his native State, and afterward supplemented this rudimentary instruction by a course of study in Kennedy Academy.

At the age of sixteen years, he had saved a sufficient amount of money to pay his way to Carroll County, Ill., where he was employed for one year on a farm. He then returned to Pennsylvania and entered the institution above mentioned, in which he remained four years. After graduating, he was engaged for two years in teaching school there. In March, 1883, he located in Good Hope, Ill., teaching school in the town and its vicinity about ten years, closing his work in the schoolroom in 1892 as principal of the Good Hope school. At the end of that period, Mr. Lackens moved to a farm a short distance northwest of Good Hope, which he cultivated for six years, and then returned to town. The following two years he spent in organization work for the M. W. A. in Indiana.

In November, 1899, Mr. Lackens purchased the "Good Hope Reflector," a newspaper which was established, as a five-column folio, about the year 1885, under the name of the "Good Hope Index," with W. J. Herbertz as editor. From 1889 until the spring of 1892 it was conducted by W. J. Aleshire, under the name of "Good Hope Torpedo." Mr. Aleshire being succeeded by W. D. Campbell. The latter changed the name of the paper to the one which it now bears, and continued as its proprietor and publisher until November, 1897. In that year Van Pelt & Benjamin became the owners, retaining the management until November, 1899, when Mr. Lackens bought the "Reflector," and has since successfully conducted it. He expended about \$2,000 on machinery and other improvements of the plant, enlarged the paper to a six-column quarto, and has placed the paper on a plane with the leading papers of the county in influence and pecuniary profit.

On March 26, 1891, Mr. Lackens was united in marriage at Good Hope, Ill., with Thalie E. Dennis, who was born in St. Louis, Mo., but has been a resident of Good Hope since her childhood. Mrs. Lackens is a daughter of Nathan S. and Martha (Ash) Dennis, and her father at that time was engaged in farming in the vicinity of Good Hope. The following children have resulted from this union, namely: Eulalia, who is thirteen years of age; Clara, Georgia, Gerald, and Wendall, who is in his third year. In politics, Mr. Lackens is an earnest supporter of the Republican party, and a prominent and influential factor in its local councils. He was elected Mayor of Good Hope



*Josiah McDonald*





in 1902, to which office he was re-elected, and is still serving in that capacity. His administration has been characterized by notable ability, and fidelity to the best interests of the community. In fraternal circles, the subject of this sketch is identified with the A. F. & A. M., in which order he has officiated as Master of the local lodge during twelve of the sixteen years of his residence in Good Hope, and bears the certificate of Grand Lecturer. He is also affiliated with the M. W. A., and fills the position of clerk in the local camp. Mr. Lackens is regarded as one of the most prominent citizens of McDonough County.

**LANTZ, Cyrus A.**, a well-known attorney-at-law, of Bushnell, McDonough County, was born in Schuyler County, Ill., in 1827. He is a son of James A. and Nancy A. Lantz, the father, a native of the State of Ohio, and the mother, of Iowa. The father, James A. Lantz, was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Schuyler County, Ill., for a number of years.

The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of his vicinity in boyhood, and afterwards pursued a course of study at Valparaiso, Ind., where he was graduated. For five years he was engaged in teaching school, was in the newspaper business in Rushville, Ill., a short time, and then came to Bushnell and entered upon the practice of law. He is also engaged in the real-estate, loan and insurance business, and has already secured a good patronage.

In 1898, Mr. Lantz was married to Luella Hillyer, and two children, Mildred and Katherine, have been born of their union. Politically, Mr. Lantz is a member of the Republican party, and fraternally, is identified with the I. O. O. F. and M. W. A.

**LAUGEL, John E.**, a substantial citizen and prosperous merchant of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Jasper County, Ill., in 1865. His father, Mathias Laugel, was a native of Germany, and his mother, Mary M. (Miller) Laugel, of Illinois. In his early years the subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of his neighborhood. After his school days were over he chose railroad work as his occupation, which he followed until 1899. He came to Bushnell in 1887, as local agent for the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad Com-

pany and for twelve years filled this position to the entire satisfaction of the company, its patrons and the general public. After relinquishing railroad work he was connected for three years with the Cassidy Commission Company, since that period having been engaged in the commission business on his own account. In 1890 Mr. Laugel was married to Serena Barnes, a daughter of Major A. E. Barnes, who was a merchant throughout his mature life. Fraternally, the subject of this sketch is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the K. of P. During the management of the railroad agency and in the subsequent conduct of his mercantile affairs, the qualities displayed by Mr. Laugel have gained for him the reputation of being a man of sound judgment, good capacity and diligent application to business.

**LAUGHLIN, Charles D.**, a well-known and highly successful life insurance agent, at Macomb, Ill., representing the Prudential Insurance Company, was born in McDonough County, September 22, 1864, a son of James and Electa (Scudder) Laughlin, the former a native of Macomb, the latter born in Hamilton County, Ohio. His paternal grandfather, Theodore Laughlin, was born near Philadelphia, Pa., and his grandmother, Lucy (Broaddus) Laughlin, was a native of Kentucky.

The grandfather Laughlin was one of the earliest settlers of Macomb, and by occupation was a farmer and cabinet maker. He lost his life in consequence of the running away of a horse. His son, James Laughlin, a carpenter by trade, was the father of six boys and six girls. Charles D., the fourth child in order of birth, lived with his parents in Good Hope from the time he was four years old until 1891, in the meantime attending the public school and being employed at carpentering with his father. He had also learned the barber's trade, at which he afterwards worked in Macomb until 1900.

About that time Mr. Laughlin entered the employ of the Prudential Insurance Company, six months later (June 21, 1900), being appointed Assistant Superintendent at Galesburg, and on April 1, 1901, being transferred to Macomb. He took charge of the agency August 21, 1901; was promoted Assistant Superintendent August 12, 1902; took the Galesburg agency

April 20, 1903; was promoted Assistant Superintendent there October 29th of the same year; and took the Macomb agency November 7, 1904, which he still retains. On December 12, 1904, he was appointed Prudential Old Guard, by reason of his five years' service.

On July 29, 1900, Mr. Laughlin was married to Dorothy B. McClellan, a native of Macomb, who attended the public schools and pursued a course in the University of Michigan. One child, James McClellan, has resulted from this union. In politics, Mr. Laughlin is a Republican. He is keen and energetic in his business methods and has made a pronounced success as an insurance agent.

**LAWYER, J. Newt**, an energetic and progressive farmer, living in Eldorado Township, McDonough County, Ill., is a son of Thomas and Catherine (Comer) Lawyer, natives of the State of Ohio. Facts pertaining to the lives of his parents are contained in a record of the father, which appears elsewhere in this volume. The subject of this sketch was born in Eldorado Township January 22, 1856, and received his early education in the district school in his neighborhood. Of the eight children which blessed the union of his father and mother, he is the third in order of birth. He has five brothers and two sisters living, a sister having died in infancy. At the age of twenty years Newt Lawyer started out for himself. He worked at farming in Eldorado Township until his marriage, after which event he purchased the Mickey farm of fifty acres, where he engaged in general farming. Besides this he now owns the farm of seventy acres formerly belonging to his wife's father. In addition to general farming, Mr. Lawyer raises cattle, horses and hogs, and his energy and diligence, together with thrifty methods, are producing satisfactory results.

In January, 1880, Mr. Lawyer was joined in matrimony with E. Jennie McFadden, who was born in Eldorado Township, and received her early education in the district schools. Her father, Samuel D. B. McFadden, was one of the earliest settlers in McDonough County. Two children have been the result of this marriage, namely: Leah and Etha. Politically, Mr. Lawyer is a Democrat, served as Township Assessor in 1904, and held the office of Justice of the Peace from 1901 until 1905. Fraternally, the

subject of this sketch is connected with the K. of P. and M. W. A.

**LAWYER, Joseph F.**—Of the native sons of McDonough County who are enriching its history with meritorious labor and wise endeavor, none are held in higher esteem than Joseph F. Lawyer, first as a farmer of Industry Township, but who is also President of the Industry Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Treasurer and Director of the Industrial Mutual Telephone Company, and Treasurer, Secretary and Trustee of the Vana Cemetery Board. Mr. Lawyer represents the third generation of his family to be engaged in tilling the soil of McDonough County, the first to take up the burden of pioneering having been his paternal grandparents, John and Mattie (Cooper) Lawyer, who were born in Ohio, and settled in Eldorado Township in 1837. With them to the new country came Thomas Lawyer, the oldest of their seven children, who was born in Ohio, and married Catherine, daughter of Robert and Nancy (Wilkinson) Comer, natives also of Ohio. Thomas Lawyer was reared on his father's farm, and at the age of twenty-one years began his independent career, finally locating on the farm in McDonough County where his son, Joseph F., was born June 25, 1858, and where he himself died December 14, 1891, his wife surviving to the present time.

The youth of Joseph F. Lawyer was uneventfully passed on his father's farm and in the pursuit of an education, which he acquired in the district schools, at Elliot's Business College, Burlington, Iowa, and the Valparaiso Normal, at Valparaiso, Ind. After the death of his father he left the home place and settled on a farm of his own, in addition to which he recently has acquired the old homestead of 146 acres. He is an extensive raiser of general produce and stock, and has a property which conforms with the highest standards of agricultural life. For several years he has been prominent in connection with the Industry Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he was elected President in 1903, and which, under his wise and conscientious guidance, has come to represent the reliable and helpful insurance enterprises of the State. Pronouncedly in favor of prohibition, Mr. Lawyer never has been active politically, but has yet served a number of years on the Board of Education. He finds his reli-



MARY NEECE



gious home in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which he is a trustee and clerk of the board of sessions.

March 2, 1892, Mr. Lawyer was united in marriage to Mattie S. Vail, a native of Industry Township and daughter of Christopher and Sarah (Dace) Vail, the former born in Industry Township, and the latter born in Missouri. Mr. Vail, who is a farmer in Industry Township, is a son of John B. and Sophia (Brown) Vail, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively, who came to Schuyler County, Ill., in 1833. In 1835 these early settlers located in Industry Township, where the family since has been active in farming. Harmon and Martha (Huff) Dace, grandparents of Mrs. Lawyer and natives of Missouri, died when Mrs. Lawyer's mother was nine years old. Mr. and Mrs. Lawyer are the parents of four children: Gladys K., T. Dwight, Herbert C. and J. Meredith. Industry, good judgment and shrewd business capacity have advanced Mr. Lawyer into the front ranks of agriculturists, and his integrity and public spirit have placed him among its honored and influential citizens.

**LAWYER, W. Benton.**—Among the most substantial and popular of the retired farmers of Tennessee Township, McDonough County, Ill., is the subject of this sketch, who is a resident of the town of Tennessee, that county. Mr. Lawyer was born in McDonough County, June 5, 1852, a son of John and Rebecca J. (Jackson) Lawyer, natives, respectively, of Ohio and Indiana. Michael Lawyer was the paternal grandfather and the maternal grandfather was William Jackson. John Lawyer came to McDonough County with his parents and settled on a farm in Tennessee Township, where he purchased a farm on which he lived until 1897. Then he relinquished active labor and moved to the town of Tennessee, where he and his wife now reside.

W. Benton Lawyer remained at home until he reached the age of twenty years, assisting his father in the farm work, and going to school during the winter. At that period he rented a farm of forty acres in Lamoine Township, which he cultivated for five years and then purchased. He had previously bought fifty acres adjoining it, all in the northwest quarter of Section 3, on the north line of the township. He also bought eighty acres ad-

joining this on the south, and on this farm he lived until 1898. In that year he moved to Tennessee town, and purchased a half-interest in a hardware store. Five years afterward he sold this and withdrew from active efforts, devoting himself to the supervision of his property in the town and his farms. On March 27, 1851, Mr. Lawyer was married to Mary E. Lowderman, who was born in Indianapolis, Ind., and schooled in Scott County, Ill. Mrs. Lawyer's parents were John and Sarah (Dunnick) Lowderman, both natives of Ohio, the father of Cincinnati. The mother was of a family of two children, her brother, G. F. Dunnick, being a farmer of Pike County, Ill. The parents came to Schuyler County, Ill., in 1852, and remained there until their daughter Sarah was nine years old, when they removed to Meredosia, Ill., and thence to Scott County, where, as stated, she was educated. Mrs. Lawyer lost her father when she was only six years of age, but her mother is still living in Scott County. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. John Lawyer have been born five children: Charles B., Edna (Mrs. E. Q. H. Douglas), of Davenport, Wash.; Ethel (Mrs. Fred L. Kirby), of Mason City, Iowa; Rall, who lives with his parents, and one who died in infancy. Politically, Mr. Lawyer follows the fortunes of the Democratic party. For eleven years he served as Highway Commissioner of Lamoine Township, McDonough County. He held the office of Tax Collector there two years; that of School Treasurer five years; and of Assessor five years. He is now serving his fourth year as Supervisor of Tennessee Township. Fraternally, the subject of this sketch is connected with the M. W. A. and I. O. O. F.

**LEARD, James,** formerly a successful farmer in Prairie City Township, McDonough County, Ill., and now living in comfortable retirement, was born in Armstrong County, Pa., in 1848, a son of W. H. and Mary (Boreland) Leard, natives of Pennsylvania. In 1877, the subject of this sketch came west to McDonough County and purchased a quarter-section of land in Section 11, Prairie City Township, where he was engaged in general farming and stock-raising until his retirement from active labors. Mr. Leard built a fine house and barn, and the place is in excellent condition. Subsequently, he bought eighty acres of land in Section 10,

of the same township, and eighty acres of land in Warren County, Ill. He now rents these farms out, having retired from active farming in 1897. As a farmer, he has been quite successful, and has borne a prominent part in the public improvements of the county.

In 1867, Mr. Leard was married to Mary Blinnie, who was born in Pennsylvania, and three children were born of this union, namely: Elmer E., who is engaged in farming; Mattie A., and Laura L. Mr. Leard is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

**LEAVITT, Owen**, a thriving and progressive farmer of Blandinsville Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in this township on January 17, 1867. He is a son of Sewell W. and Dorothy Leavitt, of whom the father was born in Maine and the mother in England. Mr. Leavitt is the oldest son in a family of two children born to his parents. The farm which he now owns and cultivates was his birth-place, and on it he was reared to manhood, assisting in the work and at intervals receiving suitable mental instruction in the public schools of the vicinity. On reaching mature years he engaged in general farming on his own account and has been thus occupied ever since. His farm, which is located in Section 14, consists of 105 acres. Besides general farm work he devotes considerable attention to stock-raising. He has made all the improvements on the property, and, in the fall of 1904, built the fine residence which he occupies. In 1890 the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Dora Campbell, who was born and educated in McDonough County. Mrs. Leavitt is a daughter of P. D. Campbell, a contractor in this county. The children resulting from this union are: Myrna Fay and Dorothy Marie. Politically, Mr. Leavitt upholds the principles of the Democratic party.

**LEIGHTY, Henry S.**, a venerable and highly respected farmer who is now engaged in the stock business in Eldorado Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Fayette County, Pa., July 8, 1825, a son of Henry and Sarah (Smith) Leighty, natives of the State of Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather was of German birth, while his grandfather on the mother's side, Stephen Smith, was also born in the Quaker State. In his youthful days

Henry S. Leighty enjoyed the advantages of the subscription schools in the neighborhood of his home. In 1845 he journeyed to Adams County, Ill., where he remained until 1849, and then came to McDonough County, where he lived in a log cabin. He remembers this region when it was a wilderness abounding in deer, wolves and other wild animals, and such game as wild turkeys, prairie-chickens and wild pigeons. In 1850 Mr. Leighty crossed the plains to California with ox-teams and secured considerable gold, which he loaned out, but gained nothing besides experience. In 1852 he returned by way of the Isthmus of Panama, touching at Kingston, Jamaica. He came by boat to St. Louis, and then up the Illinois River to Browning, Ill. He had purchased eighty acres where his present home is located, on which he started farming. He bought more land with every opportunity, finally securing 920 acres of land in Eldorado Township. On his return from the Pacific Coast, Mr. Leighty and his brother purchased a quarter-section west of his first eighty acres, to which he moved and on which he remained until 1870. At that period he built a fine residence on the first purchase, where he has since lived.

Mr. Leighty has been twice married. In March, 1849, he wedded Margaret McFadden, a native of Pennsylvania, who bore him two children: George (deceased), and Mary E., who died in infancy. On March 16, 1854, Mr. Leighty was married to Eliza A. Keach, who was born and reared in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, her natal day being January 27, 1833. She was the fourth in a family of eight children born to Ebenezer and Ann (Brewer) Keach. Her father was a native of Virginia and her mother of Pennsylvania, the parents migrating to Coles County, Ill., in 1839, to Fulton County, Ill., in 1844, and to McDonough County in 1853. The family homestead comprised eighty acres, and there Ebenezer Keach died in 1863, and his wife in 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Leighty have become the parents of eight children, namely: Marquis D., Lelius Elwood, Emma G. (widow of Wade W. Campbell), Everett K., Anna S. (Mrs. Grant Tingley), Henry Ulysses, Viola (Mrs. Andrew Miller), and James Franklin. Although a staunch Republican in politics, Mr. Leighty was always reluctant to hold office. He was forced, however, to take the office of Township Assessor,



*A. Newland.*





which he held for two years, and served as School Trustee for twelve years. The subject of this sketch is a man of very quiet disposition with a strong fondness for home life, and always preferred the companionship of the family circle. He is surrounded with all the comforts which afford grateful solace in declining years.

**LEIGHTY, Mark D.**, one of the best known and most substantial farmers of Eldorado Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in the township where he now resides January 2, 1855, a son of Henry S. and Eliza (Keach) Leighty, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. Mr. Leighty, who is the eldest of a family of eight children—five sons and three daughters—was born on the home farm, where he remained until he was twenty-six years of age. His school training was obtained in the district school in the vicinity of the homestead at Valparaiso, Ind., and at Lincoln University, Lincoln, Ill. When twenty years old he taught school in Eldorado Township, and all of his brothers and sisters were his pupils. He continued teaching for four winter terms before his marriage, and afterward was solicited at different times to resume that occupation. After his marriage Mr. Leighty bought a 160-acre farm on Section 21, Eldorado Township, on which he moved and commenced farming. The farm is now mostly underdrained, all the tiling having been done since he occupied the place. He was one of the first farmers in the township to introduce this class of improvements. All of the wire fence on the farm was built by him, and he raised the hedge posts to support it. In 1898 he bought 205 acres of farming land in Section 35, Eldorado Township, and used hedge posts grown on the other property for fencing on the last purchase, building 1,000 rods of wire-fencing on the new place. This property he rents out and conducts the home farm. In 1905 he completed a modern residence on the farm, with all the late improvements.

On March 23, 1882, Mr. Leighty was married to Rose Robertson, who was born and educated in Adams County, Ill. Five children have resulted from this union, namely: Francis A. (Mrs. Glenn Foster), Elbert M., Dana R., Gladys V. and Henry Malcolm. Mrs. Leighty's parents were William W. and Mary E. (Rich-

ardson) Robertson, natives of the State of New York. Her grandparents were John B. Robertson, of New York, born in 1790, and deceased in 1882, and Catherine (Conroy) Robertson, who died in 1885. In the matter of political issues, Mr. Leighty is a steadfast Republican. He is now serving his sixth term as Township Assessor, and has held the office of Road Commissioner, School Director and Township School Treasurer. The religious faith of Mr. Leighty is based on the creed of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and his fraternal affiliation is with the Court of Honor.

**LE MASTER, Benjamin E., Ph. G., M. D.**—At no time in the history of the world has the man of extreme youth and comparatively brief experience been received with such acclaim and confidence in the more serious occupations of mankind as at the present. The reason is not far to seek. The many developing agencies which surround the lad outgrowing his childhood, and the splendid facilities for perfecting himself in some one of the useful avenues of activity which await his maturity, give him an immeasurable advantage over the incomplete and desultory training of his peers of a previous generation. That which was unfolded by years of arduous experience to the older man reaches the student of today in academic halls, and his energy is conserved for such developments as his special aptitude or genius for advancement or invention shall dictate. It is not, therefore, surprising that so recent and so young a recruit to professional circles in Bushnell as Benjamin E. Le Master should already have felt the exhilaration of success, and warmed his heart at the genial fire of hope and encouragement. Before he took to medicine the occupation of farming was an open book to Dr. Le Master. He is thoroughly familiar with its early hours, multitudinous tasks and small opportunities for recreation or diversion. His parents, George W. and Eliza J. (Posley) Le Master, came to Illinois in 1854, settling on a farm in Fulton County, and in 1860 locating on land five miles south of Bushnell. The elder Le Master was born in Brazil, Ind., and devoted his entire active life to farming. On this later farm Dr. Le Master was born July 2, 1877. For a time he profited by the education dispensed at the country school, and later attended the Western Normal

at Bushnell for about three years. His professional training was inaugurated at the School of Pharmacy, in Valparaiso, Ind., and after his graduation, with the degree of Ph. G., in 1900, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago, from which he took his degree of M. D. in 1904. In July of the same year he came to Bushnell, and since has devoted himself to the general practice of medicine and surgery, and to his duties as Examining Surgeon for the Pension Bureau for McDonough County.

The marriage of Dr. Le Master and Lucy J. Sperry occurred in Mound Township, near Bushnell, September 24, 1902, Mrs. Le Master being a daughter of Mrs. Priscilla Sperry, living on a farm south of Bushnell. Two children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Le Master, Helen and Dorothy. Dr. Le Master is a Republican in politics, and fraternally is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a wide-awake, progressive young man, counting no obstacle too great, nor any privation too severe, if it brings him nearer to the goal of his ideal achievement. In his professional affiliations he is a member of the McDonough County and the Illinois State Medical Societies, and the American Medical Association.

**LE MATTY, Joseph B., M. D. (deceased).**—In the death of Dr. Joseph B. LeMatty, April 5, 1903, McDonough County lost a citizen of enviable character and one who, for a quarter of a century, pursued the profession of medicine and surgery with large benefit to his fellow-men. Dr. LeMatty was born in Perth Amboy, N. J., August 18, 1846, and was a son of Joseph and Joanna (Flood) LeMatty, natives of France and New Jersey, respectively. Joseph LeMatty came from France in his youth, and for many years followed the barber's trade in New Jersey, finally settling in Nauvoo, Ill., where he at present lives with his second wife.

Dr. LeMatty's youthful impressions were gained on the farm of his paternal grandparents in New Jersey, and in the district schools which he attended during the leisure of the winter months. In time he wearied of agriculture and learned from his father the barber's trade, devoting his time to the same in Bushnell, Ill., after his arrival there in 1867. A few years later he established a barber shop in

Vermont, Fulton County, but seeking a wider and more resourceful occupation, in 1875 he entered the Missouri Medical College, in St. Louis, after reading medicine for a time in the office of Dr. Hoover in Vermont, graduating in medicine and surgery at the end of the two years' course. In 1877 he entered upon his professional career in New Philadelphia, McDonough County, and for twenty-five years made himself an important factor in the community. In March, 1902, he retired from active life to Bardolph, where he owned a comfortable home, in which the last months of his life were spent.

October 2, 1870, Dr. LeMatty was united in marriage to Mary B. Clark, who was born in Ohio, a daughter of Jonathan and Melissa (Melhorne) Clark, natives of Massachusetts and Ohio, respectively. Of the three children born to Dr. and Mrs. LeMatty, all are living: Minnie, wife of Claude Beal, of St. Louis; Joanna, wife of Dr. Hendricks, of Bardolph; and Daisy, wife of J. B. Knapp, of Chicago. Dr. LeMatty paid little attention to interests outside of his immediate profession, a fact which doubtless accounted for his success and continual advancement. He was a profound student of science, and at all times maintained the best principles and purposes of the profession to which his best years were devoted. His life, although comparatively brief, as years and opportunities are numbered, was well rounded and wisely directed, and he left as a legacy to his loved ones a comfortable competence, a spotless reputation and memories charged with noble deeds and unremitting self-sacrifices. In politics, he was a Republican.

**LENTZ, (Father) Francis George.**—A career wholly devoid of selfish aims and purposes, dedicated to the vital needs of humanity and consecrated by the solemn vows of religion, is always an interesting and instructive object of study to the philanthropist, and furnishes a strong incentive to emulation on the part of those who believe that the paramount object of life should be to uplift mankind and make the world better and happier. Such a career is that of Rev. Francis George Lentz, of Macomb, Ill., pastor of the Catholic Church in that city and of the parish included in its ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

Father Lentz was born in Cumberland, Md.,



*Mrs Annie Newland*



December 15, 1846. Originally, his family was of English derivation, its record in America dating back to the settlement of Maryland by Lord Baltimore. During his youth he spent considerable time in business pursuits, thereby acquiring a practical experience that proved quite serviceable to him in subsequent years. His collegiate education was partially obtained at Bardstown, Ky., and on the termination of his course of study there, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he graduated from St. Mary's Seminary July 6, 1877. He took holy orders from Rt. Rev. Bishop Purcell, afterward Archbishop of that diocese, and was ordained to the priesthood by Rt. Rev. Bishop Dioenger, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., immediately afterward taking charge of St. John's Catholic Church at Tipton, that State. There he arrived July 24, 1877, and remained until June, 1901. On assuming the pastorate at Tipton, he found a nucleus for the work of upbuilding in twelve Catholic families of the town, with three small lots and a diminutive frame edifice for worship, constituting the sole church property. The capacity of the latter was less than one hundred persons. On the last Sunday of July, 1877, the first mass of Father Lentz at his new post of duty was celebrated, with seventeen communicants in attendance. In October of that year, he began the erection of a comfortable pastoral residence, built of brick, which he occupied on the 8th of December following. During the next year he improved the humble church building by the addition of a sacristy. He infused his own personal energy and religious spirit into the little group of parishioners about him, and they were soon in hearty accord with his plans, earnestly co-operating in his efforts to extend the sphere of church operations and influence. Realizing the productiveness of Tipton County as an agricultural region, he made strenuous exertions by advertising, travel and lecturing to induce an influx of people of his faith to that locality, and by these means soon succeeded in increasing his congregation to the extent of more than a hundred families, mostly engaged in farming. In 1881 he enlarged the church edifice to more than twice its original dimensions, surmounted the building with a suitable steeple and, by the construction of a gallery, increased its seating capacity almost two-thirds. The success resulting within a few years from the indomitable perseverance of Father Lentz

in the Tipton parish had hardly a parallel in the records of church development in that part of the country. In connection with his other labors, Father Lentz commenced the erection of St. John's Lyceum and Parochial School, the corner-stone of which was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, August 15, 1885. The Lyceum structure is of brick, with trimmings of hewn stone, and makes an attractive appearance. It contains four rooms on the ground floor, with a capacity of 300 pupils, and a library apartment, 34 by 35 feet in dimensions. The upper story has a hall accommodating 600 pupils, the entire building costing \$8,000. In the last named year the old church was destroyed by fire, and in 1886 the congregation, in common with all residents of the locality, suffered an additional misfortune of a very serious character from a tornado, which damaged crops and caused the ruin of much other property. As soon as his flock had to some extent recovered from the effects of this disaster, Father Lentz made preparations for the erection of a new church edifice, the corner-stone of which was laid June 16, 1889. The limits of the present narrative necessarily preclude the details of progress made in this work, but, suffice to say, that in June, 1889, the parish property had increased in value from \$700 to \$50,000, and the church congregation to 120 families.

To the great regret of his parishioners, and of the people of Tipton and the surrounding country, representing all classes and religious sects, Father Lentz received the summons of his recall from the Tipton pastorate on June 1, 1890. His departure from Tipton was made the occasion of demonstrations of unfeigned sorrow throughout the community, whose material and spiritual interests he had striven so zealously and constantly to promote. On leaving Tipton, Father Lentz was sent to take charge of the church of his denomination at Covington, Fountain County, Ind., where he remained until 1901, continuing the good work previously prosecuted, with undiminished ardor and unabated success. From September, 1897, until May, 1901, he gave missions for the Diocese of Peoria, Ill., when he was sent to Bement, Ill., and on June 1, 1901, assumed charge of his work at Macomb. On locating in Macomb he found the church edifice and parsonage somewhat the worse for age, and proceeded to have these buildings thoroughly renovated. He then

built the St. Francis Hospital, the parochial school in Macomb, and the church in Tennessee, Ill., at a total cost of \$50,000. Within a period of four years, through his energetic labors, supplemented by the aid of his congregations, the church membership was increased by eighty families, or 560 persons; the school was placed upon a basis of 110 attending pupils, with two teachers, and a curriculum including music; and the hospital was completed, with forty rooms, at a cost of \$30,000. The school building has four rooms for classes, a spacious hall and a large and convenient basement, adapted to purposes of amusement and social gatherings—the entire expense of construction and equipment being \$15,000, which includes an item of \$1,800 for the heating plant. After completing these various improvements, but \$2,500 of indebtedness remains on the whole.

Father Lentz is a gentleman of broad scholarly attainments, vigorous habits, genial temperament and affable bearing. He has greatly endeared himself to his parishioners, besides gaining the esteem and confidence of the citizens of Macomb irrespective of religious predilections.

**LESTER, Obadiah, Sherman**, who is successfully engaged in farming in Macomb Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born January 16, 1868, in Mercer County, Ky., where in early youth he attended public school. He is a son of Jesse M. and Cynthia H. (Sallee) Lester, natives of Mercer County, Ky. His paternal grandparents, Obadiah and Nancy (Young) Lester, were natives respectively of the State of Virginia and Germany. John Sallee, his maternal grandfather, was born near Somerset, Ky. Obadiah S. Lester was reared on the farm in Kentucky, where he staid with his parents until he reached the age of nineteen years. At that period he went to Coles County, Ill., and worked on a farm two years. He returned to Kentucky where he remained ten months, and then came to McDonough County, and worked three years for Nelson Upp. On his marriage he rented a farm of 150 acres from his wife's grandfather, George Upp, who was one of the early settlers of the county. Mr. Lester purchased this farm in 1899, in connection with his father-in-law, Nelson Upp, and in 1900, bought out the latter's interest in the property. He carries on general farming and raises cattle, hogs, etc. His parents removed

to Good Hope, Ill., in 1897. On October 26, 1893, Mr. Lester was married to Eva L. Upp, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. Four children have resulted from this union namely: Olive Winifred, Lucille, Francis Lloyd and Lyman. Politically, Mr. Lester is a Republican. He has served as School Director since 1898. Fraternally, he is a member of the M. W. A.

**LEWIS, Alexander**.—Among the most favorably known and substantial citizens of Good Hope, McDonough County, Ill., is the subject of this sketch, who has successfully followed general farming and stock feeding and shipping in Walnut Grove Township, for about fifteen years. Mr. Lewis is a native of the State of Ohio, born in Clark County of that State in 1844, the son of James and Marguerite (Baker) Lewis, both of whom were natives of Maryland. James Lewis was a farmer by occupation, and went in early manhood from Maryland to Ohio, where he carried on farming during the remainder of his life.

In boyhood, Alexander Lewis utilized the opportunities afforded by the common schools of his native State, and made himself serviceable on the paternal farm until he reached the age of twenty-seven years. In 1871, he moved to Illinois, locating in Macomb Township, McDonough County, where he purchased eighty acres of land, which he cultivated until 1892. In that year he moved to Good Hope, McDonough County, buying seventy acres of land of H. Allison, in Section 30, Walnut Grove Township, on the edge of the village, and there carried on farming. Of late years he has been engaged in buying and shipping stock, and his transactions have extended over the entire county. At present, he devotes his attention solely to the business of stock shipping. During the Civil War Mr. Lewis was a member of the Forty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in which he served three years.

In 1867 the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Rebecca Hamilton, a native of Ohio, who died in 1871. In 1876 he was again married, wedding for his second wife Clara Spangler, of Macomb Township, McDonough County, who departed this life in 1892. To the first union, one child was born, who died in infancy. Four children resulted from the second marriage, as follows: Lulu (Mrs.



*J V Olander*

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1854



Pugh); Becky; Allie May, who died in 1884; and Beatrice, who died in 1905.

Mr. Lewis served acceptably as Township Assessor for one term and, for a like period, discharged the duties of Road Commissioner of Walnut Grove Township. He is regarded as a capable business man, and bears the reputation of a well-informed and public-spirited citizen.

**LEWIS, William T.**—Among the energetic and successful farmers in Emmet Township, McDonough County, Ill., is the gentleman whose name appears at the beginning of this sketch. He is a native of Washington County, Ky., where he was born February 3, 1853. His father, Samuel Lewis, was a Virginian, and his mother, Catherine (Webster) Lewis, was born in Washington County, Ky. His grandfather, James Lewis, was a native of Virginia.

William T. Lewis is the eldest of the six children which composed his parents' family. His father died when William T. was ten years of age, and he came to McDonough County with his mother, who bought a small farm in Emmet Township. There she lived until 1901, when she bought a house in Macomb, where she now resides. The subject of this sketch remained with his mother until 1881, attending the district school in his boyhood. On his marriage he settled on the home farm of fifty acres, to which he has added until he now owns 165 acres, thirty of which are timber land. He raises Poland-China hogs, draft-horses and cattle. His main crops are corn, oats, etc., of which he uses nearly all for feeding his stock.

On September 15, 1881, Mr. Lewis was married to Martha Guy, who was born in Emmet Township, where she attended the district school. The children resulting from their union were: Edgar G.; Katie A., who died May 15, 1890, at the age of five years and nine months; William Grover; and Mary B. In political contests, Mr. Lewis supports the principles of the Democratic party. He served as Road Commissioner two years, and three years as School Trustee, making a good record.

**LINDSEY, Albert**, a prosperous grocer of Macomb, was born in McDonough County, Ill., November 23, 1859, a son of Jonas and Sarah J. (Cochran) Lindsey. His grandfather was James Lindsey, of whose birthplace the record is not attainable.

Mr. Lindsey received his early training in the public and high schools, and at the age of twenty-four years, after completing his school preparation, was employed in farming in McDonough County for a period of two years. He then moved to Macomb and went into the business of handling imported stallions, in which he dealt to a considerable extent for fifteen years. In 1893, Mr. Lindsey established himself in the grocery trade in partnership with Albert Peckinpaugh. Before the end of the first year of this connection he bought the interest of his partner, and has since conducted the store alone, on the south side of the public square. He is the owner of some desirable real estate. His business standing and general reputation are excellent, and he is regarded as honest and upright in his dealings.

Mr. Lindsey's first marriage was with Mary Tobin at Macomb, in 1882, and there was one child of this union, Eva Viola, born in June, 1883. On March 1, 1894, he was married to Alice Grace Mason, who was born in Plymouth, Hancock County, Ill., and there acquired her education in the public and normal schools. Of this second marriage there have been two sons: Albert, born May 26, 1905, and Almont, born August 23, 1906. Mr. Lindsey is an adherent of the Republican party, and served for two years as City Supervisor. In religious belief he is a Presbyterian.

**LIPE, William Mitchell (deceased)**, formerly one of the most prominent citizens of Macomb, Ill., and among the most successful merchants of that city, was born in McDonough County, September 14, 1840, a son of Francis D. and Lucinda (Shumate) Lipe, who came from Tennessee to Kentucky and thence to Illinois. The paternal ancestors were of German origin, his grandfather, Daniel Lipe, being from that country. His grandmother was of English descent, and claimed relationship with Queen Victoria. Francis D. Lipe was a dry-goods merchant at Fandon, Ill., and also owned a very fine barn of horses in Macomb, forty of which were once poisoned, supposedly through some deadly drug maliciously mixed with their food. This occurred in Macomb on Jackson Street after his removal here. The elder Mr. Lipe was elected County Treasurer of McDonough County in 1854 and was Sheriff in 1858, and also served as Captain during the Mormon War. He left

Fandon about the time his son, William M., was verging on maturity. The educational opportunities of the subject of this sketch were somewhat limited, but he contrived to acquire an excellent knowledge of mathematics, and was often consulted as an authority on mathematical problems. He also developed into a thoroughly competent business man. In boyhood he assisted in the work on his father's farm and also made himself serviceable in the latter's store. During his father's term in the shrievalty, he was also a valuable assistant. For a time he was a telegrapher in Macomb, being the first operator in the town. He subsequently engaged in the grocery business, in which he continued successfully for about twenty years until his death, which occurred in 1892. Mr. Lipe was one of the first stockholders in the McDonough County Fair Association. On the discovery of the gold mines in the West, he traveled somewhat in that region.

On March 28, 1861, at Macomb, Mr. Lipe was wedded to Harriet Leach, who was born at Spring Creek, Ill., November 28, 1842. Her father, Rufus Leach, was a farmer by occupation, and a pioneer settler in McDonough County. He was a native of Essex County, N. J., whence he removed to the vicinity of Cleveland, Ohio, and thence to Illinois. He purchased from the Government the lands on which he developed his farm, near what is now Good Hope, McDonough County. In politics he was a Democrat. The union of William Lipe and Harriet Leach resulted in three children, namely: Louie (Mrs. Brooking) and Addie (Mrs. Hendeel), both of Macomb; and Ruth (Mrs. Huston), of Ann Arbor, Mich. Politically, Mr. Lipe was a supporter of the Democratic party, in the local councils of which he was prominent and influential. He was elected Alderman several times, was Supervisor for eight years, and served a term as County Treasurer, being elected in 1871,—all of which trusts he fulfilled in an able and faithful manner and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Although not connected with any religious denomination, he was a frequent attendant at divine services in the Christian Church. In fraternal circles, he was identified with the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and M. W. A. The subject of this sketch was very fond of Nature's scenery, and greatly enjoyed outdoor sports, such as hunting and fishing, etc. To his business affairs, how-

ever, he paid strict attention. He possessed much force of will, and in demeanor was somewhat quiet and reserved, preferring the companionship of his home to the pleasures of social life.

LITTLE, James M., is a name familiar to all the people of Eldorado Township, where he has been engaged in farming for more than forty years, and is favorably known to a large majority of the citizens of McDonough County, Ill. He was born in Vermont, Fulton County, Ill., March 2, 1842, a son of Patrick S. and Mary A. (Riley) Little. His father was a native of Coshocton County, Ohio, and his mother of Maysville, Ky. The former died August 15, 1862.

In 1851, James M. Little came with his parents to the place where he now lives, and grew up on a farm of eighty-one and one-half acres purchased by his father. In youth he enjoyed the benefits of attendance at the common schools of the neighborhood, and afterward for one year pursued a course of study in Abingdon College. He is the fourth of seven children born to his parents and assisted his father on the farm for much of the time until the latter's death. During his early life he taught school for thirteen winters in Eldorado Township. After his father died, he bought the interests of the other heirs of the estate, except that of his mother, who held her interest and continues to live with the subject of this sketch. Mr. Little still retains the original farm. In 1876 he moved away from the property and occupied a rented farm in the same township for one year, when he returned to the home farm.

Mr. Little was married January 18, 1863, to Elizabeth E. Royal, who was born at Cotton Hill, near Springfield, Ill., and received her early education at the public schools in the vicinity of her home, and was afterwards a pupil in the high school at Vermont, Ill. The following named children resulted from this union: Henry M., Frank P., Joseph B., Myrtle M. (Mrs. H. P. Wettingill), of Nebraska; Royal E., and Eva L., who is still a member of the home circle. Mrs. Little's parents were Joseph B. and Louisa (Downing) Royal, the father being born in Columbus, Ohio, November 1, 1816. Their marriage occurred in Vermont, Ill., August 19, 1841. They lived for a short time in Sangamon County, Ill., and spent a brief pe-



*W. W. Pearson*



riod in Iowa, but finally located in Vermont, where they both died—Mrs. Royal on January 8, 1853, and Mr. Royal in August, 1898, at the age of eighty-two years. Mr. Royal was a Christian minister, a man of fine conscience and strong character and a friend of Abraham Lincoln.

In religious belief, Mr. Little is an adherent of the Christian Church. Politically, he is a pronounced and active Republican, and has rendered most efficient and faithful public service in a number of local offices. In 1894 he was elected County Treasurer and served from that period until 1898. In 1900 he acted as government census enumerator. He was again elected Supervisor in the spring of 1901, was re-elected in 1905, and still holds that office. His incumbency in the office of School Director was unusually prolonged, lasting from his manhood until 1903. Mr. Little also served fifteen years continuously as Town Clerk, five years as Collector, and several years as Assessor. The bestowal upon him of these various public trusts is an index of the confidence reposed in his ability and integrity by his fellow citizens. Fraternally, Mr. Little is affiliated with the K. of P.

**LOGAN, James P.**, a well-known retired farmer, formerly actively engaged in agriculture in Chalmers Township, McDonough County, was born in Schuyler County, Ill., October 24, 1832, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Ross) Logan, natives of the State of Kentucky. Joseph Logan came to Schuyler County in 1830, and there he settled on land near Littleton, where he was engaged in farming until his death. James P. Logan is the eighth of nine children and lived with his parents until he was ten years old. After that period he worked in various localities of Schuyler County, getting what schooling he could until he reached the age of twenty-five years. At that period he crossed the plains with ox-teams to California, and worked there at mining and farming for eight years. Returning in 1867 to Schuyler County, he lived on a farm which he owned until 1872, when he sold the place and moved to McDonough County. Here he bought a farm of eighty-three acres in Chalmers Township, where he has since lived, although his farm is rented out.

Mr. Logan was first married February 4, 1867, to Martha Applegate, who was born and

schooled in Schuyler County. Two children, Frank and Fred, resulted from this union. Their mother died May 19, 1882. On June 10, 1883, Mr. Logan's second marriage occurred, the bride being Alpha Mullen, a native of Middle Tennessee. She was the mother of five children. In religious belief, Mr. Logan accepts the doctrine of the Baptist denomination. In politics, he takes the Democratic side, and has served as School Director of his township since 1903.

**LOGAN, John Matthew.**—A man of strong character, sound judgment and earnest personality is John M. Logan, who has been engaged in farming in the vicinity of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., for a number of years. In firm self-reliance, diligent perseverance and upright dealing, he is a worthy representative of the sturdy Scotch-Irish ancestors from whom he is descended, and who were among the early settlers of Virginia. Mr. Logan is a native of Kentucky, where he was born at Columbia, Adair County, in 1857. His father and mother, Henry and Annie Elizabeth (Johnson) Logan, were also Kentuckians by birth, the former having been born at Lebanon, in that State, in 1828, and the latter at Columbia in 1833. Grandfather Johnson, a lawyer of some note, removed to Kentucky from Maryland in the pioneer days. Henry Logan was a farmer by occupation. He and his wife were the parents of six children, five of whom were boys.

John Matthews Logan was favored with educational advantages in the common schools of Kentucky, which he attended during the winter season, meanwhile assisting his father in the routine of farm work, and toiling in the tobacco fields in summer time. After leaving home he became a book agent, and was engaged for three years in selling "Hitchcock's Analysis of the Bible," in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia. Although successful in this undertaking, he felt inclined to try his fortunes in the North, and in 1888, located at White Hall, Greene County, Ill., where he remained three years. At the end of that period he went to work in the vicinity of Macomb as a farm hand, continuing thus five years. Since then he has been successfully engaged in farming operations on the William S. Bailey property, which consists of 500 acres.

In 1894, Mr. Logan was united in marriage

with Minnie Owens, who was born in Macomb, and whose father served three years in the Civil War. Two children have resulted from this union: Mabel, born in 1900, and Hazel, born in 1904.

In religion, Mr. Logan adheres to the faith of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Politically, he is a Democrat, and has rendered acceptable public service as Tax Collector and School Trustee, acting in each capacity two terms. In fraternal circles, he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, having become a member of the order in 1905. Like all of this branch of the Logan family, Mr. Logan is a man of liberal and tolerant spirit, maintaining amicable relations with his neighbors and acquaintances, keeping aloof from the troubles and entanglements growing out of contentions and litigation, and cultivating the amenities of life without sacrifice of principle. He is respected by all who know him.

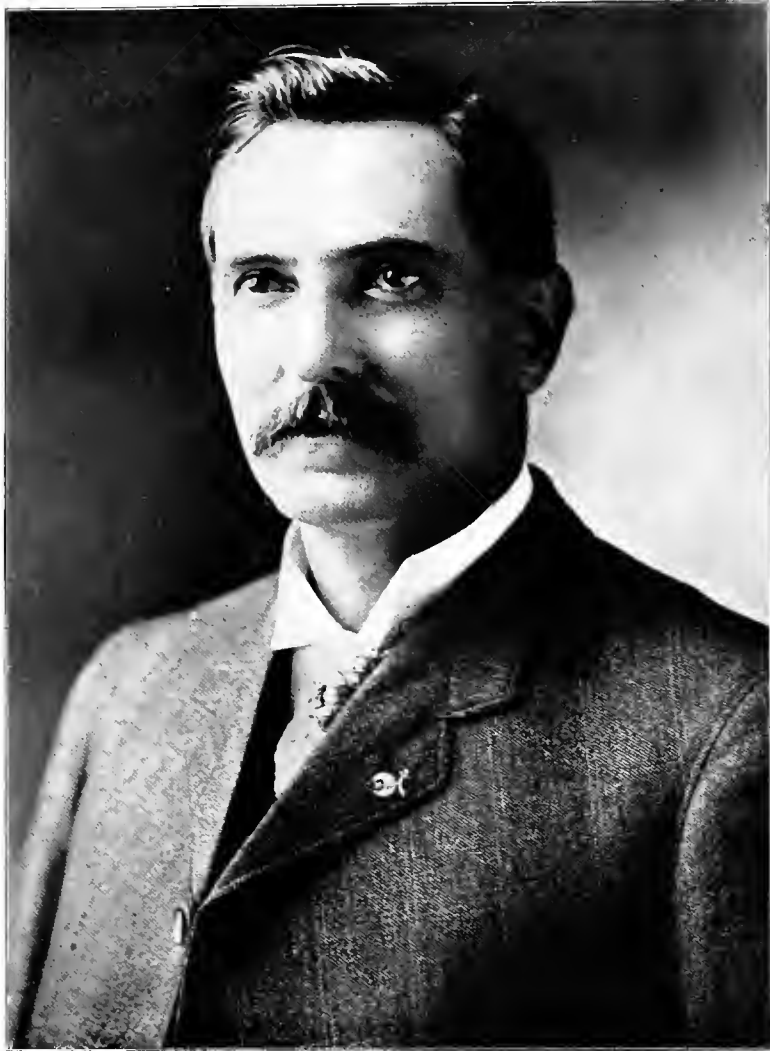
**LOVEJOY, Horace E.**, formerly a successful farmer in Sciota Township, McDonough County, Ill., but now living in comfortable retirement in Good Hope, that county, was born in Oxford, N. H., March 13, 1842, a son of Selah and Abigail (Woodbury) Lovejoy, natives of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, respectively. Selah Lovejoy was a farmer by occupation, and always followed agricultural pursuits in his native State. He was the father of four children. The subject of this sketch received his early instruction in the public schools of New Hampshire and passed his youth at home, assisting his father on the farm until he went away to engage in railroad work. For some time his occupation in this connection consisted in running a train. He left New Hampshire in 1876 and settled in McDonough County, Ill., locating in Section 11, Sciota Township, where he rented farming land from his wife's father. He still has 200 acres, willed to his wife by her father, on which most of the improvements were made by Mr. Lovejoy. This farm he continued to operate until Christmas, 1901, when he purchased residence property of Daniel McNeff, in Good Hope, which he has since made his home. Two of his sons now carry on general farming and stock-raising on the homestead, devoting considerable attention to the breeding of Red Polled cattle.

On November 3, 1864, Mr. Lovejoy was united

in marriage at Rindge, N. H., with Mary Robbins, who was born in that place in 1841. Her father, David A. Robbins, first visited McDonough County in 1865, and a year later located in Sciota Township. There he was engaged in farming until a few years previous to his death, when he returned to the East. He was the owner of 680 acres of land in that township. Mrs. Lovejoy's mother, Betsy (Coolidge) Robbins, who was a native of Gardner, Mass., was the mother of two children, one of whom is deceased. After the death of M. S. Lovejoy's mother, Mr. Robbins married Louisa Stone, of Winchendon, Mass., who bore him three children, two of whom survive. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Lovejoy resulted in ten children, five of whom survive, namely: Elsie A.; Fred W., who lives in Colorado; Mary (Mrs. Charles Combs), and Charles Thomas and Samuel, who conduct the home farm. In 1900, Charles Thomas was married, at Macomb, Ill., to Pearl Evans, who was born in Logan County, Ill., and three children have resulted from their union, namely: Orville E., Floyd E., and Leota Mary. The father of Mrs. Pearl (Evans) Lovejoy (the mother of these three children) carried on farming in Logan County. Fred W. was born in Winchendon, Mass., was married, in 1900, to Nancy Evans, the sister of his brother's wife. Both of these sons of Mr. Lovejoy were married on the same day and at the same hour, one in Oklahoma, and the other, in Macomb, Ill. The latter is the father of one child, Earl B. Mr. Lovejoy takes no part in politics, not having voted for over thirty years.

**MAGUIRE, David R.**, retired farmer, Macomb, Ill., was born in Shelby County, Ky., October 20, 1833, the son of James and Rachael (Randolph) Maguire, natives, respectively, of Virginia and Kentucky, who came to Sangamon County, Ill., about 1844. With them were eight children. In 1852 the family moved to McDonough County, where they purchased 160 acres of land in Macomb Township. From time to time additional purchases were made, until at the time of his death, on December 6, 1867, the father owned 680 acres of valuable land. David R. Maguire was educated in the common schools, and deciding to be an agriculturist, purchased 460 acres of the homestead property.

On September 9, 1874, Mr. Maguire was



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united in marriage with Rebecca Bardo, of Lycoming County, Pa. He engaged in raising stock and did a general farming business until 1892, at which time he built a residence on East Calhoun Street, Macomb, where he has since lived a retired life at peace with the world. In political affiliations, Mr. Maguire is a Republican. He has acted as School Treasurer of Macomb Township, filling his father's unexpired term in that office. He belongs to the Methodist Church. To look back upon a well spent life; to be able to retire and live on one's income; to be at peace with all—this is the lot of few men; but such is the good fortune of David R. Maguire.

**MAGUIRE, Edward**, retired farmer, Macomb, Ill., was born near Lexington, Ky., October 20, 1829, the son of James and Rachel (Randolph) Maguire. Both parents were natives of Kentucky, the father born in 1796, and the mother in 1800. Of the grandparents, Edward Maguire was born in Ireland and Moses Randolph in New Jersey. In 1844, James Maguire brought his family to Sangamon County, Ill., and there they resided until 1861, when a residence was purchased in Macomb and, for two years thereafter, this was their home. Of the pioneer experiences of this family it is fitting that we relate one. The second winter after they arrived in Illinois, they bought an unfurnished two-story house in Macomb, which, with the aid of Alexander McLean, six yoke of oxen, and a number of men, in less than one day's time was moved across the prairie two and one half miles and placed on a firm foundation, while the movers returned to town in good season to perform the customary night tasks of the farmer. In this house the parents lived until their decease, which occurred, respectively, in 1865 and 1875.

Edward Maguire was one of seven children who followed the changing fortunes of this pioneer family. His education was received in the public schools convenient to the homestead, and he remained with his parents until his thirtieth year, when he purchased 160 acres of land, built a good house and began life for himself. On October 19, 1854, Mr. Maguire was married to Ellen A. Harris, of Carlinville, Ill., and of this union six children have been born: Martha Roseland, who was born October 17, 1855, was married November 4, 1896, at Myrtle

Point, and died November 5, 1900; Mary Rachael, Sarah Isadore, Hattie Thomas, James Ralph, born November 28, 1868, married June 29, 1902, Miss Lydia Diefenbach, of Valparaiso, Ind., and died April 1, 1905; and Edward Calvin. In the year 1883 Mr. Maguire retired from active labor, and moved to Macomb, where he has since resided. In his political affiliations he is a Republican, and has served as School Director of Macomb Township.

Mr. Maguire is a highly respected member of Macomb's coterie of early settlers.

**MARINER, Henry**.—Of the cabin dwellers who invaded Illinois in the vigor of early manhood in 1838, few remain to lend the narrative of that time the benefit of personal confirmation. A distinction, therefore, attends one whose mode of life has projected him into the company of the borrowers of time, and enabled him to contrast the environment of the men of the frontier with that of the industrial captains whose energies are welding the affairs of the twentieth century. To none of these survivors has been vouchsafed a richer heritage of experience than to Henry Mariner, who at the age of eighty-nine is a retired citizen of Bushnell, Ill., and derives a comfortable income from his investments.

Mr. Mariner is of French ancestry and nautical renown, certain members of the family having been toilers of the sea during the time of Lafayette. He was born in 1818, on a farm in the conservative New England community of Sharon Township, Litchfield County, Conn., of which State and county his parents, Buell and Esther (Lord) Mariner, also were natives. When three years old, Henry was taken by his parents to a farm near Benton Center, Yates County, N. Y., the journey being made in a wagon and with discomfiting accompaniments. Here the elder Mariner died in 1851, a devout believer in the tenets of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he had been a member from childhood. His wife lived until her ninety-second year, dying in 1876, after having reared a family of eight children, of whom Henry is the fifth, and Homer, a younger brother, still occupies the old homestead near Benton. Henry Mariner attended the public schools of Benton, and in 1838, when twenty years old, accompanied his brother to Buffalo, N. Y., thence journeying by boat to Detroit, Mich., and from

the latter point walking the entire distance to Canton, Fulton County, Ill. In his homespun clothes Henry Mariner had a hundred dollars, the magnificent and splendid proportions of which doubtless exceeded the bulk of the fortune which he has since won. This sum of money remained intact, however, for the lad had energy and far-sightedness, and at once set to work for a farmer, being thus employed for the next ten or twelve years. At the end of that time he invested his capital and earnings in an eighty-acre tract of land three miles from Canton, which municipality at that time boasted of eight hundred inhabitants. The growth of Canton was an interesting study to Mr. Mariner, as there he marketed his products and purchased such necessities—or rather luxuries, as they then were known—without his range of production. Disposing of his farm near Canton in 1855, Mr. Mariner bought a quarter-section of land in Walnut Grove Township, McDonough County, to which he subsequently added another 160 acres, both of which are still owned by him. He was always an enthusiastic admirer of fine stock, and it was largely to this branch of agriculture that his later farming efforts were directed. He was a studious as well as industrious husbandman, keeping pace with the times in general, and with farming innovations in all parts of the world in particular. His property came to reflect the wisest and most practical advancement in agricultural science, and he acquired the reputation of being one of the most progressive and painstaking landmen in this part of the State. In connection with the achievements of his family, it is interesting to note that the Mariner apple, inseparably associated with the finest apple products of New York State, owes its existence to the skill in grafting by a brother of Mr. Mariner.

In 1900 Mr. Mariner abandoned personal supervision of his farm and moved to Bushnell, McDonough County, where he has a comfortable home, and where his declining years are cheered by the friendship of many and the good will of all. The wife who shared his growing prosperity until her death, March 24, 1885, was formerly Lucretia Stearns, who was born in Naples, N. Y., December 19, 1824, a daughter of Phineas and Mary (Cooper) Stearns, natives of Massachusetts. The American head of the Stearns family came from

England in the ship "Arabella," and took a prominent part in governmental affairs under John Winthrop, Colonial Governor of Massachusetts. Subsequently bearers of the name stacked their muskets on the battle-fields of the Revolution, and still others, in pursuit of their various avocations, contributed to the conservative element in many Eastern States. Mr. and Mrs. Mariner were the parents of two daughters, Ada M. and Mary E., whose death occurred in 1886, the year after that of her mother.

In 1840 Mr. Mariner cast his first presidential vote for W. H. Harrison, and since its organization, he has been a staunch supporter of the Republican party. For five years he served as Supervisor of McDonough County, and for a number of years was a member of the board of education. He was active during the life of the Anti-Horse Thief Society, organized for the protection of the early settlers of McDonough County. Although subscribing to no religious creed, Mr. Mariner has observed always the most scrupulous of business and social ethics, and has contributed generously to churches and charitable organizations. If he is one of the most venerable of the surviving pathfinders of Illinois he is also one of the most lovable and companionable; a genial narrator of pioneer happenings, yet an ardent admirer of the advanced civilization which reflects its brilliant achievements upon the twilight of his sojourn.

**MARINER, Jeremiah Buel.**—The farm of four hundred acres in Prairie City Township, McDonough County, now being operated by Jeremiah B. Mariner, has been in the possession of his family since the summer of 1855, when his parents, Orin and Hannah W. (York) Mariner, came from Fulton County, where Jeremiah was born April 21, 1850. The parents were both natives of New York State, and were very early settlers of Illinois. Orin Mariner was an industrious and capable farmer, and added to his original half-section until, at the time of his death in 1901, he owned 400 acres. His wife, who died in 1900, reared four of her six children, Jeremiah B. being third in order of birth.

Mr. Mariner was educated in the public schools of McDonough County, and assumed the management of his father's farm at the time of his marriage, December 16, 1880, to Nettie E. Hurley, who was born in Fulton County, Ill.,



W. J. Peck.



August 24, 1860. He now owns 320 acres in his own name, and carries on general farming and stock-raising, adding constantly to the improvements made by his father, and surrounding himself with those refinements and luxuries which distinguish the educated and successful from the ignorant and unambitious farmer. Like her husband, Mrs. Mariner represents one of the early families of Illinois, her parents, William and Joannah (Wolf) Hurley, having been born in Fulton County. The mother died March 20, 1890, and in 1893 the father married again, and is now living in Bird City, Cheyenne County, Kans. Mrs. Mariner is the third oldest of four children, and is herself the mother of three children: William O., born December 1, 1881; Glenn E., born January 18, 1883; and Charles B., born December 4, 1888. With characteristic kindness of heart, Mr. and Mrs. Mariner adopted a young girl named Celia Florence, who died February 20, 1898, at the age of twenty years. In his political affiliation Mr. Mariner is a Republican, and he has occupied practically all of the township offices, discharging their duties in a creditable manner. He is popular socially, as well as in his business relations, and is connected with the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America and the Court of Honor. He is a zealous and progressive promoter of the best thus far achieved in agriculture, and his reputation as a man rests upon the possession of sterling qualities of mind and heart.

**MARRS, Richard F., M. D.**, a well-known and successful physician and surgeon, who is engaged in the practice of his profession in Sciota, McDonough County, Ill., was born at Pennington's Point, that State, on January 9, 1862, a son of Abijah T. and Elizabeth (Pennington) Marrs, of whom the former was born in Kentucky, and the latter in Illinois. The maternal grandfather was Richard Pennington, a native of Kentucky. Abijah T. Marrs came to McDonough County at an early period (about 1856) and devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. Members of his wife's family were among the earliest settlers of the county. The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of his vicinity and followed farming and teaching in early manhood, meanwhile pursuing a course of study in the normal school. He subsequently took a medical and

surgical course in the Cincinnati Eclectic College, from which he was graduated in 1889. In October of that year he commenced practice in Sciota, and has continued thus to the present time. His ability and skill as a physician and surgeon are generally recognized, and his patronage has steadily increased.

In 1891, Dr. Marrs was united in marriage to Eva Clark, who was born and educated in Sciota, and whose father, William B. Clark, helped to lay out the town. Three children have resulted from this union, namely: Junia, Helen and Mildred. Politically, Dr. Marrs casts his vote with the Democratic party. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the M. W. of A., I. O. O. F., and Daughters of Rebekah. He is a member of the Illinois State Medical Society and the McDonough County Medical Society.

**MARTIN, Isaac M., M. D.**—A score of years devoted to the practice of medicine and surgery in La Harpe, Ill., has established Dr. Isaac M. Martin a reputation among the foremost and most reliable members of his profession in this part of Illinois. A graduate of Hahneman Medical College, Chicago, of the class of 1881, and previous to coming to this town a practitioner for six years in Macomb, Dr. Martin in 1891 pursued a post-graduate course in his alma mater, and furthermore has unceasingly employed the aids of science and research in extending his ability and opportunities for the amelioration of the physical woes of mankind. Dr. Martin is a native of Macomb, born September 9, 1853. He comes of a family of practical and useful tendencies, and one intimately connected with affairs in McDonough County since 1842. During that year his father, Joseph M. Martin, came from Miami County, Ohio, and located in Macomb, where he followed his trade as builder and contractor until shortly before his death in 1893. He is survived by his wife, Henrietta G. (Westfall) Martin, also born in Miami County, Ohio, and now the only living charter member of the Macomb Universalist Church. The elder Martin was a master carpenter and shrewd business man, and during an unusually active business career, probably constructed more buildings in McDonough County than any one other man.

In addition to a large and varied practice, Dr. Martin has borne many exacting political

and social responsibilities, which he has discharged with keen regard for the best welfare of the community. As a Republican he has been a member of the County Central Committee several years and a delegate to two State Conventions, was also City Clerk of Macomb from 1882 until 1887, a member of the School Board for ten years, member of the Library Board five years, City Attorney of La Harpe one term, and Alderman of that city two years. He is a member of the American Medical Society and the Illinois State Homœopathic Society, and fraternally, is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America. In religion he is a Universalist. Dr. Martin is the owner of the "La Harpe Times," of which his son, Morris Carl Martin, is editor, and another son, Edgar S., is foreman. These young men were born to the first wife of Dr. Martin, whom he married September 5, 1883, and who formerly was Elsie Taylor, a native of Colchester, Ill. Mrs. Martin died July 30, 1888, and December 5, 1889, Dr. Martin was united in marriage to Clara A. Locke, of La Harpe, and daughter of George and Mary E. (Webster) Locke, natives of Michigan and Fulton County, Ill., respectively. Dr. Martin and his present wife are the parents of two daughters: Mary Etta and Esther Pearl.

**MATTHEWS, James Monroe**, Superintendent of the County Farm of McDonough County, Ill., was born in Bethel Township, that county, April 22, 1849. He is a son of Jacob and Abigail (Dunsworth) Matthews, natives of Tennessee. His grandfather, Benjamin Matthews, was also a native of that State. At an early period Grandfather Matthews came to Bethel Township, where he was an extensive landholder. Jacob Matthews, the father, owned and operated a grist-mill at Fandon, in that township, where he died in 1859. James M. Matthews, who is the oldest of a family of four children, lived with his parents until the spring of 1866, after which he worked out until his marriage. He was occupied in farming, running a threshing machine and engine, and making pottery. In April, 1903, he bought a farm of twenty-three and one-half acres in the north-east part of Macomb, which he has since sold. In 1901 Mr. Matthews was appointed Superin-

tendent of the County Farm for one year, after which he was for two years engaged in farming. In March, 1904, he was again appointed to his former position for two years. The County Farm comprises 160 acres of land, and contains a substantial brick building of ninety-two rooms.

On May 21, 1872, Mr. Matthews was married to Joanna Shutes Boyd, who was born in Colchester Township, McDonough County, in 1851, and in girlhood attended the public schools. One child, Howard, born in October, 1873, is the offspring of this union. Politically, Mr. Matthews is a Democrat, religiously, belongs to the Christian Church, and fraternally, is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. and the M. W. A.

**MAXWELL, Fred H.**, one of the most prominent citizens of Bardolph, McDonough County, Ill., who has already crowded into his comparatively brief career the accomplishments usually attending a much later period of successful life, and who in addition to his duties as owner and publisher of the "Bardolph News," is also conducting a real-estate business, second in the extent of its transactions to none in his locality, was born in Bardolph, February 6, 1875, a son of Henry A. and Mary E. (Kee) Maxwell, the former a native of Harrison County, Ohio, and the latter of Pennsylvania. Thomas Maxwell, the paternal grandfather, was also a native of Ohio, born in the same county as his son above mentioned, and his wife, Ann (Baymiller) Maxwell, born in Pennsylvania, is still living. The great-grandfather, Robert Maxwell, was of Scotch nativity. Of the ancestry on the maternal side, no record is available except the mere name of William A. Kee, the grandfather, whose wife's given name was Mary. To Henry A. Maxwell and his wife were born thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters, all of whom are living except one daughter, the first born, who died in infancy. Fred H. Maxwell was educated in the Bardolph schools, where he pursued his studies until he reached the age of eighteen years, was then employed for four years as a clerk in the hardware store of R. C. Wilcox, and at the end of that period bought the "Bardolph News," which he has since continued to publish, conducting a job-printing department in connection with the work of issuing the paper. His brother, Harry Maxwell, acts in the capacity of foreman



*Mack M. Pinckley.*





of the concern. In 1899 Mr. Maxwell engaged in the real-estate business, and during the year 1905 negotiated the sale of twenty-six farms located in McDonough County, a number exceeding the combined farm sales of all the other real-estate offices in McDonough County. His business increased to phenomenal extent, and he found it advisable to open a branch real-estate office in Macomb, which is also doing a flourishing business.

On March 11, 1897, Mr. Maxwell was united in marriage with Nellie B. Massey, who was born in Macomb, Ill., and there received her education in the public schools. Mrs. Maxwell is a daughter of Robert H. and Pauline (Taylor) Massey, both natives of Illinois. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell has been blessed with two children, namely: Ralph H., born June 15, 1899; and Robert F., born August 22, 1905. The first born, Ralph H., died on September 11, 1906, aged seven years, two months and twenty-seven days.

In politics, Mr. Maxwell is allied with the Democratic party, and wields no inconsiderable influence with the local councils of that organization. He is a member of the McDonough County Democratic Central Committee, and filled the office of Township Clerk for four years with a creditable efficiency and fidelity. In 1902 he was the candidate of his party for Treasurer of McDonough County, but as that county is normally Republican, he was defeated, leading the Democratic ticket, however, by a considerable margin. Fraternally, Mr. Maxwell is identified with the A. F. & A. M., Bardolph Lodge No. 572; the I. O. O. F., Bardolph Lodge No. 372; and the Macomb Lodge of the B. P. O. E. He is one of the best informed and most enterprising and successful among the younger element of the progressive and representative men of McDonough County.

**McCLELLAN, Frank Grant**, a prominent real-estate and insurance agent in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Macomb, March 2, 1869. His parents were William G. and Eleanor E. (Nunn) McClellan, the father born in the vicinity of Uniontown, Pa., and the mother in Cumberland County, Ky. Mr. McClellan, who is the eldest of three children, received his early education in the Macomb public and normal schools, which he attended during the winter season, working in a gro-

cery store in summer, until he was nineteen years old. Then he worked in a grocery and queensware store for two years, and was afterward employed five years in a clothing store. Subsequently, together with Frank W. Hunter, he purchased the laundry concern of Suttle & Gesner, and two years later bought the interest of his partner. He conducted the business alone until October, 1903, when he sold out and went into the life, fire and accident insurance business. He represents the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York; the Aetna Life (accident department); the Northwestern Life, of Milwaukee, Wis.; the National Union, of Pittsburg, Pa., and the German Fire Insurance Company, of the same place.

Mr. McClellan was married August 28, 1895, to Bonnie A. Beal, who was born in Frederick, Schuyler County, Ill., was educated in the public and normal schools of Macomb, and subsequently taught two years in the common schools of that city. Mrs. McClellan is a daughter of Jesse O. and Evaline (Wampler) Beal, who were born, respectively, in Keene, Ohio, and Schuyler County, Ill. Her maternal grandparents were Peter and Rebecca (Kirkham) Wampler, natives of Pennsylvania.

Politically, the subject of this sketch acts with the Republican party. He is affiliated fraternally with the A. F. & A. M. (Macomb Lodge No. 17, Morse Chapter No. 19, and Macomb Commandery No. 6, K. T.); Montrose Lodge No. 104, K. of P.; M. W. A., and M. W. His religious belief is that of the Presbyterian denomination. Socially, he is quite popular and in his various business relations he has displayed the qualities essential to success. Mr. McClellan's popularity, as well as the public confidence in his honesty and ability, is well illustrated by his election to the office of City Clerk of Macomb in April, 1905, for a term of two years. On May 1, 1906, he opened a book and stationery store on the northwest corner of the Public Square, the business being under the management of his wife. Mrs. McClellan, who is well known and highly respected in Macomb, with her husband is a member of the Eastern Star Lodge, and is also a Mystic Worker.

**McCLELLAN, (Captain) James C.**, was born in Washington County, Pa., April 1, 1829. His parents were James and Abigail (Cornwell)

McClellan, natives of the same State. They were poor in the world's goods, but rich in faith, and in their intercourse with the world ever endeavored to observe the Golden Rule. The father was by trade a carpenter, and when James was but fourteen years of age he took him in the shop that he might learn the same trade. The common school, that institution from which so many of the eminent men have graduated, was the only place where a knowledge of letters was imparted to him, and the place where all knowledge of books was received, save what he has since learned by self-application. For nineteen years he followed his chosen trade, acquiring considerable skill in the work.

At an early period in his life his parents moved to Preston County, Va., where they remained until their removal to Illinois in 1854. James accompanied them to West Virginia, but tarried there after their removal to this State, having in the meantime been bound by ties stronger than of blood—that of marriage with Miss Venia J. Harned. The result of this union was one son, P. H. McClellan, who has now arrived at man's estate, and was lately himself united in marriage with Miss Hattie Burt, of Quincy. The young couple now reside at Mt. Sterling, Ill., where the husband was engaged in the mercantile trade.

While a citizen of West Virginia, Mr. McClellan concluded he would subscribe for and read the "New York Tribune," that he might know what was transpiring in the outer world. This was in ante-war times. Uncle Sam's officials permitted him to receive one copy of the paper, after which they confiscated each number as it appeared and fed it to the flames. In the fall of 1857 Mr. McClellan came to Illinois, and during the winter of 1857-58 was in the employ of William L. Imes & Co., of Macomb, in the manufacture of agricultural implements. In the spring of 1858 he went to Missouri, remaining there one year, when he returned to McDonough County, settling in the village of Industry, where he labored at his trade until the summer of 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company I, Seventy-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and with the regiment was mustered into the United States service at Camp Wood, near Quincy, on the first day of September of that year. With this regiment he continued for some fifteen months, participating

in every engagement. He was in the battle of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and many minor skirmishes and battles—the Seventy-eighth always being in the front. In December, 1863, he was discharged for promotion, receiving the commission as First Lieutenant of Company H, Seventeenth Regiment of the United States Colored Troops. Shortly after the battle of Nashville—the most important battle in which the regiment was engaged—he was promoted to the rank of Captain, which position he retained during the war, and as such was honorably discharged in August, 1865, a few months after the close of the war.

On his return home Captain McClellan embarked in the drug business in Industry, continuing in that connection about five years, in which time he built up an excellent trade, while laying by a little money for a "rainy day." After closing out his drug trade, he removed to his farm, in Industry Township, where he remained one year, from which place he removed to Macomb in the fall of 1871. Shortly after coming to Macomb he engaged as salesman in the dry-goods house of Luther Johnson, where he remained one year, when he purchased of Messrs. Knapp & Hamilton the bookstore on the northeast corner of the square, in which line of trade he continued for about two years, when having favorable opportunity to dispose of the stock, he sold the same and immediately purchased the well-known clothing store of S. P. Dewey.

In 1852 Captain McClellan made a profession of religion, uniting with the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which body he yet remains connected. On the organization of the Republican party in 1856, he gave adhesion to its principles as enunciated in its national platform, but living in a slave State, he dared not express his sentiments as publicly as he desired, though his sentiments were well known. In the first Presidential campaign of that party, though he was not permitted to vote for the candidate of his choice, he did the next best thing, and voted for Millard Fillmore for President. As soon as he arrived in the free State of Illinois the seal was removed from his lips, and he could enjoy the right of free speech and vote for his sentiments without fear of molestation.

Captain McClellan is above medium height, well and strongly built, has a good head, wears a



Residence of Mack M. Pinckly, Bushnell



full beard, and as a citizen enjoys the respect and confidence of his fellowmen. As a business man he has been eminently successful in every enterprise in which he has engaged. He is quite cautious in his business ventures, and calculates with certainty the result of every step. In the family he is kind and indulgent, and as a friend and neighbor he is universally esteemed.

**McCLELLAN, William G.**, prominent as a pension attorney and Justice of the Peace of Macomb, Ill., was born in Washington County, Pa., December 29, 1837, a son of James McClellan, who was a native of York County, Pa., and Abigail (Cornwell) McClellan, born in Washington County, that State. His paternal grandparents, Robert and Nancy (O'Connor) McClellan, were born, the former in Edinburgh, Scotland, and the latter in North of Ireland. His grandfather and grandmother on the maternal side were Price and Annie (Price) Cornwell, the former of whom was a native of Boston, Mass., and the latter of Pennsylvania. Mr. McClellan attended the common schools of his neighborhood, and at the age of seventeen years worked on a farm in McDonough County, Ill., for a year, after which he was employed as a carpenter for a year and a half. Subsequently he taught school until 1862, when he enlisted in Company I, Seventy-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was sent to Quincy, Ill., and Louisville, Ky. His regiment was attached to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. On December 1, 1864, he was promoted and transferred to Company E, U. S. C. T., under the command of Colonel Shafter. He was mustered out May 28, 1866, at Nashville, Tenn. On returning to Macomb Mr. McClellan engaged in the grocery business, shipped hay and built railroads. He has been a member of the Business Men's Club of the city since its organization, and a pension attorney since 1880.

Mr. McClellan was married March 6, 1860, to Elizabeth E. Nunn, who was born and schooled in Cumberland County, Ky. The children resulting from this union are: Charles L., Frank G., Dorothy B. (Mrs. C. D. Laughlin), and Donald S. Politically, the subject of this sketch is a Republican, and has exercised a strong influence in the local councils of his party. From 1879 until 1905 he served on the Republican

Central Committee; for two years was Alderman from the Fourth Ward of Macomb, and has also been a member of the Library Board and the School Board. In 1896 he was elected Justice of the Peace and still holds that office. Fraternally, Mr. McClellan is a member of the G. A. R. and M. W. A. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

**McCLURE, Lee**, a well-known brick manufacturer of Tennessee Township, McDonough County, Ill., who is also engaged in farming, was born in the township named on January 4, 1866. He is a son of Rutherford and Sarah (White) McClure, natives of Ohio. Rutherford McClure came to McDonough County in 1833. He was a farmer by occupation, and had acquired considerable land at the time of his death, owning 1,200 acres. Lee McClure is one of a family of ten children born to his parents, seven of whom are still living. In youth he received his education in the public schools of his neighborhood, while assisting his father on the farm, and after he reached years of maturity devoted his attention to farming and stock-raising, which was his main occupation until 1900. He then constructed a plant for the manufacture of brick and started in the business. He makes all kinds of building and paving brick and all sizes of tile, and employs five men.

On November 18, 1897, Mr. McClure was united in marriage with Tillie Gordon, a native of McDonough County. To this union have been born three children: Florence, Lela and John. The subject of this sketch is a very energetic man, and applies himself diligently to his work, both in the brick yard and on the farm, and his success is largely due to this feature of his character.

**McCUTCHEON, Robert**, who has been successfully engaged in farming in McDonough County, Ill., for more than forty years, is a resident of Chalmers Township, that county. He was born August 11, 1826, in Port Patrick, Scotland, a son of Patrick and Margaret (Crawford) McCutcheon, the father being a native of County Down, Ireland. Robert McCutcheon and Elias Crawford were the grandfathers on the paternal and maternal side, respectively. Robert McCutcheon is the second in a family of four children born to his parents. He came to the

United States at the age of twenty-one years and worked in Pittsburg as coachman and in the lumber business for five years. In 1856 he came to McDonough County and worked at farming in Chalmers Township. In 1862 he bought the farm of forty acres where he now lives, and has added to the original purchase from time to time until his present holding is 160 acres. When Mr. McCutcheon purchased it, this land was covered with timber, but he has developed it into one of the finest farms in the township.

Mr. McCutcheon has been thrice married, the first occurring in Ireland, in 1846, to Elizabeth McMillan, who bore him two children—William and Elizabeth (Mrs. Charles Magers). The mother died July 28, 1858. His second wife was Elizabeth Knox, a native of Pennsylvania, and this union resulted in eight children, four of whom are deceased. Those surviving are Christiana (Mrs. William Kaiser); Margaret (Mrs. Charles Eddington); Robert, of Scotland Township, McDonough County; and Mary (Mrs. John Atkinson). The mother of this family died in 1872. In November, 1873, Mr. McCutcheon took for his third wife Margaret Kennedy, who was born in Ireland, where, in girlhood, she attended public school. Eight children are the offspring of this union, namely: Catherine (Mrs. F. Whalen), Alice, Charles, Lucy (Mrs. Pennington), Mabel, Grace, Agnes and Harry. Religiously, Mr. McCutcheon is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is on the Republican side and served the township as School Trustee and Director for a number of years.

**McDONALD, Josiah**, a well-known and prosperous farmer of Scotland Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Wayne County, Ohio, October 9, 1826, and there in boyhood received his education in the public schools. He is a son of Augustus and Mary (Chipp) McDonald, natives of Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch was the eighth of thirteen children born to his parents, and remained with the latter on the farm in Ohio until 1851. In that year he came to McDonough County with his brother-in-law, Joseph Dearduff, and there purchased eighty acres of land in New Salem Township, on which he lived seven years. This he sold and purchased 160 acres in Scotland Township, to which he moved. To this he

added 160 acres adjoining, and he also owns 160 acres in another part of the township, 120 acres in New Salem Township, and eleven acres of timber land in Fulton County. On April 15, 1852, Mr. McDonald was united in marriage with Elizabeth Harris, who was born in Fulton County, Ill., where in girlhood she received a public school education. Five children were the offspring of this union, namely: Warren, of New Salem Township; Mary (Mrs. Frank Haynes), of Macomb Township; Harvey, of Scotland Township; Edward, of Peoria, Ill., and Elmer J., who lived under the parental roof and who died October 27, 1905. In politics, Mr. McDonald is a Democrat. He has served the township as School Director, but has always been averse to accepting office. Religiously, he is a Universalist. During his active life Mr. McDonald was one of the most enterprising, energetic and successful farmers of McDonough County, and he is rightly entitled to the fruits of the long extended labors which have yielded him a handsome competency.

**McELVAIN, Oscar M.**, one of the most widely known farmers and stock-raisers in his portion of McDonough County, Ill., was born in that county November 7, 1852, a son of Henry H. and Latitia (Cox) McElvain, the former of whom was born in Marion County, Ohio, and the latter in the State of Kentucky. The paternal grandfather, George McElvain, was a native of Pennsylvania, and the maiden name of his wife was Rawles. The maternal grandparents, Benjamin and Elizabeth (Kroom) Cox, were natives of Pennsylvania. Henry H. McElvain went from Ohio to Michigan and came from Michigan to Illinois in 1848, settling in McDonough County. His wife died February 5, 1895, and was buried in Bushnell. After his wife's death he lived with his son, Oscar M., until the fall of 1895, when he went to Bushnell to live with his sister.

Oscar M. McElvain is the eldest of three children born to his parents, and came to his present place when he was three years of age. He attended the public school in his boyhood and also pursued a course of study in Abingdon College, remaining under the parental roof until the removal of his father to Bushnell. He owns the homestead farm of eighty acres, and also has land in Walnut



*Byron Outlines*



*Paul M. Outlines*





Grove Township. In 1885, together with his father, he began breeding Polled Angus cattle, being the first to raise this breed in the township. Mr. McElvain has an experimental fruit station on his farm for the Central Illinois district, comprising three acres.

On December 20, 1882, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Mianna Stickle, who was born in McDonough County, and received her education in the public and normal schools of Indianapolis. Four children have blessed this union, namely: Bessie M., Ethlyn M., Clarice S. and Oscar M., Jr. The religious connection of Mr. McElvain is with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, he upholds the principles of the Prohibition party. Fraternally, he is identified with the I. O. O. F. Mr. McElvain is ranked as one of the best informed and most progressive farmers in this portion of McDonough County.

**McFADDEN, Thomas Martin**, a well-known citizen of Macomb, Ill., was born in McDonough County, January 16, 1853, a son of Samuel D. and Rosanna (Miles) McFadden, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. The paternal grandparents were Thomas and Mary (Dunlap) McFadden, natives of Pennsylvania. Martin and Elizabeth (Smith) Miles, the maternal grandparents, were natives, respectively, of North Carolina and Virginia. Samuel D. McFadden came to McDonough County in 1848 and engaged in farming in Eldorado Township. Thomas M. McFadden is the third of four children born to his parents, two of whom were boys. He lived on the paternal farm until he was twenty-seven years old, attending public school at intervals, and then began farming for himself in Eldorado Township and continued thus for eight years. At the end of this period he moved to Macomb and engaged in the butchering business, in which he also continued eight years. His first purchase of land was eighty acres in Macomb Township, which he sold, then buying 160 acres in Hire Township, which he also sold and purchased 203 acres in Chalmers Township, which he now owns.

On December 18, 1879, Mr. McFadden was married to Nancy A. Kee, who was born at Industry, Ill., where, in girlhood, she received a public school education. The offspring of this union was a daughter, Maude Verne, who was

united in marriage April 17, 1901, to William Ernest Dudman, of Macomb, to which union two children were born—Evelyn May, who lived but two days, and Robert McFadden, who bids fair to be the joy of his grandparents, being the only grandchild. Politically, Mr. McFadden is a Republican. He served three and a half years as City Marshal of Macomb, and held the office of Constable until the spring of 1905. He was appointed rural free delivery carrier November 1, 1901. In this service he made himself quite popular along his route. In 1904 he tendered his resignation to the Postal Department, which was accepted, although with genuine regret by the patrons of his route, and he has since given his entire attention to his increasing farming interests. Socially, Mr. McFadden is identified with the Knights of Pythias and Masonic fraternities, being a Knight Templar Mason. Mr. and Mrs. McFadden are active members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Macomb.

**McGREW, Franklin P.**—The growth of agriculture in Eldorado Township has been materially promoted by the worth-while efforts of Franklin P. McGrew, the owner and occupant of a farm comprising a quarter of Section 16. Mr. McGrew started upon his independent life empty-handed, dependent solely upon a meager education, a good constitution and a stout, willing heart. His parents, George W. and Rachel (Church) McGrew, natives of Steubenville, Ohio, came in 1849 with three of their children to Vermont, Fulton County, Ill., where the father operated a grist-mill until 1872. His income did not offer many advantages for his children, and he was only moderately successful after removing to Kansas in the fall of 1872, where his death occurred early in the winter of 1897. In politics, he was a Democrat, and in religious faith, a Quaker. He had in all five sons and three daughters.

Born in Fulton, Ill., June 5, 1852, Franklin P. McGrew was early taught to make himself useful about his father's grist-mill, but he seemed destined to be a tiller of the soil, and while the average boy still is attending school, he was employed as a laborer on a farm in Fulton County. For eleven years he saved all that was possible of the income thus derived, and then rented a farm in Fulton County for four years. For eleven years he lived on a rented farm in

Eldorado Township, McDonough County, and with the proceeds of his toil purchased his present farm, one of the best in the township. The buildings of former tenants have either been removed or remodeled, and a thorough system of drainage installed. His implements are modern and practical, and his place is orderly and neat in appearance. Mr. McGrew devotes his land to general produce and stock-raising, and takes great pride in his gardens, orchard and beautiful trees.

For many years Mr. McGrew has been before the public as a Democratic politician, serving as Town Clerk one term, School Trustee three years, and Road Commissioner three years. His official duties have been performed conscientiously, and with regard for the best welfare of the community. On January 23, 1879, he married Orinda Babcock, a native of Fulton County and daughter of an early settler of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. McGrew are the parents of four children: Lawrence A., Karl L., Cora A. (wife of G. R. Adams, of Schuyler County), and Verna E. Mrs. McGrew was the sixth in order of birth in a family of eight children. Her parents, Henry and Julia (Holmes) Babcock, were natives, respectively, of the States of Kentucky and New York. They were married in Hardin County, Ohio, three miles from Dunkirk, and coming west settled in Mason County, Ill., later removing to Fulton County, where the father died when Mrs. McGrew was seven years of age. He was a Democrat in politics. His widow, Mrs. Babcock, resides with the family of her daughter in Eldorado Township, McDonough County.

**McKAMY, James R.**, formerly a successful farmer of Industry Township, McDonough County, Ill., and now living in comfortable retirement in Macomb, that county, was born in McDonough County, October 24, 1849, and received his mental training in the public schools of his neighborhood. His father, William C. McKamy, was born in Roane County, Tenn., and his mother, Octavia (Robertson) McKamy, was born in Adair County, Ky. John McKamy and Louis Robertson, his paternal and maternal grandfathers, were Virginians.

William C. McKamy was a farmer by occupation. In 1834 he came to Industry Township, where he bought a farm on which he spent the rest of his life. He died July 22, 1897. Of the eight children born to his parents, James

R. McKamy was the fourth in order of birth. He remained with his father until the latter's death and was afterward engaged for a considerable period in farming on 160 acres of the estate, which he had purchased. Finally, he gave up farming, moved to Macomb, and bought a residence on South McArthur Street, where he lives in retirement from active effort.

Mr. McKamy was united in marriage November 2, 1887, with Flora M. Baymiller, who was born in Industry, McDonough County, and there received a public school education. Politically, the subject of this sketch supports the principles of the Republican party. For a number of years he served as School Director of Industry Township. He has always been a useful member of the community, and is well entitled to the leisure earned by the industry and energy of his earlier days.

**McKEE, A. P. (deceased)**, formerly a well-known farmer of Macomb Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Miami County, Ohio, July 16, 1821, a son of William R. McKee, a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. McKee moved from Ohio to Indiana, and a year later to McDonough County, where he bought a farm. This he sold, and about the year 1881 purchased 160 acres of land in Macomb Township, where he lived until his death, September 8, 1890. He was buried in Oakwood Cemetery, at Macomb. Mr. McKee was one of the Directors of the McDonough County Fair. The subject of this sketch was first married to Hannah Hayhurst, who was born in Indiana. They became the parents of five children, namely: Daniel W., William H., Charles A., Frank P. and Hannah I. (Mrs. J. Bagby). In 1861, Mr. McKee was married to Eliza Cromer, who was born and schooled in Gibson County, Ind. The children resulting from this union were: John C., Ida M. (Mrs. Fox), deceased; Aaron P., Catherine (Mrs. Stough), Fred D., Lucy Josephine, deceased; Ora Everett and Ruby M. (Mrs. Dungan). Mrs. McKee lives on the home farm with her grandson, Claude J. Fox. Politically, Mr. McKee was a Democrat. He held several of the township offices with much credit to himself. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the I. O. O. F.

**McLEAN, Hon. Alexander.**—(By W. H. Hainline).—Alexander McLean, eldest son of Hector and Catherine (McMillan) McLean, was born in

the city of Glasgow, Scotland, on the 24th day of September, 1833. As soon as he arrived at a suitable age he was sent to a private school in his native city, where he remained until he was thirteen years of age. On the 5th day of June, 1849, with his parents, he bade farewell to his native land, and in one of the slow-sailing vessels of that day, took passage for the United States, with the intention of making that free country his home in the future. After a tedious voyage of forty-two days, the family arrived in New York on the 17th day of July following. Here they embarked in a steamer on the Hudson River, their final destination being McDonough County, Ill. Leaving the steamer at Albany, they proceeded by canal to Buffalo, where, in one of the celebrated lake steamers, they passed on to Chicago, thence by canal to La Salle, from which place they continued their journey by the Illinois River to Sharpe's Landing, where a conveyance was secured which carried them to McDonough County, where they arrived in the vicinity of Camp Creek, about eight miles south of Macomb, on the 14th day of August, making a comparatively speedy journey for that day.

At this time the subject of our present sketch was about fifteen years of age. With his parents he remained in the neighborhood of Camp Creek, where they had relatives residing, until the following spring, when the family removed to the town of Macomb. Here he worked with his father for several years, at the trade of stone-mason. Notwithstanding he belonged to the class of "greasy mechanics," and procured his living by the "sweat of his face," he was admitted to the society of the best families of the place and soon became a favorite with them all. Having an excellent memory, with a pretty thorough acquaintance with the literature of the day, and possessed of good conversational powers, he made many friends and secured the attention of those who were enabled to advance his interests in many ways, as is evidenced by the fact that, before he attained his majority, he was selected by Hon. William H. Randolph, the Circuit Clerk of McDonough County, as deputy, which position he accepted and during the remainder of the term served in that capacity, and was subsequently deputy under J. B. Cummings several years, giving the utmost satisfaction, not only to Mr. Randolph but to the members of the bar and

citizens generally. In the discharge of his duties as Deputy Circuit Clerk, on account of his efficiency and strict attention to the office, Mr. Randolph became attached to him and there sprang up a friendship between them that was lifelong in its duration, and on the advice and consent of no one did Mr. Randolph more firmly rely than on young Alexander McLean.

When Mr. Randolph's term of office expired, on his suggestion Mr. McLean, with others, opened an office for the purchase and sale of real estate, under the firm name of McLean, Randolph & Co. This firm, for several years, did quite an extensive business in that line, but in 1858, Mr. McLean withdrew from it.

On the 31st day of December, 1856, Mr. McLean was united in marriage to Miss Martha J. Randolph, daughter of Benjamin F. Randolph, one of the pioneers of the county. As a result of this union ten children were born unto them, nine sons and one daughter, seven of whom are now living, three having gone to the "better land."

In February, 1864, Mr. McLean left Macomb, for New York City, having received the appointment as clerk of a large real-estate dealer there, who was engaged in the purchase and sale of western land, and for the seven years following was a resident of that city and Brooklyn. The firm with which he was connected enjoyed a very extensive and lucrative trade, and the knowledge acquired by personal dealing enabled Mr. McLean to be of great assistance in the selection of lands.

While a citizen of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the month of December, 1867, Mr. McLean and his wife united with the Clinton Avenue Baptist Church, and shortly thereafter, was elected Superintendent of its Sunday School, for two years officiating in that capacity. After returning to Macomb, in 1871, he was chosen to fill the same position in the Baptist Sunday School of that city, retaining that position for many years. In this particular field of labor he has been an earnest worker, devoting to it much time and thought. In the County Sunday School Association, he has been one among his most zealous workers, doing much to promote its interests. For some years he has been chosen by that body as editor of the Sunday School Column of the "Macomb Journal," which position he has satisfactorily filled.

Mr. McLean, on several occasions, has been chosen by the people to fill some public office, each time discharging its duties in a satisfactory manner. The first public office which he was called upon to fill, as has already been remarked, was that of Deputy Circuit Clerk under William H. Randolph. The next was that of Clerk of the Board of Trustees of the town of Macomb. The first office to which he was elected was that of Alderman, in 1863, when he carried his ward against one of the strongest men in the opposite and ruling party—the Democratic. On this occasion many Democrats voted for him on personal grounds, notwithstanding he was regarded as a very radical Republican. That he was qualified for the position, and would discharge its duties faithfully, was doubted by no one. In 1873 he was nominated by the Republicans of the city of Macomb for the office of Mayor, to which position he was duly elected by a good majority. In 1874, 1875 and 1876, he was re-elected each year by an increasing majority over the one preceding it. As an officer he brings to the discharge of his duties a will and determination to do all things well. In the four years that he held the office of Mayor, more public improvements were made than during the same period in the existence of the city; more sidewalks were built and kept in repair; more miles of road faithfully worked; a handsome and costly school house erected and paid for; gas introduced, and many other things accomplished, while, at the same time, taxes were never materially increased. This, in a measure, is the result of personal attention given to the office, more time having been devoted by him, to the discharge of its duties than by any one by whom it had previously been filled.

As a politician, Mr. McLean is an earnest and consistent Republican, believing thoroughly in the principles advocated by that party, never yielding what he considers to be right at any time for present success. During the Presidential campaign of 1876 he was the candidate for Presidential Elector for what was then the Tenth District, of which McDonough County forms a part. As a worker in a campaign he is indefatigable, and, if success is possible, he will help largely to secure it. The State having been carried by the Republicans, he was, of course, chosen an Elector, and in the meeting of the Electoral College at Springfield, was

chosen by his colleagues as messenger to carry the returns to the City of Washington and place them in the hands of the Vice-President of the United States, in whose custody they are kept until they are opened according to law.

Mr. McLean has made two trips to Europe since his settlement in this country, traveling over a large portion of the continent and visiting the scenes of his childhood, after each visit returning more reconciled than ever<sup>to</sup> the home of his adoption. Every part of this grand Union he loves, and its free institutions he cherishes.

The cause of education finds in Mr. McLean a most earnest supporter, and whether it be for the common school or for the higher and collegiate institutions of the land, he is at all times willing to sacrifice time and money for the good of either. Recognizing this fact, Governors Oglesby and Cullom, during their respective administrations, appointed him one of the Trustees of the Illinois Industrial University—now the University of Illinois—a position to which he has since been repeatedly re-elected, and which he was eminently qualified to fill. We risk nothing in asserting that no member of the Board attends more faithfully to the duties of the office, in which his incumbency has already covered a period of thirty years.

In religious, as in educational matters, he takes great interest, and in every part of the work in which a lay member is called upon to act, he is ready to perform his part. He was Moderator of the Salem Baptist Association, of which the Baptist Church of Macomb forms a part, for twenty-five years. He also takes an active part in benevolent and fraternal orders; has been an Odd Fellow for over fifty years, also during the same time has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, Royal Arch Mason, Knight Templar and member of the Consistory, of which he was Grand Commander for three years. Some sixteen years ago he became a member of the Supreme Council, a Thirty-third degree member of the Order, and a member of the Eastern Star. Other positions held by him in connection with fraternal associations include those of officer of the Council of Cryptic Masonry; Grand Master Workman of the A. O. U. W., and Grand Commander of Selected Knights, A. O. U. W. of America, of which, for



*B. F. Randolph*



many years, he was also Grand Recorder; Grand President and Grand Secretary of the I. O. M. A.; and member of the Knights of Pythias, in which he held the position of Chancellor Commander. Mr. McLean has taken an active part in all public improvements and devoted much time to educational matters; was Chairman of the Board of Education two years, and as already stated has been a Trustee of the University of Illinois for thirty years, a position to which he was re-elected in 1906 for a term of six years. If spared to the end of his term, this will give him thirty-six years of continuous service in this important office, which goes far to show the appreciation of his constituents. He was also one of the first Trustees of the Public Library, which is now the Carnegie Public Library of Macomb, Ill.

Mr. McLean is about five feet nine inches in height, of good proportions, well developed muscles, light hair, blue eyes, a good head and a benevolent looking face. As a citizen, he enjoys the respect and confidence of all who know him. No enterprise for the public good fails to receive his earnest and undivided support. Time and money with him are no object, provided good can be accomplished. As a friend and neighbor, he is kind and generous, never turning a deaf ear to the unfortunate; as a husband and father, he is affectionate and indulgent.

**McMILLAN, Hugh**, who has spent nearly sixty years of active life in McDonough County, Ill., during a large portion of which he was successfully engaged in farming in Scotland Township, is now living in leisurely retirement in Macomb, that county. He was born in Campbelltown, Argyleshire, Scotland, March 15, 1831, a son of John and Margaret (Watson) McMillan, natives of the country named. Duncan McMillan, his paternal grandfather, and Hugh Watson, the maternal grandfather, were also of Scotch nativity. In 1843 John McMillan brought his family, consisting of his wife and five boys and three girls, to the United States. The family crossed the ocean in a sailing-vessel and consumed nine weeks in reaching Cincinnati, Ohio, in the vicinity of which the father applied himself to farming. There he remained five years, and then, late in 1847, moved to McDonough County, Ill. Here he bought a farm in Scotland Township, where he and his wife

spent the remainder of their lives. He and his five sons paid \$100 each in an effort to get the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad through Macomb, but the project failed. Of their children Hugh McMillan was the sixth in order of birth. He grew up on the home farm, attending in his boyhood the public school, assisting his father in his farm work. The latter divided the farm among his children before he died, the share of Hugh McMillan being sixty-five acres, on which he made his home after his marriage. To this he added as opportunity afforded, until he is now the owner of 228 acres of very choice land. Here he was engaged in general farming and stock-raising until the fall of 1892, when he built the fine residence, No. 821 East Carroll Street, Macomb, where he is passing his days with his wife in retirement from toil, enjoying the respect and esteem of numerous friends.

On May 27, 1858, Mr. McMillan was married to Jane Kelley, who was born and schooled in Argyleshire, Scotland. From this union has resulted a family of six children, namely: Catherine (Mrs. D. A. Watson), Margaret (Mrs. Frank Dallam, of Iowa), Robert D., John S., Hugh William, and Peter A. Religiously, the subject of this sketch unites in worship with the Presbyterian Church. His political views are in harmony with the policies of the Republican party. He has lived an industrious and useful life, and has done his share toward building up the material prosperity of the township with which he was so long identified.

**McMILLEN, Hugh** (deceased), formerly an expert machinist and a worthy and much-respected resident of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1840, his family being of Scotch descent. He was a son of Samuel and Sarah (McRoberts) McMillen, natives of County Down, Ireland. Mr. McMillen obtained his early mental training in the common schools in the neighborhood of his boyhood home, and at an early age learned the machinist's trade, which he followed throughout his life. In 1882 he came to Illinois and located in Macomb, where he was employed in Fisher's foundry until the time of his death in 1890.

In 1870, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Bessie McCleary, who was born in Pittsburg, Pa., and there received her mental training in the common schools. Two

children resulted from this union, namely: Sadie, who is teaching school in Macomb; and Harry, who resides in Portland, Oregon. The latter pursued a course in ceramics in the Ohio State University, at Columbus, Ohio, and is now engaged in that line of work. Politically, Mr. McMillen was a supporter of the Republican party. Religiously, he was a member of the United Presbyterian Church. He was an industrious and upright man, who led a blameless life, and conscientiously discharged his duties as a husband, father and citizen. He died March 18, 1890, and was buried at Pittsburg, Pa.

**McMILLEN, William**, formerly a successful farmer in Chalmers Township, McDonough County, Ill., but now living in retirement in Macomb, McDonough County, was born in County Down, Ireland, February 18, 1828. His father, William McMillen, was of Scotch birth, and his mother, Elizabeth (Patterson) McMillen, was a native of Ireland. When very young, the subject of this sketch came with his parents to Pittsburg, Pa., where he worked as a teamster, his father being employed in a flax mill. Whenever he had an opportunity, the son attended public school. In 1851 he came to Illinois, and worked at farming in McDonough County for two years. He then bought a farm of eighty acres in Chalmers Township, which he improved and afterward traded for another of eighty acres in the same township. On November 14, 1890, he retired from farming and bought the residence in Macomb which he has since occupied, No. 537 South Lafayette Street. He is a man of intelligence and stability and is much respected by those who know him.

On October 16, 1851, Mr. McMillen was married to Elizabeth Stoops, who was born in Ireland, and attended public school after she came to the United States. Four children blessed their union, namely: Mary Jane (Mrs. Hendricks), of McDonough County; Henry; Elizabeth Ann, who died at the age of twenty-one years; and John Albert. Politically, Mr. McMillen is a Democrat. He has served as Highway Commissioner in Chalmers Township, and as Constable for fourteen years. In religious belief, he adheres to the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., being a member of Colchester Lodge.

**McNAIR, Robert**.—Scotland Township has within its borders a landmark which in no wise belies its name, but which, on the contrary, in its general appearance, and in the character and habits of its occupants, might be a bit of old Scotland taken from its historic settings and shifted across the water to the prairies of the central West. Reference is made to the old McNair farm, which has been in the possession of the family since 1861, and which now is owned and operated by three sons of the pioneer settler—Robert, Samuel and Andrew, all of whom are bachelors.

Robert McNair, the oldest of nine children, was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, in April, 1822, and is therefore eighty-five years old at the present time. His parents, Robert and Jeannette (Smith) McNair, both were born in Scotland, as were also his paternal and maternal grandfathers, Archibald McNair and Robert Smith. Robert was seventeen years old when the family emigrated to America, locating on a farm in the wilds of Ohio, where they lived until 1851. They then rented land in Industry Township, McDonough County, Ill., for three years, in the meantime improving and preparing for occupancy their permanent home in Scotland Township. In extent, the farm in those days was the same as at present, 240 acres, but great changes have been wrought upon its broad expanse, in all of which the three brothers have been moving factors. The father died in February, 1861, at the age of sixty-five, and the mother, July 16, 1881, at the age of eighty-seven years, and since then little has happened to mar the even existence of the men whose combined efforts have built up a fine and noble country property.

Mr. McNair is a Republican in politics, and during the administration of Abraham Lincoln was a Justice of the Peace. One of his strongest and most absorbing interests has been the Presbyterian Church, in which he has been an elder for many years, and towards the upbuilding of which he has liberally contributed both time and money. He has been one of the faithful, earnest workers of the world, and though naturally conservative, has lent a willing ear to such undertakings as appealed to his judgment and practical common sense.

**MEADOR, George C.**—It is doubtful if any town in Illinois has as large a percentage of retired





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farmers as Macomb. This reliable class, who have learned their lessons in the hard school of practical experience, and many of whom have undergone the ordeal of pioneership with no lessening of the enthusiasm and courage which drove them from settled communities into the trackless wilderness, represent the bulwark of central western civilization. All have a competence, and as a rule their labor has brought them peace of mind and the consciousness of well doing. No exception to this rule is found in George C. Meador, sixty-one years of whose life have been spent in McDonough County.

The first ten years of his life Mr. Meador spent in Nashville, Tenn., where he was born August 5, 1824. His father, Jesse Meador, was born in Franklin County, Va., a son of Watts Meador; and his mother, Nancy (Chuning) Meador, was born in the same State and county, a daughter of George Chuning. George C., who is a twin, and the second youngest of six children, moved with his parents to Schuyler County, Ill., in 1827, settling on a farm of forty acres in the vicinity of Industry. In 1845 he and his brother moved to McDonough County, where each purchased a similar piece of land, making 120 acres in all. This property eventually came into the possession of George C., who added to it until he owns 520 acres. He proved an intelligent and progressive landsman, keenly alive to the benefits of country life, and with sufficient managerial ability to wrest the best possible results from his property. He was successful both as a general farmer and stock-raiser, and when he retired from active life to Macomb in November, 1890, he left a farm to the care of others which, for productiveness and equipment, had few equals in its neighborhood.

February 15, 1849, Mr. Meador renounced bachelorhood and married Mary Ann Pittman, who was born in Todd County, Ky., and whose family came early to McDonough County. Mr. and Mrs. Meador are the parents of eight children: Eugene B.; Emma, now Mrs. Manlove; Jesse; Mrs. Palestine Atkinson; Jennie, wife of George Munson; Mrs. Alice Messmore; Mrs. Onie Martin; and Mrs. Ina Lawyer. Mr. Meador concerned himself but little with affairs outside his immediate interests. He took a keen delight in the education and training of his children, and regarded the advantages

he was able to give to them as one of the greatest compensations of his career. All were taught the value of education, of industry and high ideal, and all reflect credit upon the parents who directed their childish steps to the threshold of their independent lives.

**MERIWETHER, George**, one of the best known and most respected farmers in Industry Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born September 1, 1833, in Floyd County, Ind., where he obtained what schooling the conditions of his boyhood permitted. He is a son of James P. and Nancy (Ebersole) Meriwether, his father a native of Kentucky, and his mother, of Ohio. His grandfather, John Meriwether, was born in Virginia in 1776, and his grandmother, Emma (Bell) Meriwether, was a native of Kentucky. George Meriwether worked at farming and at the cooper's trade in Indiana until April, 1856, when he came to Schuyler County, Ill., where he was employed as a cooper until August, 1862. He then enlisted in Company B, One Hundred Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served three years and ten days. His regiment was attached to the Army of the Gulf, which had several successive commanders. Mr. Meriwether was mustered out August 26, 1865, and returned to McDonough County. He had previously purchased a farm of eighty acres in the southwestern portion of Industry Township, on which he located in 1869.

Mr. Meriwether was married, November 26, 1857, to Mary E. Huff, who was born and educated in Schuyler County, Ill. The offspring of this union is as follows: Sarah C. (Mrs. William Craig); Emma B. (Mrs. Joseph Pollock); J. P., of Macomb, Ill.; W. J., a farmer in McDonough County; Mary Edna (Mrs. William McGaughey); E. L., of Schuyler County; and Fannie, who remains under the parental roof. The religious belief of Mr. Meriwether is that of the Presbyterian Church, and politically, he gives his support to the Republican party. For eighteen years he served the township as School Director. Fraternally, he is a member of the G. A. R. The subject of this sketch has made a record that leaves him no cause for regret. As a farmer and mechanic, he has been careful and industrious; as a soldier, he was faithful and true; and as a citizen he has been public-spirited and useful.

**MERSON, Dilworth C.**, a thriving and substantial farmer who tills the soil in Eldorado Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Vermont, Ill., January 16, 1861, a son of James and Sarah (Perry) Mershon, natives of Westchester County, Pa. The paternal grandfather, Henry Mershon, and Jesse Perry, the grandfather on the mother's side, were also natives of that State. James Mershon brought his family from Pennsylvania to Illinois and settled in Fulton County about the year 1850. The father then followed mercantile pursuits, and in partnership with two of his brothers engaged in business at Vermont, Ill. In this line they continued until 1860, when James Mershon disposed of his interest in the concern and came to McDonough County, where he bought a farm of 210 acres in Eldorado Township. Here he was engaged in general farming and stock-raising until his death, which took place in 1871. His widow survived him until 1887, when she also departed this life.

Dilworth C. Mershon was the fifth of a family of ten children born to his parents. Besides these there were two children of his father by a former marriage, a boy and a girl. Mr. Mershon enjoyed the benefits of the public schools near his home, remaining with his mother until she passed from earth. He then purchased 160 acres of the home place, on which he has since lived engaged in general farming. The affairs of his household are under the care of two of his younger sisters. That Mr. Mershon attends to the conduct of his farm in a thorough manner and looks closely after the smallest details of its operations, is clearly evident from the results produced by his industry and care. While not active in political campaigns, or desirous of political preferment, Mr. Mershon may be depended upon to use his influence and register his vote in behalf of the Republican party.

**MERSON, Stephen**, a worthy resident of McDonough County, Ill., who is farming with good results in Eldorado Township, was born in the town of Vermont, Ill., on April 16, 1857, a son of James and Sarah (Perry) Mershon, who were natives of the State of Pennsylvania. Henry Mershon and Jesse Perry, the grandfathers on each side, were also natives of the Keystone State. James Mershon brought his family from Pennsylvania to Illinois where

they were among the early settlers of Fulton County. There they remained until 1865, when they moved to McDonough County, and James Mershon purchased a farm in Eldorado Township. This he cultivated until his death in 1872. His widow survived him until 1897, when she too passed away. James Mershon was twice married, his first wife bearing two children, a boy and a girl.

Stephen Mershon is the fourth of nine children who were the offspring of his father's marriage to his second wife, Sarah Perry. He remained under the paternal roof until the time of his marriage, helping in the work of the farm and utilizing the opportunities afforded by the district schools in his neighborhood. After his marriage he occupied farms, which he rented from various owners, until 1900. At that period he bought a farm of seventy-six acres in Section 3, Eldorado Township, to which he moved and on which he has since been engaged in general farming. He is a careful and methodical husbandman and is meeting with deserved success.

On March 3, 1886, Mr. Mershon was united in marriage with Sadie F. Harrington, who was born in Schuyler County, Ill., where, in youthful days, she was a pupil in the common school of her neighborhood. Religiously, the subject of this sketch joins in worship with the membership of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. In political campaigns, his vote is cast for the candidates of the Republican party.

**MICKEY, Hon. J. Ross**, an able lawyer of McDonough County, Ill., and one of the most prominent public men in his section of the State, was born in Eldorado Township, McDonough County, January 5, 1856, a son of Jacob and Mary A. (Sandidge) Mickey—the former a native of Fayette County, Pa., and the latter of Lincoln County, Ky. Both parents are now deceased. The grandparents on the father's side were born in Pennsylvania, while the maternal grandparents were natives of Kentucky. J. Ross Mickey was reared to manhood on his father's farm, and in boyhood enjoyed the advantages of the public schools of his neighborhood. Subsequently, he pursued a course of study at Lincoln University, Logan County, Ill., and after completing his education, taught school in town and country. While



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teaching he utilized his leisure hours in reading law, and finished his legal studies with Prentiss and Bailey. He was admitted to the bar in 1889, and shortly afterward formed a partnership with H. H. Harris (which lasted a year and a half), later becoming a partner of the late Byron Pontius, of Macomb, this relation being continued until 1898. In the latter year he was elected County Judge of McDonough County, for a term of four years, but in November, 1900, became a candidate for Representative in Congress for the Fifteenth Congressional District, to which he was elected, receiving 24,491 votes against 24,175 for Benjamin F. Marsh, his Republican opponent, and 819 for Norton M. Rigg, Prohibitionist. McDonough County is strongly Republican, and Mr. Mickey's personal popularity in the political field is attested by the majority received under these circumstances. Among the many congratulations received upon his nomination to Congress in September, 1900, was one signed by 122 Democrats of Bushnell Ill. Judge Mickey resigned his seat on the bench February 22, 1901. On the expiration of his term in Congress he declined a renomination and resumed the practice of law in Macomb, in which he is still engaged. Nearly all of Judge Mickey's mature life has been spent in Macomb, and devoted to the active practice of his profession, except during the intervals of his judicial incumbency and his term in the House of Representatives at Washington. Having thus been a long time in the public arena, the people of McDonough County and this section of Illinois have had ample opportunity to form a correct impression of his ability and character, and it is but just to say that he is regarded as an exceptionally able lawyer, a sound and upright Judge, and a popular representative of high serviceability. Aside from professional and official qualifications, Judge Mickey is a man of broad information, and has familiarized himself with the salient features of his country, in a social, moral and material sense, by extensive travel throughout the States and Territories of the Union.

On March 24, 1892, Judge Mickey was married in Macomb, to Fanny C. Clugston, a daughter of John B. and Alice D. (Reed) Clugston, natives of Pennsylvania, and one child, Florence M., born May 16, 1893, is the offspring of this union. Mrs. Mickey's father is still

living, at the age of eighty-one years, and her mother has reached the age of seventy-six years. The religious belief of Judge Mickey is in harmony with the creed of the Universalist Church, while on political issues he is an unswerving Democrat. His fraternal affiliation is with the A. F. & A. M. (Macomb Lodge No. 17), K. of P. (Montrose Lodge No. 104), and B. P. O. E. (Lodge No. 100), of Quincy, Ill.

**MILES, William**, a well-known livery stable proprietor in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in that county October 18, 1848, and there received his early education in the common school. He is a son of Charles and Martha (Moore) Miles, the former a native of Ohio and the latter born in Louisville, Ky. His grandparents on the paternal side, Martin and Betsy (Smith) Miles, were natives of Ohio, and his maternal grandfather, William Moore, was born in Kentucky. Mr. Miles was reared on a farm and stayed at home until he was twenty years of age, when he engaged in farming on his own account. About twenty years later he bought eighty acres of land in Eldorado Township and subsequently purchased eighty acres more, on which he lived until April, 1900. He then moved to Macomb and a year afterward bought a half-interest in the livery stable of Jesse Odenweller. In December, 1904, he became possessed of his partner's interest, and since that time has conducted the business alone. He is well liked in the community and enjoys a good patronage.

On October 27, 1876, Mr. Miles was married to Rebecca Smith, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. Their union resulted in four children, namely: Carrie F. (Mrs. Edward Leftridge), Charles, and Martha and Mary (twins), who are deceased. The political opinions of Mr. Miles are in harmony with the teachings of the Republican party.

**MILLER, Marvin**.—During his active life Marvin Miller supported the claim that country life offers great inducements to the man of purpose and energy, bringing him not only substantial financial reward, but possibilities of comfort and happiness beyond the ken of dwellers in the thickly settled metropolis. For fifty-five years he has been a resident of McDonough County, and for half of that time has been a School Director in Bethel Township, where

was located the farm upon which he lived until retiring from active life to Macomb, in the fall of 1901. Mr. Miller, who is the second youngest in a family of eight children, was born in Summit County, Ohio, September 15, 1834. His father, Charles Miller, was a native of Connecticut, who at an early age settled in Summit County, where he married Sally Bryan, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Robert Bryan, who came from Ireland. Marvin, who thus far had led an uneventful life on the home farm, with intervals of attendance at the public schools during the winter season, joined the independent wage-earners at the age of sixteen years, and in McDonough County, which he reached in the spring of 1850, found employment among the pioneer farmers. Twelve years later (1862) he married Sarah Shoopman, of Bethel Township, and with his wife went to Cass County, Ill., where he engaged in farming for two years. He then bought forty acres of land in Bethel Township, McDonough County, adding later to his original holding until he owned 236 acres in one body. He also owns a farm of 160 acres in Kansas, which came into his possession in 1887. Under his able management his property took on value and importance, was furnished with modern labor-saving machinery, and had a residence and buildings in keeping with the tastes and ambitions of its owner. He made a careful study of agriculture in all its phases, observed method and order in the arrangement and assignment of his property, and was known as a man who did his best in house and field, and in association with his fellowmen.

Ever since the beginning of his voting life Mr. Miller has been a staunch Republican. Aside from serving as School Director for a quarter of a century, he has been Road Commissioner one term, and has filled other local offices of importance. Since retiring from the farm he has lived at 602 South McArthur Street, Macomb. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of four children: Patia, wife of Edward Duns-worth; Fred, Jesse and Henry. Mr. Miller is an agreeable and approachable man, faithful to the friends and interests which have come into his life, retaining, at the age of seventy-one, that capacity for sympathy and kinship with others which marks the broad-minded and useful citizen.

**MILLER, William**, who is well known as one of the worthiest among the retired farmers living in the town of Tennessee, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Summit County, Ohio, August 28, 1830, a son of Charles and Sallie (Bryan) Miller—the father being a native of the State of Connecticut, and the mother of Irish birth. William Miller is the seventh in a family of ten children born to his parents—five boys and five girls. The family came to Bethel Township, McDonough County, in 1854, where they settled on a farm. William lived at home until 1858, assisting in the farm work and enjoying the facilities for study afforded by the public schools in his neighborhood. After leaving home he rented farms for several years in this vicinity, and in 1883 bought a farm of eighty acres half a mile north of the town of Tennessee, where he lived until 1900. He then sold this farm and purchased another of eighty acres in Bethel Township, which he occupied until the spring of 1903. This he also sold, and bought property in Tennessee village, where he is living in comfortable retirement and respected by all for his estimable qualities of head and heart.

On June 27, 1858, Mr. Miller was joined in wedlock with Esther Jane McClure, who was born and schooled in Bethel Township. Ten children have been the offspring of this union, namely: James H.; Charles; Annie (Mrs. F. K. Williams), deceased; Robert; Mary F. (Mrs. Martin Laughlin), deceased; George W.; Laura F., who died in 1892, at the age of twenty-five years; Wealthy, who is with her parents; Asa, and Francis Edwin. In political affairs the subject of this sketch espouses the cause of the Republican party.

**MONTEE, Charles Finley, M. D.**, a highly reputable physician and surgeon, who is engaged in practice in Colchester, McDonough County, Ill., was born five miles southwest of Macomb, McDonough County, on July 15, 1870. His father, Frank M. Montee, was born in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, and his mother, Mary E. (Purdum) Montee, was a native of Schuyler County, Ill. His paternal grandfather was Abram Montee, a native of New York State, who married a Miss Wilson, also of New York—the Montee family being originally from France. The maternal grandfather was John Purdum.





J. M. PEPPER AND FAMILY



The paternal great-grandfather came to this country with Lafayette and settled near New York City. Grandfather Montee located in Chicago at a very early period, and built the first block house there. He was a sailor on the great lakes, and also owned land in Ohio and in McDonough County. He settled in McDonough County in 1847, on a farm about four miles southwest of Macomb, where he remained until his death in 1875. His wife was a second cousin of Daniel Webster. They had thirteen children—seven boys and six girls—of whom Frank M. Montee was the twelfth in order of birth. The last named is a farmer and stock-raiser in Southeastern Kansas, where he settled in 1874. He owns 400 acres of land in Crawford County, that State.

Charles F. Montee in early youth attended the public schools and the Ohio Normal School, and lived with his parents until<sup>o</sup> he was twenty-one years old. He then spent seven years in study in different institutions. In 1904 he was graduated from Spalding's Commercial College, at Kansas City. In 1896 he graduated in pharmacy and received the degree of Ph. G. in 1898. He also holds the degree of Ph. D. In 1903 he was graduated from Barnes' Medical College, St. Louis, Mo. From that institution he came direct to Colchester, where he opened an office. He is regarded as thoroughly competent in his profession, and his practice, already good, is constantly increasing.

Dr. Montee was married November 18, 1897, to Ina Scott, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. The religious faith of the Doctor is that of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, he is a Republican, and fraternally is connected with the Masonic Order, Select Knights, I. O. O. F., K. of P., I. O. R. M., M. W. A. and A. O. U. W. His professional affiliation includes membership in the State and County Medical Societies.

**MOON, George**, for many years a thrifty farmer in Tennessee Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Cornwall, England, May 22, 1840, a son of Joseph and Mary Ann (Kitt) Moon, natives of the same locality. George Moon worked at farming in the old country until he reached the age of twenty-four years, when he came to Canada and resumed the same occupation. From the Dominion he came to Mc-

Donough County, Ill., and was employed in Tennessee Township until after his marriage. Then he bought fifty-six acres of land, which he subsequently disposed of. His wife owns eighty acres, and his sons are also owners of farms in the same township. He moved to his present place in 1868, and has lived on it from that time, building a residence upon it and making other improvements.

In March, 1866, Mr. Moon was united in marriage to Susan McClure, who was born in Tennessee Township, where, in her youth, she attended the common schools. Five children have blessed the union, namely: Frank, Harry, Fred, Marian and Alice. The sons are industrious, well established and thriving farmers and reflect much credit upon their parents, and the daughters are no less worthy.

In political contests, Mr. Moon supports the cause of the Democratic party, and has served as School Director for three years. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic Order.

**MOORE, Frank**, an enterprising farmer of Eldorado Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in that township March 2, 1864, and there attended the common school in his neighborhood. He is a son of George and Mary J. (Snowden) Moore (married in 1852), of whom the former was born in Kentucky and the latter in Virginia. There were ten children in the father's family: George, William, Rosa, Theodore, Middie, Alice, Martha, Simeon, Ray and Elva. The father died in 1873, at the comparatively early age of forty-four years, and the mother in 1890, aged fifty-six. Frank Moore's paternal grandfather, William Moore, was a Kentuckian and married Elizabeth Greenup. David and Jane (Woodrow) Snowden, his grandparents on the maternal side, were natives of Virginia. They were married February 15, 1820, and Jane Snowden died in 1885, aged eighty-three years, and David Snowden, in 1874, aged seventy-five years. Grandfather Moore came with his family to McDonough County in 1835, and settled in New Salem Township, where he entered 300 acres of Government land. He died in February, 1892, at the age of eighty-nine years, nine months and seven days. George Moore was born in 1827, and died September 24, 1873, on his farm on Section 22, in Eldorado Township. He bought land there after his

marriage, and was the owner of 240 acres at the time of his death.

Frank Moore worked away from home more or less for fifteen years, and finally struck out for himself, working by the month until the time of his marriage. After his father died he had to work hard to assist in supporting his mother, who died March 21, 1890, and his oldest sister, Middie, who died August 4, 1889. After his marriage he bought a farm of seventy-six and one-third acres in the northwest corner of Eldorado Township, Section 6.

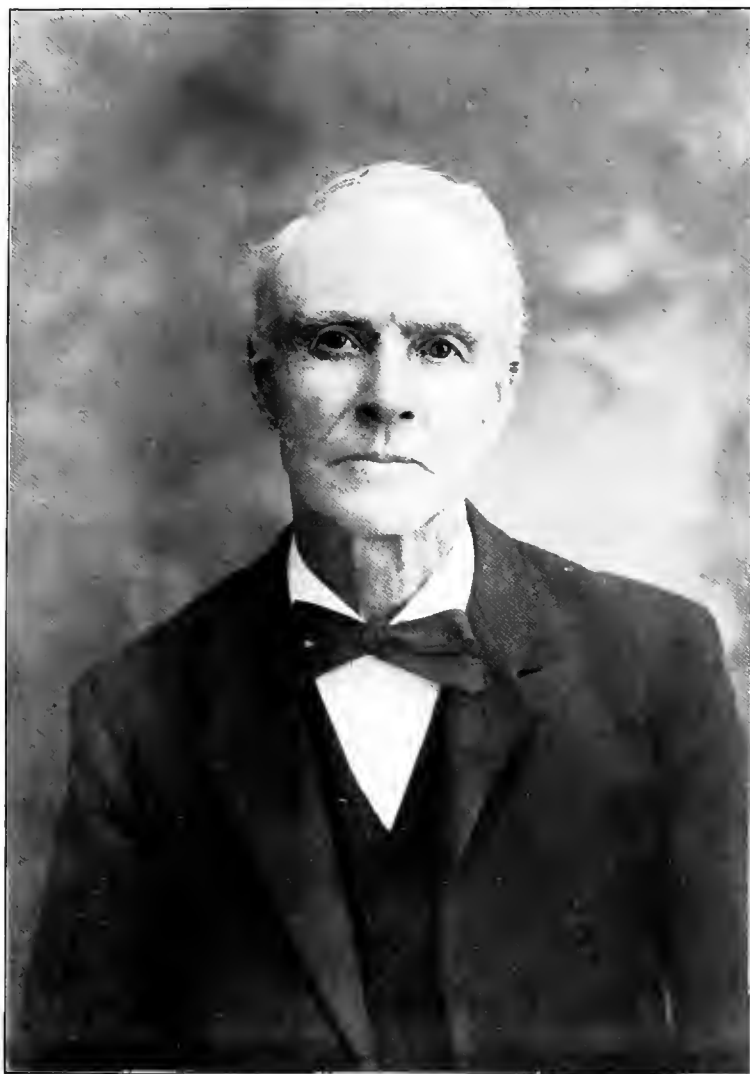
Mr. Moore was married September 8, 1892, to Irena Alice Dailey, who was born in Eldorado Township, and received her preliminary education in the public schools and later attended Abingdon College and the Macomb Normal School. One child, George Wilkinson, was born of this union, November 26, 1894. In political matters Mr. Moore takes sides with the Republican party. He has served the township as School Director since 1895. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he officiates as Trustee. The subject of this sketch bears an excellent reputation as an individual and as a citizen, and is regarded as one of the most useful members of the community.

**MUNGER, John D.**, formerly a successful farmer of Ashtabula County, Ohio, and in Scotland Township, McDonough County, Ill., and now living in retirement in Macomb, Ill., was born in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., April 25, 1824, and received his early education in the common school of Geneva, Ohio. He is a son of Gideon and Judy M. (Dewey) Munger. His father was born in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and his mother was a native of Vermont. Four children were born to his parents, of whom John D. was the third in succession of birth. At the age of fifteen years he started to learn the blacksmith's trade in Geneva, Ohio, where he worked a number of years. In 1849 he went from Ohio to California, where he remained two years and got some gold. He returned to Geneva, whence, in 1853, he went again to California and spent one year there. He took passage on the ship "Golden Gate," and on the return voyage he took passage on the "Winfield Scott," which was wrecked off Santa Barbara, Cal., so that he was compelled to stay on shore for six days. Returning to

Ohio, he bought a farm in Ashtabula County, which he cultivated until 1876, when he came to McDonough County, Ill. Purchasing a farm in Scotland Township, he lived on it two years, and, in the spring of 1878, moved to Macomb. There he bought a fine residence on South White Street, where he has passed his days in retirement.

On January 7, 1854, Mr. Munger was married to Juliette Jennings, who was born in Madison, Lake County, Ohio, and schooled at Quincy, Ill. This union resulted in three children, viz.: Yreka and Ureka, deceased, and Verona R., who married Manda Radikin and lives in Macomb. Mrs. Munger died August 23, 1893. In politics, Mr. Munger supports the Republican party. He is passing his declining years surrounded by every comfort and in the enjoyment of that quiet repose to which his former labors have entitled him.

**MURPHY, Benjamin**, one of the old residents of McDonough County, Ill., and formerly one of its most prominent and successful farmers, is now living in comfortable retirement on Section 36, Sciota Township, his former years of industry and thrift having been rewarded by the accumulation of an abundance of this world's treasures. Mr. Murphy is a native of the State of Ohio, where he was born in Clinton County, on November 15, 1827. His father, Benjamin Murphy, was born in Delaware, while his mother, Mary (Brown) Murphy, was a native of Virginia. Benjamin Murphy, Sr., who was also a farmer, did not arrive in McDonough County until six years after his son Benjamin had settled there. The former bought the Hickman farm in Sciota Township, which he improved, and there pursued his wonted occupation during the remainder of his life. The subject of this sketch moved from Ohio to McDonough County, Ill., in 1853, making the journey by wagon, accompanied by his wife and three children. He located on Section 34, Sciota Township, where he bought and improved eighty acres of land. This he owned about eight years, and then moved to a place just west of Good Hope, Ill., on Section 29, Walnut Grove Township. There he remained six years, cultivating a quarter-section which had been previously improved. He also owned eighty acres in Section 24, Sciota Township, where he afterward made his home, operating 160 acres



*James Roark*



in general farming and stock-raising. In 1895 he retired from active pursuits.

On February 14, 1858, Mr. Murphy was united in marriage in Clinton County, Ohio, with Louisa Munger, who departed this life in 1880. The following children resulted from their union, namely: James, deceased; John W., who is engaged in farming in Walnut Grove Township, McDonough County; Cynthia (Mrs. Ross), deceased; Thomas, who carries on farming in Sciota Township; and Ellsworth, who lives on the homestead. John W. was married in 1887 to Lizzie Sanderson, of Henderson County, Ill., and to them was born one daughter, who died infancy. Thomas was married in 1891 to Ida Schultz, of Iowa, and they are the parents of one son, Carmen. Ellsworth married Maude Lowe, who was born in McDonough County, and they are the parents of one boy, Verne.

Although the subject of this sketch is no longer interested in political affairs to an active extent, he was formerly an earnest supporter of the Republican party. During a long, industrious and upright career, he has discharged with fidelity the duties incident to all the relations of life, maintaining a record free from reproach, and his declining years are attended by the sincere respect and cordial good wishes of all who know him.

**MURRAY, Allen.**—The life story of Allen Murray is that of a man of average endowments, who came to Illinois in the promising but unsettled days of 1836, and who, as a hatter and agriculturist, worked out his destiny with intelligence and forethought. In the interval between his arrival and his death, November 8, 1880, he arose from small beginnings to a comfortable competence, and what is better still, to the abiding esteem of his fellowmen. Born June 5, 1809, in Jefferson County, N. Y., Mr. Murray was a son of Henry Murray, born in the same State and county May 17, 1783. Henry Murray was reared on a New York farm and, in youth, learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed many years. During the second struggle between America and England in 1812, he laid aside the tools of his trade to wield the arms of the soldier, during a part of his service being located at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., where, in May, 1813, the Americans, under Brown, repulsed the British under Provost. Mr. Murray married Lucinda Ball, also born in Jefferson County. He received a grant

of land for his military services. He came to Illinois in 1838, two years after the arrival of his son Allen, and with the latter lived and conducted general farming until his death, September 10, 1866. He had been a widower many years, his wife having died in New York, May 21, 1823. He inherited many of the traits of his Scottish ancestors, whose early representatives allied their fortunes with the pioneer days of New York State.

Allen Murray was educated in the public schools of Loweville, Jefferson County, N. Y., and, following the example of his father, became a tradesman, serving an apprenticeship to a hatter. He subsequently engaged in the hat business in Albion and Rochester, N. Y., and in 1836 came to Macomb, Ill., where he worked in the manufacture of hats for O. C. Wilson, who had an establishment in Macomb at that time. In 1838 he bought land in Schuyler County and engaged in farming with his father, in 1872 retiring from active life, and thenceforth making his home with his daughter, Mrs. Applegate, in McDonough County, where his death occurred November 8, 1880, and that of his wife September 8, 1887. Mrs. Murray, formerly Sarah A. Marvin, was a native of Franklin County, Vt., born January 28, 1809. She was a daughter of Elihu and Thankful (Barnard) Marvin, natives of the State of Massachusetts. The marriage of Mr. Murray and Miss Marvin occurred January 6, 1835, in Rochester, N. Y., and of this union there were two children. Of these Francis C. died February 22, 1856, and Lucinda H. is the wife of James T. Applegate, of McDonough County, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Murray was a quiet, unostentatious man, the soul of business and private honor, and the recipient of many warm and lasting friendships. Possessing no political aspirations, he yet was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party.

**MURRAY, William A.,** a well-known and thriving farmer, who pursues his vocation in Emmet Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Hire Township, that county, August 4, 1868. His father, Allen Murray, was born in Kentucky, and his mother, Perilla (Parker) Murray, was born in Ohio. William and Jane (Bird) Murray, the father's parents, were natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. The maternal grandparents, Absalom and Anna

(Woods) Parker, were natives of Ohio. William A. Murray is the third of a family of nine children, and was born on a farm. In boyhood he attended the district school, and later the Macomb Normal School, living with his parents until he was twenty-three years old. Then he rented a farm, which he conducted for six years before his marriage, after which he lived on the place two years, and then moved to Nebraska. A year later he bought a farm of forty acres in Hire Township, upon which he resided for four years. In February, 1904, he purchased ninety-three acres in Section 20, Emmet Township, from his brother-in-law, on which he is now engaged in general farming. In 1905 he purchased 160 acres in Section 33, Emmet Township.

Mr. Murray was united in marriage on April 15, 1897, with Hattie Ann Guy, who was born in Emmet Township and received her early education in the district schools and the Macomb Normal School. Mr. and Mrs. Murray have one child, Allen Guy, born February 26, 1900. In politics, Mr. Murray espouses the cause of the Democratic party. In 1897 he served as Tax Collector of Emmet Township, and has held the office of School Director since 1904.

**NEECE, William H.**—The oldest practicing member of the Macomb bar in point of service and years, William H. Neece, for almost half a century, or since his arrival in 1858, has been a channel through which the law has flowed untainted by any personal feeling and unruffled by any outside influence. Perhaps this tribute to his sincerity and general fitness is the highest that could be paid to this frontiersman, educator, miner, politician and former Congressman. Mr. Neece is a product of the wilds of Illinois, his birth occurring February 26, 1831, in what then was a part of Sangamon, but now Logan County, Ill. His surroundings were those of a rude log cabin, occupied first by his parents, Jesse and Mary D. (Deadman) Neece, who, after arriving in the State in 1830, on April 2, 1831, located two miles south of Colchester, McDonough County, where the mother died in 1837. She was a native of Virginia and her husband of Kentucky. The elder Neece, a man of versatile gifts, was occupied successively with tailoring, medicine and farming, married for his second wife Maria

Harding, at present the oldest living inhabitant of McDonough County, and who, March 21, 1906, passed her one hundredth mile-post. Mr. Neece, Sr., died in December, 1869. He was a Democrat in politics, and though not a member of any church, was a high-minded, Christian gentleman.

In his youth William H. Neece attended first a school taught in a round log house, which was later changed to a house of hewn logs. He also was a pupil of D. S. Hampton, who conducted a private school in the village of Macomb. At the age of twenty-one he achieved independence as an employe in a packing house along the Illinois River, also helped to build the old-fashioned keel-boats and to break the prairie sod with ox-teams. For a time he taught school in Walnut Grove Township and Colchester, and in 1853, stirred by the reports of fabulous wealth on the Pacific Coast, undertook the tedious and dangerous journey across the plains with ox-teams. At the end of six months he arrived in the city of Portland, Ore., and there took steamer to San Francisco, going at once to the mines, where he alternated cooking in a restaurant with wielding his pick for gold ore. Returning to McDonough County in June, 1855, he became interested in the land business, and as agent for Baker & Company traveled throughout the South buying up valuable tracts of land.

For a year and a half Mr. Neece studied law in the office of John S. Bailey, and upon being admitted to the bar in 1858, located in Macomb, where he since has practiced continuously. His political services have gone almost parallel with his professional, and he has been a staunch supporter of the Democratic party ever since casting his first Presidential vote. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1869-70, serving on the Committee on Corporations; a Representative in the Twenty-fourth and the Twenty-seventh General Assemblies (1865-67 and 1871-73), serving among others on the Committees on Judicial Department and Charitable Institutions; a member of the State Senate, 1878-82; and a member of Congress for two terms (1883-87). Mr. Neece's political services were characterized by wise understanding of the needs of the community he was called upon to represent, and by the introduction and promotion of a number of important measures.





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At Fandon, McDonough County, May 3, 1857, Mr. Neece was united in marriage to Jeannette Ingles, a native of New York State, and daughter of Tompkins Ingles, who was a cooper by trade, and after coming West from his native State of New York combined farming with his trade for the balance of his active life. He had five children. Mr. and Mrs. Neece are the parents of three children: Jessie T., W. A. and Orson B., of whom W. A. is the sole survivor. Mr. Neece has contributed to the character, purpose and attainment of his adopted city, and his name is written large in the annals of its high-minded, enlightened and progressive upbuilders.

**NEFF, Daniel C.**, a well-known farmer in Bushnell Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Ashland County, Ohio, on September 26, 1844, a son of Joseph and Mary (Kagy) Neff, natives of Virginia. Joseph Neff came to Bushnell, Ill., on March 17, 1858, and purchased from Judge Baker, of Macomb, a farm of 100 acres in Section 27, Bushnell Township, where he was engaged in farming during the remainder of his life. The subject of this sketch came with his parents to Bushnell when thirteen years old. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Ohio and Illinois. He grew up on the farm, assisting his father until the death of the latter, and afterward conducting the homestead. He has made most of the improvements on the place, and owns one of the finest farms in his vicinity.

On November 7, 1866, Mr. Neff was married to Frances Cole, who was born in Quincy, Ill., a daughter of James Cole, of that city. One child, Cora (Mrs. Phillips), has resulted from this union. Mr. Neff is a member of the Methodist Church, in politics he is a Democrat, and is now serving his second term as Supervisor of Bushnell Township. Fraternally, he belongs to the I. O. O. F. and A. F. & A. M.

**NELSON, C. T.**—The many advantages of specializing in stock find expression in the successful venture of C. T. Nelson, upon whose finely improved farm of 160 acres on Section 10, Blandinsville Township, have been raised during the past fifteen years some of the best Short-horn cattle in the State of Illinois. Mr. Nelson is one of the colony of Swedish-Americans whose energy and resourcefulness have

helped to develop the great natural resources of McDonough County. He was born in Sweden, in 1863, a son of Swan and Hattie Nelson, also natives of Sweden, and farmers by occupation. Six years of age when he came to the shores of America, Mr. Nelson brought nothing with him but a good constitution and plenty of grit and determination. He was educated principally in the Henderson County and Galesburg public schools, and for eighteen years was employed on the farm of David Rankin, near Biggsville, Henderson County. He then came to McDonough County and lived thirteen years on the S. Givins place, Blandinsville Township, and four years on the John Huston farm, moving from the latter to his present home on Section 10, which he purchased of Matt Huston. He forthwith engaged in general farming and stock-raising, finally branching out into extensive Short-horn and Percheron horse breeding, at which he has made a decided success. His cattle yield a substantial yearly income, independent of general produce, and it is no uncommon thing for him to receive as high as four hundred dollars for a nine months' calf. His farm is highly improved, with special regard to stock breeding, and while frugal and abstemious, as the majority of his countrymen, he is not unmindful of the comforts and refinements which lift country life above the curse of drudgery and deprivation. In addition to his own property he farms 640 acres of rented land, last year having 870 acres under his control.

In Blandinsville Township, in 1888, Mr. Nelson was united in marriage to Augusta Larson, who came from Sweden to McDonough County when about twelve years old, a daughter of Joseph Larson, a farmer of Blandinsville Township, but in Sweden a contracting brickmason. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are the parents of five children: Maud, Carl, Elwin, Mabel and Fern. Mr. Nelson is a Republican in politics, and in religion a Lutheran. He is a shrewd and far-sighted business man, an excellent manager and a past master of agricultural science. He has the faculty of getting the best possible service out of his employes, and of teaching them to become, like himself, thorough and painstaking landmen.

**NELSON, John** (deceased), formerly a prosperous farmer in Eldorado Township, McDonough

County, Ill., was born in Butler County, Ohio, March 29, 1823, and there received his mental training in the public schools. He was a son of Joel and Rachael (Dennis) Nelson, natives of Ohio, where his father died. His parents had but three children: John; a younger brother—David—who died when about to be admitted to the bar, and a younger sister.

At the age of eight years, the subject of this sketch came with his mother and his grandparents to Schuyler County, Ill., where he remained until he was able to care for himself. In 1850 he crossed the plains with ox-teams to California, where he was engaged in mining for two years. He then came to McDonough County, Ill., where he lived with his uncle, Isaiah Dennis, until the spring of 1854. He then went again to California, where he conducted a cattle ranch for eleven years. In 1865, he returned to McDonough County, and bought a farm of 320 acres, embracing the northwest quarter of Section 33, and the southwest quarter of Section 28, Eldorado Township. There he lived until his death, February 13, 1899. He was buried half a mile away from his farm.

On November 13, 1870, Mr. Nelson was united in marriage with Serina Fowler, who was born in Schuyler County, Ill., where her girlhood's mental training was received in the public schools. Mrs. Nelson's parents, Jesse B. and Catherine (Bruner) Fowler, were natives of Kentucky. Her grandparents, Thomas J. and Mary (Fowler) Fowler, and Jacob and Maria (Beghtol) Bruner, were also natives of that State. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson became the parents of nine children, namely: Katie (Mrs. William Kennedy), of McDonough County; Clara, who is under the parental roof; Alta, who died in infancy; Edith, Alice, Annie, Maria Elizabeth, Laura Fern, Ralph Waldo and Jesse Ward.

Religiously, Mr. Nelson affiliated with the United Brethren Church. In politics, he was a Republican, and he held the office of School Director for twelve years. A man of excellent traits of character, he lived an irreproachable and useful life.

**NEWLAND, Abraham**, was born February 3, 1838, in Evenwood, Durham County, England, a son of Abraham and Sarah (Porter) Newland, residing in Colchester, Ill. Oliver Cromwell, the great uncrowned King of England, had for-

merly a signal corps on a high hill in front of the home in which Mr. Newland's parents lived and in which he was born. One of his ancestors, Abraham Newland, of London, after whom he was named, was the renowned Cashier of the Bank of England for the period of fifty years—from September, 1757, to the year in which he resigned, September 8, 1807—and the family would have received, with other beneficiaries, a large portion of his valuable estate but for the unfortunate accident of the burning of the parish register in one of the parishes in the County of Durham, destroying the records and dates of the birth of the great-grandparents and other relatives, which was necessary to establish and prove the relation and heirship to the estate. The grandfather on his father's side lived to be one hundred and eight years of age, and was twice married. The first of the family to come to America, after arriving at the age of maturity, emigrated and settled in the State of Virginia soon after the Revolutionary War.

Abraham Newland, Sr., came to this country in 1853, accompanied by his daughter, and located in La Salle County, Ill., when two years later he was joined by the rest of his family, consisting of his wife and three sons. Abraham, Jr., while a child, attended the public schools, and later during his youth, a select night school in England, and afterward by close application to his books he acquired a good education. He came to Colchester, Ill., in the winter of 1856 and became interested in and operated coal mines there until 1862. Soon after the Civil War commenced, being intensely loyal, he enlisted and enrolled himself in the army, and served until after the close of the conflict. At the time of his enlistment he joined Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, of which the members of the company desired him to accept the office of Lieutenant, but he declined in favor of another who had done a great deal of work in recruiting the company. He was elected Sergeant, and afterward, by request of the men, he was made Orderly Sergeant. His company and regiment were in General Logan's Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, commanded by General McPherson, and was in Major-General Grant's army until after the fall and capitulation of Vicksburg. The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth did excellent

service during the war, and no man in the entire regiment showed more bravery, or discharged his duty more faithfully, than Abraham Newland. At the battle of Raymond, Miss., while an Orderly Sergeant, he commanded the company, there being no commissioned officers present, and for bravery upon the battlefield and in that fight was commended by the Colonel, who promised him at the close of the battle promotion to a commissioned office, at the very first opportunity. A few days after this battle he was shot through the face and was reported killed, and the next day, when the surgeons had dressed the wounds, they still declared that he was mortally wounded and that he could not live. After a number of weeks and months of suffering the wound began to heal, and eventually he was again restored to active duty. Both the Lieutenants of his company resigned and soon afterward the Captain resigned and went home. He then was commissioned and became the honored Captain of his company. This position he retained to the close of the war, and was highly respected and honored by his men and his brother officers. Among the most important engagements in which he participated were the following: Pert Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, and siege of Vicksburg. He was on all the marches, expeditions, campaigns and sieges in which the regiment took part, except one short expedition, when he was on detached duty and could not be relieved in time to go with his command. In the winter of 1864-65 the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment was transferred to the Sixteenth Army Corps, General A. J. Smith commanding, and in the sieges of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley and the capture of Mobile, Ala., the last great battle of the war was fought, General Lee surrendered at Appomattox to General Grant April 9, 1865, while General Canby's army was fighting and capturing Mobile. Captain Newland took part and was engaged in twenty-two battles and skirmishes and two sieges, one siege lasting forty-seven days and forty-seven nights, and the other thirteen days and thirteen nights. On the 15th day of August, 1865, the regiment was discharged, and Captain Newland returned to Colchester, McDonough County, Ill., with the full consciousness of duty well performed. Within two weeks after his return home he was engaged in the general mercantile business, which he conducted until the year 1884. In

April, 1879, he leased some lands and coal mines in Colchester, and afterward sold a half-interest to a partner, and the firm was known as Colchester Coal Company, and continued operating the mines until April 1, 1884. He afterward built a large brick and tile manufactory and also opened up coal and clay mines at Tennessee, Ill., and the company was known as the Tennessee Coal and Fire Clay Works. The Captain owns 162 acres of land which he leases each year to neighboring farmers.

Captain Newland was married in Colchester, Ill., March 3, 1859, to Mary J. Musson, who died June 15, 1871, leaving two children, Sarah Florence and Thomas E. Newland. The Captain was married again June 18, 1872, to Annie Musson, and six children have been born to them: Mary O., George A., Abraham R., Gilbert, Haven and Henry W. Newland.

In politics, Captain Newland had always in his youth held and maintained strong anti-slavery sentiments, and at the time of the organization of the Republican party he accepted and adopted the principles advocated and sustained by that party, and has ever been a faithful and ardent supporter of its men and measures. As a man he stands high in the community, and none deserves more from his fellow-citizens. He is a pleasant, agreeable gentleman, having a heart overflowing with love for humanity; is a friend to the poor, and above all a true Christian. In the home circle he is kind and affectionate; in the church, an earnest worker; as a citizen he has the good of all at heart, and works to advance the interests of his town and county as much as he does his own individual interests. In the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1858 at Colchester he was one of the original members, and has since been an active worker in all the departments of that body. In the year 1859 Rev. Richard Haney, Presiding Elder for the district, granted him license and authority, and he has continued to labor and preach up to the present time. He has never asked for a regular appointment as pastor, believing he could accomplish as much good in the local work as in the regular field. Nearly every Sabbath he preaches for some of the neighboring churches, and on funeral occasions his services have specially been in demand. It is said he preaches more discourses of this nature than any regular minister in the county. In Sunday school work he is especially pre-

eminent, having from early youth taken great interest in this work. In all the neighborhood Sunday school conventions he is called upon to take active part, and in the county work possibly he is behind none.

**NOPER, Lewis**, who has been successfully engaged in farming in McDonough County, Ill., for more than thirty years, and is now located in Walnut Grove Township, in this county, was born in La Harpe, Ill., September 13, 1850, a son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Beck) Noper, natives of Germany, the father being a tailor by trade. Mr. Noper first settled in Bethel Township in 1872, removed thence to Industry Township, where he remained five years, and has now been a resident of Scotland Township four years. In 1885 he purchased Thomas Klein's place of 160 acres, on which he has since carried on general farming and stock-raising, and to which in 1906 he added 160 acres adjoining.

On March 7, 1872, Mr. Noper was married to Ella Strader, who was born in Frankfort, Ross County, Ohio. The children born of this union are: Dora (Mrs. George Yeast); Clemm, deceased; Simeon; Eva; Valasco; Zoe, and Ross. In politics, Mr. Noper belongs to the Democratic party, and his religious faith is that of the United Brethren Church.

**NOPER, S. C.**, a well-known and successful young merchant of Good Hope, McDonough County, Ill., is a native of Industry Township, of the same county, and is a son of Lewis and Alice Noper. (A sketch of the life of his father appears elsewhere in this volume.) In boyhood Mr. Noper attended the district schools of Walnut Grove Township, McDonough County, and supplemented this schooling by pursuing a course of study in the old Macomb Business College. His early youth was mainly passed on his father's farm in Walnut Grove Township, and at a later period he was for a time employed by Gardner Chandler, of Macomb. In 1891 he located in Good Hope and, in connection with H. E. Yeast, purchased the Creel Brothers dry-goods store, which had then been established about fourteen years. Two years later he bought out the interests of Mr. Yeast, and has since conducted the concern alone, keeping a full stock of boots and shoes, dry-goods, etc. He is possessed of good mercantile capacity and training, and has the fac-

ulty of applying himself closely to the details of his business. These qualifications, together with his recognized methods of honest dealing, constitute an assurance that the success which has hitherto attended his efforts will increase as time goes on. Mr. Noper is popular in the community and his friends are numerous.

**NUNEMAKER, John S.**—Few men connected with monetary institutions have had a broader general business experience than John S. Nunemaker, for the past twenty years identified with banking in Bushnell, and since he aided in its organization in 1892, Cashier of the Bank of Bushnell. The other officers of the Bank are: E. D. C. Haines, President; S. H. Robinson and James Garretson, Assistant Cashiers. The institution conducts a general banking business and has succeeded in winning the confidence and support of the town and rural community.

Mr. Nunemaker was born in Westminster, Carroll County, Md., May 30, 1850, a son of Samuel N. and Sarah J. (Stevenson) Nunemaker, also natives of Maryland, but who were married in Canton, Ill., in 1846. The parents subsequently returned to their native State, but upon again locating in Canton, in 1856, the elder Nunemaker engaged in milling, turning his attention to farming during the last ten years of his life. His death occurred September 21, 1871, but his wife still lives, and makes her home with two of her sons who are engaged in the banking business in Nebraska. John S. Nunemaker spent the first twenty-six years of his life on a farm, then moved to Ellisville, Ill., where he engaged in the hardware business for a couple of years. Disposing of this business he went to Nebraska with his brother, Samuel, and assisted in the breaking of 300 acres of prairie land, upon which they erected two houses, and which they rented at the end of eighteen months. Returning to Illinois, Mr. Nunemaker traveled for the firm of Colburn & Burk, purveyors of physician's supplies, of Peoria, for four years, and then became identified with the agricultural implement business of James Miner, of Bushnell, for a couple of years. In 1886 he entered upon his banking career as Assistant Cashier in the Bank of Cole & Company, and in 1892, as heretofore stated, helped to organize the Bank of Bushnell, with which he since has been connected as Cashier.

Mr. Nunemaker was married February 20,



MR. AND MRS. J. K. SEEM





1876, to Louisa Crowl, a native of McDonough County, and a daughter of John Crowl, a deceased farmer of the vicinity of Bushnell. Of this union, three children were born: Court, who died in 1883; one child, who died in infancy; and Crete, wife of Fred Sperry, who is engaged in the fire insurance business in Bushnell.

Mr. Nunemaker is an old-time supporter of the Democratic party, but of late years has voted for Republican Presidents, being in reality Independent in his views. He has steadfastly refused official honors save that of Treasurer of the Bushnell Fair Association, and Vice-President of the Central Illinois Bankers' Association of Peoria, Ill. He is prominent fraternally, and is a member of the T. J. Pickett Lodge No. 307, A. F. & A. M., of Bushnell, the Morse Chapter No. 19, the Macomb Commandery No. 6, the Mohammed Temple of the Mystic Shrine, of Peoria, and the Chevalier Lodge No. 101, Knights of Pythias, of Bushnell. Mr. Nunemaker has a genial and sympathetic personality, which, though not an essential in the arid realms of banking, is vastly appreciated by patrons of the institution, and has won him the esteem and good will of the people of his adopted town.

**OAKMAN, John O.**, who is the proprietor of a flourishing grocery store in Blandinsville, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Hancock County, Ill., August 17, 1858, a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Campbell) Oakman, natives of the State of Pennsylvania. Isaac Oakman was a farmer by occupation. He served as County Treasurer of McDonough County one term, and held the office of Supervisor of Hire Township when the court house was built in Macomb, retaining this office for several terms.

The son, John O. Oakman, was reared on his father's farm and assisted in the work, attending public school in Hire Township in his boyhood. In early manhood he purchased the grocery concern of Mathew H. Watson in Blandinsville, and since then has continued in the grocery business there, being in his present location about fifteen years. In 1898 Mr. Oakman was united in marriage with Adella J. Nesbitt, who was born and schooled in Hancock County, Ill. Two children, May and Florence, have been born of this union. Politically, Mr. Oakman upholds the principles of the Dem-

ocratic party. He has served as School Trustee for some time. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., being a member of Blandinsville Lodge No. 233, Blandinsville Chapter No. 208, and Macomb Commandery No. 61.

The subject of this sketch has established a satisfactory business, and gives it close attention. His grocery is considered one of the most reliable business places in Blandinsville.

**OAKMAN, John S.**—Among the farmers in McDonough County, Ill., who have made a good record in agriculture and citizenship during the past thirty years, is the subject of this sketch, who lives in Section 25, Blandinsville Township. Mr. Oakman was born in Huntingdon, Pa., on November 10, 1856, and is the son of Robert and Susanna (Steele) Oakman, natives of that State. He received his early education in the public schools, and came to McDonough County November 12, 1876. Here he first worked at farming, harness making and carpentering successfully. In 1898 he bought his present place containing 160 acres of land in Section 25, Blandinsville Township, and here he has since followed farming and stock-raising, breeding also Short-horn cattle and Norman horses. He has a fine residence at Blandinsville, built by himself. For three years he was in the grocery business there.

On February 8, 1883, Mr. Oakman was united in marriage with Mollie E. Huston, a native of McDonough County, where in girlhood she attended public school. Three children were the issue of this union, viz.: Lawrence E., Carl H. and Blanche D. Both of the sons are graduates of Gem City Business College, at Quincy, Ill. Lawrence E. is a bookkeeper in the Chicago office of the Hammond Packing Company. Blanche D. died January 10, 1905, at the age of seventeen years. Religiously, Mr. Oakman worships with the membership of the Christian Church. Politically, he is a Democrat, and fraternally, is connected with the I. O. O. F. The subject of this sketch manages his farm with systematic care, and the results produced attest his thorough competence in this vocation. As a citizen, he is intelligent, well informed and public-spirited.

**OBLANDER, Charles E.**, a prominent merchant of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was

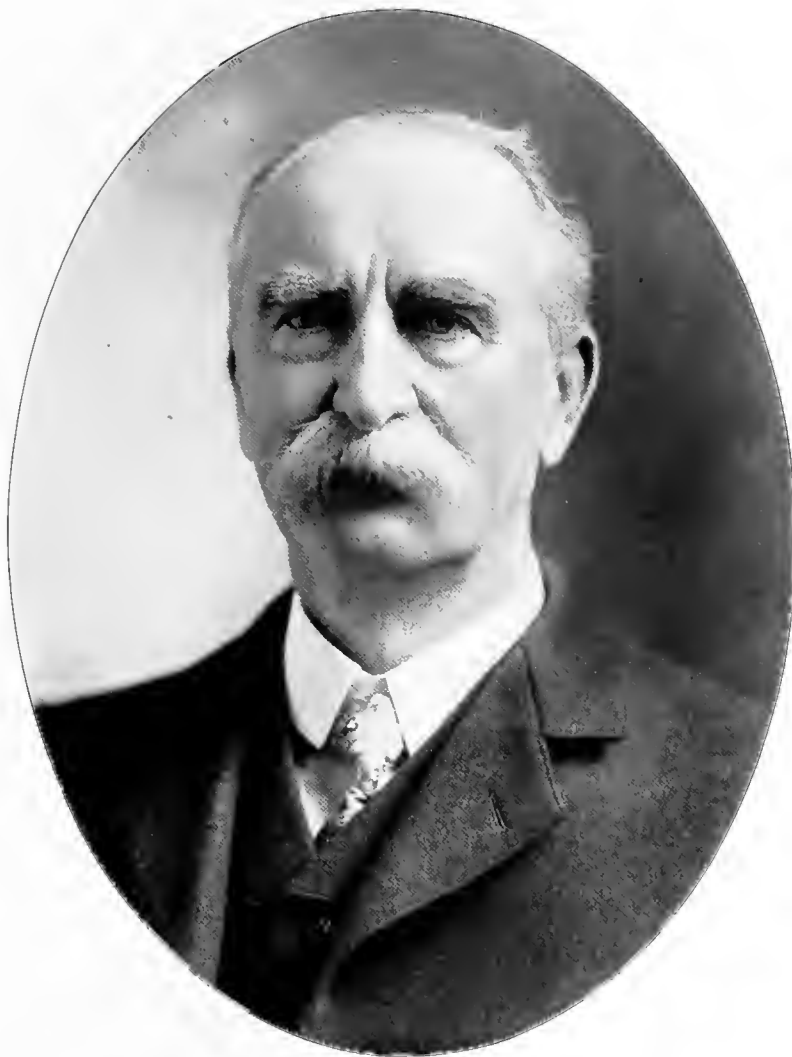
born in Quincy, Ill., in 1861, a son of John and Elizabeth (Mahrstet) Oblander, natives of Germany. The father was a carpenter by occupation, and later engaged in the furniture line, in which he still remains. Mr. Oblander came to Bushnell with his parents when he was six years old, and here attended public school. In 1886 he opened a notion store, which was gradually enlarged until he now conducts a first-class dry-goods establishment on West Main Street, where he handles that line exclusively. He is a man of good business talent and standing, and the prosperous condition of his trade is attributable to his honorable dealing and the energy manifested in conducting his affairs. Mr. Oblander was married in 1889, to Sally Koeller, who was born at Camp Point, Ill. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

**OBLANDER, J. F. G.**, who has for several years, been associated with his father in the furniture business in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., and also conducts an undertaking establishment in connection with the furniture store, was born in that city, on May 10, 1868. There he received his education in the public schools. Both in the furniture and undertaking lines he has made a reputation as a careful, diligent and competent business man. On October 19, 1892, Mr. Oblander was married to Anna L. Bartells, who was born at La Prairie, Ill. Two children, Louis Frederick and Helen Elizabeth, have resulted from this union. Religiously, the subject of this sketch is a Presbyterian. In politics, he belongs to the Republican party, and fraternally, he is affiliated with the K. of P., I. O. O. F., and Court of Honor.

**OBLANDER, John V.**, a well-known and prosperous furniture dealer of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., where he has lived nearly forty years, is a native of Zucenhausen, Germany, where he was born March 13, 1833. Mr. Oblander came to America in 1855 and located at Quincy, Ill., where he worked as a carpenter. In 1866 he moved to Bushnell, where he followed the same occupation until 1869, when he went into the furniture business in partnership with his brother. The firm continued thus until 1877, and then for about ten years his sister-in-law was interested in the concern. Since that period the business has been con-

ducted under the firm name of J. V. Oblander & Company. They are licensed embalmers, and attend to all kinds of funeral work. In 1899 Mr. Oblander built his two-story store, 25x120 feet in dimension, on Main Street, and also built the adjoining store, 25x90 feet in size. Formerly the firm manufactured some furniture and coffins. On October 9, 1860, Mr. Oblander was married to Elizabeth Mahrstet, a native of Germany, and three children—C. E., Dora (Mrs. Albright), and J. F. G.—have been born of their union. Politically, Mr. Oblander is a Republican, and served two years on the School Board. His business is enjoying a healthy growth and is increasing constantly.

**ODENWELLER, Isaiah**, formerly the popular proprietor of a livery stable in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., and twice Mayor of the city, was born in Scotland Township, McDonough County, November 29, 1856, a son of Leonard Odenweller, a native of Baden, Germany, and Elizabeth (Denby) Odenweller, who was born in Ohio. Leonard Odenweller came to Macomb in 1845, worked at blacksmithing, and cultivated his farm of 450 acres, nine miles southeast of Macomb. His family consisted of four boys and three girls. Isaiah was the youngest of the boys, but was older than two of his sisters. He lived on the farm with his parents until he reached the age of twenty-two years, attending the public school when opportunity offered. He then married and carried on farming until he was thirty years old, when he came to Macomb, and was there engaged for two years in the butchering business. This he sold out and in the spring of 1889, established himself in the livery, feed and sale business, on the corner of Washington and South Randolph Streets, where he built a new house and barn. At times he had partners, and January 1, 1902, William Miles was taken into partnership with him. He sold out his interest to Mr. Miles January 2, 1903, and retired from active business. He had fine road horses, when dealing in such stock, and when conducting the livery business, kept the best of vehicles and horses. Mr. Odenweller was united in marriage with Martha E. Ellis, who was born and attended school in Macomb. They have one child, Walter L., born October 31, 1886. Mrs. Odenweller's parents, John G. and Susan Mary



D. F. Feibert



(Breckenridge) Ellis, were born, respectively, in Franklin, Ind., and Pennsylvania. Her paternal grandfather, James Ellis, was a native of Kentucky, as was also her grandfather on the mother's side, James Breckenridge. The latter's wife, Sarah Eliza McKee, was born in Indiana. Grandfather Breckenridge was a Presbyterian minister in that State. Grandfather Ellis was a Captain of Mississippi River boats for a number of years. John G. Ellis, Mrs. Odenweller's father, was engaged in the drug business in Indiana, and also for five years, in Macomb. He died in 1862. Politically, Mr. Odenweller is a Republican, served three terms as School Director of Industry Township, has represented the Third Ward of Macomb in the City Council, was elected Mayor of Macomb in 1887, and to the same office for a second term in 1893. The religious connection of Mr. Odenweller is with the Christian Church, and fraternally, he is affiliated with the Masonic Order, and the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and M. W. A. In his business, political and social relations he has always maintained a blameless reputation, and wherever known, is highly esteemed.

**PACE, Andrew J.**, for many years a successful farmer in Scotland Township, McDonough County, Ill., but now a much respected citizen of Macomb, where he is living in retirement, was born in McDonough County, November 30, 1842, a son of William I. and Sarah (Vawter) Pace, who were natives of Kentucky. The paternal grandfather, Earley Pace, was also a native of that State. The family moved to McDonough County at an early period and spent two years in Bethel Township, where the father was engaged in farming. They then moved to Scotland Township where the father died in 1857, the mother having passed away in 1849. William I. Pace was captain of a military company which took part in the Black Hawk War. He was the father of nine children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the sixth in order of birth. Andrew J. Pace attended the public schools of Scotland Township and there grew up to manhood. He remained in that vicinity until 1862, working on the farm.

On August 12, 1862, Mr. Pace enlisted in the Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, in which he served until August 12, 1865. After his discharge from the army, he continued to

work on the farm until his marriage. He owned a farm in Scotland Township, which he operated after that event. To this farm he added, until in 1895 he was the owner of 460 acres of land, on which he was engaged in general farming and stock-raising. In 1895 he built a fine residence in Macomb, on the corner of North McArthur and Carroll Streets, where he is now living exempt from the cares and trials of active life. He takes, however, a lively interest in current events, and is always ready to assist in promoting measures intended to benefit the community at large. On February 29, 1872, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Mary J. Walker, who obtained her education in the public and Old Normal schools of McDonough County. Politically, Mr. Pace is a supporter of the Republican party. In religious faith, he adheres to the Presbyterian Church, and fraternally, is an active member of the G. A. R.

**PACE, Henry Jackson**, who is successfully engaged in the livery business in Macomb, Ill., was born in the place of his present residence December 6, 1862, a son of George W. and Sally J. (Sweeney) Pace, who lived on a farm the first year after their marriage, and then moved to Macomb, occupying the same house in which they now reside. George W. Pace kept a dry-goods and grocery store. The paternal grandparents were William J. and Sally Sparks (Vawter) Pace. The former came from Cumberland County, Ky., in 1830, and died in 1855, while the latter, who was a sister of the late Allen Vawter, died in 1850. The journey to Macomb was made by an ox-team, and they lived for a year in a log house with an earthen floor. William H. Pace walked three miles to borrow a plow, crossing a creek on a log, and returning the same way, with the plow on his shoulder. The county was then very sparsely settled.

In his boyhood, Henry J. Pace attended the common schools of his neighborhood, when his health, which was frail, permitted. By dint of close application he managed to obtain a good education, and after his school days worked for a while as clerk in his father's grocery. As this employment was injurious to his health, he went into the livery business in 1897, which afforded more outdoor exercise. Since then his patronage has increased a hundred per cent. His stable, on West Carroll Street, was de-

stroyed by fire in the summer of 1905, causing a loss of more than \$8,000. Rapidly recovering from the disaster, he secured an equipment superior to the old one and has re-established his business on a better basis than before.

Mr. Face is a man of strict integrity in his business dealings. His daily life is marked by moral rectitude and he is respected by all who know him. In religious belief, he is a Universalist, and politically, gives his support to the Republican party. His fraternal affiliation is with the K. of P.

**PAINTER, Francis Marion.**—The gentleman whose name begins this sketch is one of the most extensive landholders in McDonough County, Ill. He was born in Emmet Township, McDonough County, November 15, 1835, the son of Tobias G. and Catherine (Painter) Painter, natives of Pennsylvania, where the father was born in Westmoreland County. The maternal grandfather, George Painter, was also a native of Pennsylvania. Tobias G. Painter came to McDonough County in 1831. He was a farmer by occupation and settled in Emmet Township. Until 1836, he lived in different places in the township. At that period he purchased 160 acres in Section 9, on which the subject of this sketch now lives. The father died in 1870, and the mother in 1893.

Francis M. Painter is the fourth in a family of seven children, of whom the oldest and youngest were girls. In boyhood he attended the district school in his vicinity, and grew to manhood on the home farm. After the death of his mother Mr. Painter bought the interests of the other heirs of the estate, to which he added from time to time, until he is now the owner of about 1,300 acres of land, all of which is rented out.

On June 25, 1880, Mr. Painter was married to Josephine Kitch, who was born November 6, 1855, in the State of Ohio, where she received her early mental training in the common school. This union has been the source of four children, namely: Beryl, Hazel, Ruth and Tobias. Beryl is the wife of Clarence Kline, a farmer of Emmet Township, and has a family of five children; Hazel married Irvin Melvin, and has one child. She still resides with her father, as also do the other children except Beryl. Mrs. Painter died August 17, 1903. In politics, Mr. Painter upholds the prin-

ciples of the Democratic party. He has served as Township Assessor two terms and as School Director thirty years.

**PARVIN, John T.**, a highly respected retired farmer, living in Bardolph, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Franklin County, Ind., April 3, 1837, a son of Samuel R. and Ann (Tice) Parvin, natives of the State of New Jersey. The paternal grandparents were Abijah and Esther (Ray) Parvin, of whom the former was born August 19, 1773. John T. Parvin is the second of six sons born to his parents. In boyhood he attended the public school, and came to McDonough County at the age of nineteen years. Here he worked on a farm until he was of age, when he was elected constable. He was afterward employed as clerk in a store in Bardolph until December 2, 1861, when he enlisted in Company I, Fifty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was in the Army of the Tennessee and participated in the siege of Fort Donelson, the Atlanta campaign, the last battle of Bentonville, and all the principal engagements of his regiment. On his discharge July 7, 1865, he came to Colchester, McDonough County, where he was employed as clerk in a store for more than a year. Then he bought a farm in Macomb Township, which he operated until his retirement from active business life in 1897. He had inherited a residence in Bardolph, which he now occupies in quiet leisure.

On November 11, 1866, Mr. Parvin was married to Mary E. Hoagland, who was born in McDonough County, and in her girlhood, pursued a course of study in Abingdon Seminary. Two children blessed their union, namely: Allie Hope (Mrs. J. F. Douglas), of Bardolph, and Anna J. (Mrs. Dr. H. B. Sikes). The latter is deceased. In religious belief, Mr. Parvin is a Presbyterian, and politically, is a Republican, and has always cast his vote in McDonough County. He has served as School Trustee and Constable of his township, and held the office of President of the Village Board for one term. Fraternally, he is identified with the A. O. U. W. The subject of this sketch has proved faithful and honorable in all the relations of life, public and private, and has made a record which is surely a solace and comfort in his declining years.



*W. G. Smith*





**PATRICK, George T.**, a prosperous farmer of Scotland Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Bethel Township, McDonough County, October 12, 1852, the son of Charles and Jane (Brawdy) Patrick, natives of Adair County, Ky. The paternal grandfather was Samuel Patrick. Charles Patrick came with his parents to Bethel Township in 1834, and settled on a farm. There he married, and lived there until 1862, when he enlisted in the Union army. After his discharge from the service he moved to Macomb, Ill., where his son George lived until he was twenty-four years old. He then came to Scotland Township and bought an eighty-acre farm in Section 20, where he has since remained. He has 206 acres in the home place, and 160 acres in Section 28. He carries on general farming and raises horses, cattle and hogs.

On January 25, 1878, George T. Patrick was married to Nancy J. Campbell, who was born in Scotland Township, where, in girlhood, she attended the public school. Three children have been born of this union, namely: Della M. (Mrs. James Barclay), of Scotland Township; Charles and Frank, who dwell under the paternal roof. In religion, Mr. Patrick adheres to the Presbyterian faith, and on political issues, supports the Republican cause.

**PAULSGROVE, T. B.**, an energetic and successful farmer in the vicinity of Good Hope, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Washington County, Md., in 1863, a son of Rudolph and Mary (Holtz) Paulsgrove, both of whom were born in the State of Pennsylvania. Rudolph Paulsgrove was a farmer by occupation, and was very successful in his operations. He was a man of upright character and industrious habits, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of all who made his acquaintance.

The subject of this sketch received his early mental training in the district schools of Maryland. In 1881, he came to Illinois and located at Abingdon, Knox County, where he remained about six years. After leaving there he had charge of the Foltz tile factory for some time. He subsequently worked for three years on the farm of Abraham Stickle and then returned to Abingdon, where he remained two years. In 1889, he located at Good Hope, and purchased eighty acres of land of a Mr. Decker. On this there were no improvements, and after

improving it, Mr. Paulsgrove bought forty acres more, north adjoining. On this property, Mr. Paulsgrove has ever since been successfully engaged in farming, devoting also considerable attention to the raising of thoroughbred stock.

In 1890, Mr. Paulsgrove was united in marriage with Lucy Locke, who was born in McDonough County, a daughter of T. J. and Elizabeth (Brown) Locke, who settled in the vicinity of Blandirsville, at an early period. Mr. and Mrs. Paulsgrove have become the parents of three children, namely: Gutha, Hulda and Herbert. In religious belief, Mr. Paulsgrove adheres to the creed of the Christian Church. As a farmer, he is careful, systematic and diligent, and as a citizen, he takes an intelligent and earnest interest in the welfare of the community.

**PAYNE, John T.**, chief janitor of the State Normal School at Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Sullivan, Moultrie County, that State, February 2, 1845, a son of Richard Weston and Paulina (Hampton) Payne, of whom the former was born thirty miles south of Louisville, Ky., and the latter in the same general vicinity. John T. Payne was the fifth of twelve children born to his parents and was one of twin birth. At the age of fourteen years he left home and worked one summer on a farm, by the month, in the employ of Elias Myers. He also worked on N. P. Williams' farm for three years. In the meantime he had been a pupil in a commercial school. In April, 1864, Mr. Payne enlisted in Company C, One Hundred Thirty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was sent to Columbus, Ky., afterward to Cairo, and later still, back to Columbus, where it was on duty guarding prisoners. Mr. Payne was discharged late in the fall of 1864, and returned to Eureka, whence he went to Havana, Ill., and worked eight years on a farm. He then went to Mason City, Iowa, where he was employed at farming from 1874 until 1887. Returning to Illinois he worked as a canvasser until the spring of 1888, after which he spent four years on his wife's farm in Emmet Township, McDonough County, and then moved to Macomb. On August 1, 1902, he was appointed chief janitor of the State Normal School. He has charge of one regular janitor, and supervises the work done by students of the institution who assist in keeping the building clean.

On January 10, 1888, Mr. Payne was married to Jennie M. (Murray) Welch, widow of John T. Welch, who was born and schooled in Kentucky. Mrs. Payne has one child, Ivan Garretson. Politically, Mr. Payne is a Republican. He served as Superintendent of Streets in Macomb for three years, and as Supervisor of Emmet Township one term. Fraternally, he is a member of the I. O. O. F., I. O. R. M., Rebekahs and G. A. R. He is considered very efficient in the performance of his duties at the State Normal School.

**PEARSON, Isaac N.**—Among the prominent citizens and politicians of Illinois is Isaac N. Pearson, of Macomb, McDonough County, who was born in Centerville, Butler County Pa., July 27, 1842, the youngest of the seven children of Isaac S. and Lydia (Painter) Pearson, also natives of Pennsylvania. Both the paternal and maternal families were connected with the dawn of American history, arriving from England in 1686, and settling in Philadelphia among the Society of Friends. Isaac S. Pearson was a merchant during the greater part of his active life, and he served with distinction in the Legislature of Pennsylvania as a representative of the Whig party. Shortly after his death, in 1845, his widow moved with her children to Newcastle, Pa., and in 1849 came to Illinois, settling near La Harpe, Hancock County. In 1858 she moved to Macomb, where her death occurred in 1872, at the age of sixty-six years. The youth of Isaac N. Pearson was characterized by a hard struggle for existence, and by a degree of responsibility which brought into the limelight the qualities which have accomplished his business, political and social success. Educated primarily in the district school near La Harpe and at Macomb, he did much to assist his widowed mother, working on the farm, on the streets, chopping wood, making gardens, and resorting to other honorable but humble means of securing money for his schooling and the support of his mother. In 1861 he secured a position in the Circuit Clerk's office, and upon reaching his majority, was appointed Deputy Circuit Clerk. Upon the Democrats coming into power in 1864, he lost his clerkship, and the following spring he became Cashier in a bank in Bushnell, retaining the position until the fall of 1868. The same year he was again appointed Deputy Circuit Clerk,

and in 1872 the party honored him by a unanimous nomination for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court, to which he was elected by a greater majority than any other candidate on the ticket. In 1876 he was re-nominated by acclamation, and again was elected, running three hundred votes ahead of the ticket. In June, 1880, six months before the expiration of his term, he was elected Cashier of the Union National Bank, of Macomb, which position he occupied until January, 1883, when he resigned to accept the office of Representative in the Thirty-third General Assembly from the Twenty-seventh District comprising the counties of McDonough and Warren, to which he had been elected the previous November. Upon resigning his position in the bank he was elected its Vice-President. In the Legislature Mr. Pearson introduced, among other important bills, the original bill for the appointment of State inspectors of coal mines, out of which grew the present excellent law on the subject. During the session he was chairman of the Committee on Fees and Salaries, a member of the Committees on Corporations, Banks and Banking and Finance, and several special committees. Declining a re-nomination for the House, in 1886 he was nominated by acclamation for the office of State Senator, and was elected over the Democratic Greenback candidate by a majority of 581. During the session of the Thirty-fifth General Assembly he was Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining, member of the committees on Appropriations, Banks and Banking, Railroads, Fees and Salaries, Military, State Library and Roads and Highways, and several special committees. In the State Convention of 1888, Mr. Pearson was a candidate for Secretary of State, the opposing candidates being General J. N. Reece, Hon. W. F. Calhoun, ex-Speaker of the House, and Hon. Thomas C. McMillan. After an exciting contest Mr. Pearson was nominated on the fifth ballot, and upon immediately resigning his office as State Senator, entered into the State campaign, and was elected by a majority of 25,287, the largest given any candidate on the ticket at that election. In January, 1889, he assumed the duties of Secretary of State, and was an efficient and popular public servant. In 1892 he was re-nominated with but slight opposition, receiving 1,081 out of 1,232 votes in the convention on the first ballot. The Democrats carrying the



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State that year, he, with all of the other Republican candidates, was defeated, but his popularity was shown by his running nearly six thousand votes ahead of the Presidential ticket. Upon the expiration of his term, Mr. Pearson returned to Macomb and devoted his energies to his various business interests.

The marriage of Mr. Pearson and Jennie M. Robinson was solemnized in Springfield in 1894, Mrs. Pearson being a daughter of the late Hon. James C. Robinson, at one time a prominent Democratic politician and member of Congress from Illinois. Mrs. Pearson's death occurred the September after her marriage, and in 1901 Mr. Pearson was united in marriage to Mary E. Kerman, of Macomb. Mr. Pearson is one of the stock-holders and directors of the Macomb Pottery Company and the Macomb Electric Light & Gas Company, and a stock-holder in the Union National Bank of Macomb. He also is a large landowner. Fraternaly, he is connected with the Masonic Veteran Association and Knights Templar, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Ancient Order of United Workmen and Knights of Pythias, in all of which he is a faithful and helpful worker. He also is a member of the Macomb Business Men's Club and the Hamilton Club, of Chicago; is President of the Board of Education of Macomb, and for a number of years has been a Trustee in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Macomb. Mr. Pearson is a man of excellent business ability and of strict integrity. He has a genial and interesting personality, is invariably tactful and courteous, and whether as a financier, politician or citizen, impresses by his moderation, good judgment and intellectual reserve. There are few charitable or generally enlightening projects which do not meet with his generous and hearty co-operation.

**PEASLEY, James Osgood**, a well-known and substantial farmer of McDonough County, Ill., who is also connected with the banking business in Macomb, was born in Henderson County, Ill., July 24, 1864, a son of James F. and Sarah J. (Tarleton) Peasley, natives of New Hampshire. The grandfather was Moses Peasley, and the maiden name of his wife was Ayers. In boyhood Mr. Peasley received his primary education in the district schools of Henderson County, Ill., and later at Denmark Academy, Denmark, Iowa, after which he attended the

Gittings Seminary, La Harpe, Ill., and still later took a business college course at Burlington, Iowa. Until he was twenty-one years of age he lived upon the family homestead. He then entered Hungate, Ward & Company's Bank, at La Harpe, Ill., as clerk, and later, when the firm purchased the First National Bank of Macomb and established the Bank of Macomb, he became a partner and Cashier. He continued thus until 1893, when the bank was sold to C. V. Chandler, and afterward, until 1901, was retained as Cashier. In the latter year he founded the McDonough County Bank, with which he is still connected. On December 13, 1887, Mr. Peasley was united in marriage with Martha H. Twyman, who was born in Macomb. Politically, Mr. Peasley gives his support to the Republican party. Fraternaly, he is identified with the A. F. & A. M., belonging to Macomb Lodge No. 17, Morse Chapter No. 19, Macomb Commandery No. 61, Oriental Consistory, Chicago, and Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also affiliated with the I. O. O. F. and B. P. O. E.

**PECH, Washington Joseph**, who is successfully engaged in the manufacture of pottery in Macomb, Ill., was born at Akron, Ohio, February 22, 1855, a son of Joseph and Anna Sterba Pech, natives, respectively, of Vienna, Austria, and Prague, Bohemia. His father was born June 27, 1827, and his mother February 2, 1834. Joseph Pech, the father, came to the United States in 1850, and settled near Green Bay, Wis., where he was married in 1853. Thence he moved to Madison, Wis., and there engaged in the pottery business. In this venture he was not successful, on account of the poor quality of the clay, and he then moved to Akron, Ohio, and conducted a pottery at a small place in that vicinity called Atwater. He devoted a portion of his time to farming, and this, with the pottery work, occupied his attention until 1882. At that period he came to Macomb and continued in the same line of work until his death on June 30, 1890. Washington J. Pech attended the public schools at Atwater, Ohio, until he was fourteen years of age, meanwhile helping his father at intervals, and after he left school still worked with the latter in the pottery business. In the spring of 1878 he came to McDonough County, Ill., and stopped at Macomb for a visit. In the fall of the same

year he came again and went to work in the Macomb Pottery, which was then in course of completion, remaining with that concern until 1882, when he built the pottery establishment which he has operated ever since. He began in a small way, the capacity of his plant in 1882 being about 4,000 gallons per week. This was gradually increased until the output reached 25,000 gallons per week in the spring of 1898. In that year he bought all the stock in the concern held by other parties, and the capacity of the plant has since been enlarged to 50,000 gallons weekly.

On May 6, 1880, Mr. Pech was married in Macomb to Lucinda Stocker, who was born November 23, 1862, and this union has resulted in one son, Charles Arthur Pech, born September 6, 1882. Politically, Mr. Pech is an earnest Republican, the confidence reposed in him by his fellow-citizens being indicated by the fact that he has served three terms as Alderman (1896-1901, inclusive), and one term as Mayor (1901-1903). He was a member of the School Board from 1894 to 1896, and is now serving as President of that body. Fraternally, Mr. Pech is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., A. F. & A. M. (being a member of Macomb Lodge No. 17, Morse Chapter No. 19, and Macomb Commandery No. 61), and the K. of P. He joined the first-named order in 1876 and the second in 1881, and his connection with the third began about 1886. The high degree of success in life attained by Mr. Pech is attributable to his plodding industry, unflagging perseverance and rigid integrity. He stands at the head of one of the most important industries of Macomb—an industry which he created, solely through the exercise of these virtues—and his career furnishes a strong incentive to all who, under like circumstances, would triumph over adverse conditions.

**PENNARTZ, Joseph**, who is successfully operating a grocery and meat-market in Macomb, Ill., was born in Franklin County, Iowa, November 16, 1869. His father and mother, Henry and Dora (Hipp) Pennartz, were natives of Germany. Joseph Pennartz was the eldest of four children born to his parents. With them he came to Macomb, and at the age of ten years began working on the farm. He also worked two years in a brick yard. He was afterward employed for seventeen years by Mr. Hainline,

in connection with the "Macomb Journal." In the spring of 1903 he went into partnership with Ray Brooking in the grocery line. On January 1, 1905, he sold out to his partner and bought the grocery and meat business of Stephen & Moon. He has a fine trade and handles all kinds of fresh and salt meats, together with a complete stock of groceries, canned goods, etc. He has displayed good business qualities in his recent venture and is regarded as likely to attain still greater success.

On September 16, 1897, Mr. Pennartz was married to Maude S. Hiatt, who was born and educated in Industry, McDonough County. In his political views he is a Republican.

**PENNYWITT, Don Piatt**, a well-known attorney-at-law in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Clinton County, Iowa, a son of Levi W. and Salome (Countryman) Pennywitt, the father having been born in Mansfield, Adams County, Ohio, and the mother in Highland County, the same State. The paternal and maternal grandfathers were John Pennywitt and David Countryman. Mr. Pennywitt attended the public school in Macomb, to which place his parents had moved when he was a year old. In 1883 he learned the potter's trade, at which he worked in Macomb for seven years. He is the youngest of three brothers and has one younger sister. In 1897 he entered the law school of Yale University, returning in the summer of 1899 to Macomb, where he began the practice of law, which he has since followed with success. Mr. Pennywitt advocates the policies of the Republican party. He served the public as Deputy County Clerk from 1891 to 1897, and represented the Third Ward, Macomb, in the City Council in 1902-03. In religious belief the subject of this sketch is a Universalist, and in his fraternal affiliation a member of the Knights of Pythias.

**PICKEL, Lewis**, a well-known and industrious farmer of New Salem Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Hocking County, Ohio, February 2, 1841, a son of Henry and Mary Bussert Pickel, also natives of the same county. Grandfather Jacob Pickel was a native of Pennsylvania, while Grandfather William Bussert and his wife (nee Helm) were natives of Ohio. Lewis Pickel is the second of a family of six children, four of whom were boys. He was



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born on a farm, where he lived to the age of fourteen years, and attended the district school in the winter season. In 1855 he came with his parents to Fulton County, Ill., where the family lived three years, when they moved to McDonough County and settled in New Salem Township. Lewis Pickel remained with his parents until September 2, 1861, when he enlisted in Company L, Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, which was assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division, of the First Cavalry Corps, under Brigadier-General Grierson. Mr. Pickel served throughout the war, and was discharged in November, 1865. He then returned to McDonough County, and worked at farming until 1867, when he bought eighty acres of land in Section 9, New Salem Township, where he has since resided, carrying on farming.

On March 19, 1866, Mr. Pickel was married to Ella A. Wilson, who was born in Delaware County, Ohio, and there in her youth attended the district schools. Mr. Pickel is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, politically is a Republican, and fraternally belongs to the G. A. R.

**PIERCE, David F.**—Twenty years of residence on the same farm in McDonough County has witnessed a steady rise in the fortunes of David F. Price, who, in partnership with his wife, owns 310 acres of land on Sections 7, 8 and 17, Macomb Township. Mr. Pierce belongs to that class of men who have come up from the bottom round of the ladder, and who owe more to observation and practical experience than they do to the theories to be found between the covers of books. He is a native son of the prairies, and was born in Walnut Grove Township, McDonough County, in June, 1854. On the paternal side he is of Southern stock, his father, Jesse B., and his grandfather, David Pierce, being natives of Tennessee. His mother (in girlhood Mary Ann Clark) was born in Illinois, a daughter of Thomas Clark.

Jesse B. Pierce came to McDonough County in 1847, and pre-empted 320 acres of land in Walnut Grove Township, making his home thereon until the close of his life in 1899, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. His wife died in 1887, when sixty-two years old, and both are buried in Pierce Cemetery, on the old pioneer farm. They were people of fine moral

courage, and had the patience to calmly await such rewards as fate, working through their wisely conceived plans, had in store for them. Honored for their large hearts and good judgment, they were among the best known and best liked early settlers of the township.

At the age of twenty-one years David F. Pierce started upon the road to independence, journeying west to Nebraska, where he hoped for better opportunities than were to be found in his native State. Two years, however, disabused his mind of any claims of inferiority, and he was glad to return to Macomb Township and settle upon his present farm. The most advanced methods of agriculture are employed on this farm. Its equipment is excellent and well selected, and its buildings and fences are kept in the best of repair. The first impression is that of a superior and thoroughly commercial management. Mr. Pierce makes a specialty of raising and dealing in cattle, horses and hogs, and in produce confines himself to corn and small grains.

In politics, Mr. Pierce is a Republican, and in religion, is a Methodist. His marriage to Mary E. Amos, of Hart County, Ky., occurred in October, 1874, and seven children have been born into his family: Mattie, wife of E. G. Ford; Minnie B., now Mrs. T. H. Logan; Jesse Franklin, Dorothea, John, Roy Albert and Ruth.

**PINCKLY, Mack M.**—One fails to find among the prominent men of McDonough County a more interesting study in human evolution than that presented in the life of Mack M. Pinckly. Mr. Pinckly, enrolled on the books of the construction company as a hod-carrier receiving seventy-five cents a day during the building of the First National Bank of Bushnell, needs no introduction to the master of monetary science who, from the presidential chair of the same institution, directs the various functions of deposits, discounts, exchange and circulation to the satisfaction of hundreds of depositors. In the driving, dynamic force of hand and will indicated in this transformation, what encouragement for the lad about to start upon his independent career minus the impediments of wealth, social standing or ancestral precedent! There was permitted that absolute freedom of choice which is a boon for the strong and resourceful, but also a curse to the weak. Yet it is known that the youth, with the heavy

load on his shoulder, climbing rickety ladders and walking uncertain scaffolding, had no extravagant dreams of success. He was too busy keeping superior to the laws of gravitation. Besides, he was a worker and not a dreamer. He developed the creative and positive qualities which ever since have distinguished his career, as against the destructive and negative qualities of the speculator, or the man who wins by the suppression of remunerative industry in others. The life of this banker, builder, lumberman, former merchant, superintendent of schools and real-estate broker, is so typically American, so full of cheery, wholesome energy, so absolutely useful in all its phases, that one regrets the necessary omission of much that would bring out and vitalize his story.

Born in Bowling Green, Clay County, Ind., January 15, 1854, Mr. Pinckly is a son of B. F. Pinckley, who came from the Carolinas to Clay County at an early day, and there married Mathilda B. Gwathmey, a native of Greencastle. The elder Pinckly was a carpenter by trade, but later turned his attention to the drug business, which he followed many years and in which he engaged after his arrival in Bushnell in May, 1855. During the Civil War he enlisted in Company A, Sixteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was mustered in at Camp Douglas as First Lieutenant, and retired from the service with the rank of Captain. Resuming civilian life in Bushnell, in 1868 he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, and thereupon moved to Macomb, which remained his home until 1872. The balance of his life was spent in retirement in Bushnell, where his death occurred March 14, 1903, his wife surviving him until March 28, the same year. Mr. Pinckly was a Republican in politics, a Mason and a member of the Christian Church. Of his three children—Walter C., Mrs. Georgie P. Wallace and Mack M.—all are residents of Bushnell.

Mack M. Pinckly was a year old when his parents came to Bushnell, and his preliminary education was acquired in the public schools of this town and Macomb. As a boy he was energetic and resourceful, without a lazy hair in his head, else, doubtless, he would have been unable to graduate from the McDonough County Normal School in 1871 and hold the certificate of graduation from two high schools, and a commission as a cadet at West Point at the age of seventeen. Afterward

he read law in the office of Joab & Harper at Terre Haute, Ind., clerked in a mercantile establishment of Chicago, then arising from the ashes of its terrible disaster, and upon returning to Bushnell, took up the weighty problem of forcing his energies into more permanent and remunerative channels. About this time his experiences were of a hard and monotonous character, but he eventually became interested in educational work, and in time was advanced to the superintendency of the public schools of Bushnell. This position he maintained with increasing credit until failing health compelled his resignation in 1891, during which year release from close confinement and plenty of outdoor exercise resulted in his purchase of the Haines Lumber Yard. The remodeling and enlarging of this yard was the task which Mr. Pinckly set himself to accomplish, and so well did he succeed that it now is recognized as one of the largest retail concerns in the Central West, having a shed with a double driveway under which twenty-eight teams can load at once. Four years after buying the lumber yard Mr. Pinckly began the study of architecture, for which he possesses singular gifts and the mastery of which introduced him into a large and practical field of usefulness. At the present time his name is associated with many of the finest buildings in Bushnell and Macomb, and many other parts of the county and State, included among which are residences of every kind costing from two to twenty thousand dollars. He designed and built the Cole Flats, in Bushnell, and made the designs and superintended the remodeling of the First National Bank, upon which, when his world was younger and hope ran high, he worked as a hod-carrier. His own beautiful residence, in external design and internal arrangement, embodies that ideal of personal surroundings which comes of scholarly tastes and mature experience, and which unites comfort and elegance with the least possible ostentation. His position as builder and lumberman has offered unrivaled opportunities for the acquisition of desirable real estate, and at one time he owned many fine residences and considerable other property in Bushnell. However, he long since has ceased to operate in this line of brokerage, his time being taken up with the increasingly serious responsibilities which surround him.

As a stockholder and director, Mr. Pinckly became officially connected with the First National Bank ten years ago. Upon the retirement of the former President, James Cole, in May, 1905, he undertook the management of the bank, and his election to the Presidency followed December 1, the same year. For the past twenty years he has been a stockholder and Director of the Bushnell Pump Company. By his voice in many campaigns he has been a staunch upholder of the Republican party, though declining proffered and flattering requests to accept office. He was President of the Board of Education when the West School was erected. He is fraternally connected with the Blue Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; the Knights of Pythias, of which he is Past Chancellor; the Modern Woodmen of America; the Court of Honor and the Workmen. He was for years been associated with Illinois Camp No. 100, Auxiliary Grand Army of the Republic, and for thirteen years represented the State in the National Encampment, and in recognition of his faithful services as Commander he was tendered a handsome sword. The marriage of Mr. Pinckly and Hattie E. Wheeler occurred April 24, 1879, his wife being a native of Scranton, Pa., a daughter of R. W. Wheeler, Manager of the Bushnell Pump Company. Two children have been born into the Pinckly home: Nellie M. and Benjamin W.

That no greater blessing falls across the way of mankind than the ability and will to work is emphatically endorsed by Mr. Pinckly. In his own life this creed has an amendment to the effect that a different kind of work is often the best kind of diversion. As a young man selling his labor to others, he was never one of the kind to lean up against things, to measure out his work with a yard-stick to fit with mathematical precision his salary, nor did he ever contract the habit of watching the clock, for the swinging around of the hands on the dial meant the curtailing of his opportunity to learn his superiors. As a consequence he was noticed and valued, and became a candidate for advancement. As an educator and builder the same principle of finishing what he had to do prevailed, and when to others the day seemed well spent, he would labor far into the night with plans and specifications of his buildings, doing that which the compulsory duties in other lines of business had crowded

into the background. A man so honest with himself must of necessity be honest with his fellowmen; and a man so industrious is poor material for the encroachment of other than the highest ideals of citizenship. And thus it happens that the second President of the First National Bank, like his predecessor, is a man of proved character and ability; a genial philosopher and true friend; a consistent contributor to many worthy causes, giving always of his best thought and interest to the community which has profited so richly by his upright example.—By the Editor.

**PITTINGER, Clarence A.**, an intelligent and rising young farmer of Walnut Grove Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in McDonough County in 1875, and in his youth pursued a course of study in the Bushnell Normal School. He is a son of A. H. and Eugenia (Sandige) Pittinger, natives of Virginia. The father, on coming to McDonough County, located on 160 acres of land in Section 13, Walnut Grove Township. Of this farm his son Clarence took charge in 1901, and has since successfully followed farming and stock-raising.

In 1897 Mr. Pittinger was married to Estella Bradbury, who was born and educated in the McDonough County schools. They have become the parents of two children, Harlan V. and Curtis. Mr. Pittinger has served as Town Clerk and School Director in his district. Fraternally, he is connected with the I. O. O. F., M. W. and Royal Neighbors.

**PLASSMANN, Carl A.**, formerly a successful farmer in Chalmers Township, McDonough County, Ill., and now living in retirement in the city of Macomb, was born in Prussian Germany, May 20, 1837, a son of Carl H. Plassmann, who was a native of Prussia. In his boyhood the subject of this sketch attended the public schools of his neighborhood in the fatherland, and at the age of eighteen years came to the United States, landing at New Orleans. After working in a soap factory there for four months he went to St. Louis, where he was employed ten months. Thence he went to Quincy, Ill., and worked two years on a farm. After his marriage he moved to Scotland Township, McDonough County, where he was engaged eighteen months on a farm, moving thence to Chalmers Township, in the same

county. There he purchased 160 acres of timber land, which he cleared from the brush which covered it, and cultivated the ground until 1896. In that year he retired from active pursuits, buying a house and double lot on South McArthur Street, in Macomb, where he is spending his days in leisure. Mr. Plassmann was married October 28, 1857, to Charlotte Redhorst, a daughter of Eben Redhorst, and a native of Prussia, Germany. Nine children were born of their union, as follows: Annie, Emma, Fred, Marguerite, Louis, Lillian, William and two children who died in infancy. In religious belief Mr. Plassmann adheres to the Lutheran Church, and in political opinion is in harmony with the principles of the Democratic party. He has served twice as Road Commissioner and as School Director for three terms. The subject of this sketch has always lived a straightforward, upright life, and can look back on the past with the consciousness of having done what he thought to be right.

**PLASSMANN, Frederick William**, a thrifty and progressive farmer in Chalmers Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in that township, February 23, 1868. His father was August Plassmann, a native of Germany. Frederick W. Plassmann is the fifth of a family of eight children, and was born on the paternal farm. In boyhood the subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools in his vicinity and remained with his parents until he reached the age of twenty-four years. He then commenced farming for himself in that township, and operated farms on shares for eight years. At the end of this period he bought a farm of forty acres in Section 22, Chalmers Township, which he has worked ever since. Besides his own place, he cultivates ninety-four acres of rented land.

On November 22, 1892, Mr. Plassmann was united in marriage with Annie Brall, who was born in Macomb, where she obtained a public school training. The names of the four children resulting from this union are as follows: Virginia, Otto August, Erma and Charlotte. In religious devotion, Mr. Plassmann joins with the brethren of the Lutheran Church. As to political issues he stands on the Democratic platform, and his fraternal relations are with the M. W. A.

**POINTER, Robert C.**, one of the most prominent of the McDonough County (Ill.) farmers, who is still actively engaged in agriculture, was born in Morgan County, Ill., December 17, 1838. His father, William Pointer, was born in Cumberland County, Ky., and his mother, Elizabeth (Morrison) Pointer, was a native of Fleming County, in that State. They were married May 31, 1835. The grandparents on both sides—Cornelius Pointer (born in Pulaski County, Ky., in 1788, and died in 1833) and Rebecca (Snow) Pointer (born in Maryland in 1789 and died in 1835)—were all natives of Kentucky. William Pointer, the father, was born in Cumberland County, Ky., on November 30, 1812, came to Morgan County, Ill., with his parents in 1828, and remained there until 1855 and then moving to Macomb. Here, for one year, he conducted a hotel known as the "Brown House," situated on the west side of the square. In January, 1859, he sold the hotel to James Brown, and bought a farm in Scotland Township. In the Black Hawk War he enlisted twice, and in the fall of 1861 became identified with the Civil War by joining Company C, Eighty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, of which he was wagon master, but in the fall of 1862-63 was discharged from the service on account of disability. He then returned to his farm, and afterward removed to Industry, Ill., where he lived with his son Robert until his death in June, 1893, at the age of eighty years. The mother had passed away July 8, 1892, at the age of seventy-six years. William Pointer was a prominent figure in the Free Methodist Church, being a licensed preacher and an ordained elder of that denomination. He solicited the funds to build the church in Macomb, contributing most of the necessary funds himself.

Robert C. Pointer was the second of four children born to his parents. In boyhood he attended the common and select schools and remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-five years old. At that period he married, and moved on his present farm of 240 acres in Section 23, Scotland Township. In May, 1876, he established himself in Bardolph, McDonough County, in the manufacture of drain tile, in connection with the Bardolph Fire Clay Works. Ten years later, he sold out his interest and returned to the farm, where he has



*L. Stöcker*

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since resided. Mr. Pointer has seen this region developed from a raw prairie to its present finely improved condition, and has done his share to promote the transformation. On May 5, 1864, Mr. Pointer was married to Flora Gates, who was born in Scotland Township, and there attended public school in her youthful days, as well as the Macomb High School. Seven children blessed their union, namely: Annie E. (Mrs. J. D. Hayes), Jennie (Mrs. L. L. Gardner), Ida M. (Mrs. G. A. Lewis), Lula (Mrs. B. D. Herndon), William C., Nellie (Mrs. James C. Gift), and Grace G. Mr. Pointer's religious associations are with the United Brethren Church. In politics, he takes the Democratic side of public issues. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., being a member of Industry Lodge No. 327, as also is his son William.

**POLLOCK, Melvin C.**, a prominent and substantial farmer of Walnut Grove Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in this township, April 26, 1862. He is a son of Robert and Mary (Walker) Pollock, his father being a native of Indiana and his mother of Walnut Grove, Ill. His grandfather, Quintus Walker, was a Kentuckian who came to Walnut Grove in 1833. Robert Pollock came about the year 1845 and settled on Section 16, Walnut Grove Township, where he took up ninety acres of land. Melvin C. Pollock attended the Western Normal School at Bushnell, Ill., and was reared on the home farm, the charge of which he assumed in 1903. He has also acquired other land, amounting in all, to 223 acres. For five years he was interested in the well-drilling business.

On December 25, 1890, Mr. Pollock was married to Belle Butler, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. Three children have blessed their union, namely: Hallie R., Lucille, and Walker. Politically, Mr. Pollock is a Republican. He was elected Supervisor of his township in the spring of 1905, and has served as Justice of the Peace and School Director. Mrs. Pollock's parents are Ozias Butler, born in Oshkosh, Wis., in 1844, and Phoebe (Payne) Butler, a native of North Carolina. Her mother came to Adams County with her parents in 1848, the family moving to Lamoine Township, McDonough County, in 1859. Both the maternal grandparents are now dead. In

early boyhood her father also came to Illinois with his parents, locating in Blandinsville Township. He subsequently went to the Black Hills, since which time all trace of him has been lost.

**POLLOCK, R. A.**, who is successfully engaged in farming on Section 13, in Walnut Grove Township, McDonough County, Ill., is a native of Schuyler County, Ill., where he was born August 10, 1860. His father and mother, who were natives, respectively, of Indiana and Pennsylvania, were William and Sarah M. (Walker) Pollock. The subject of this sketch is the sixth of a family of eleven children. He lived with his parents on the dividing line between Schuyler and McDonough Counties until he reached the age of twenty-six years, in the meantime attending the common schools, and the Northern Indiana Normal School. Then he bought a farm three miles south of the home place, where he lived four years. This he sold and bought a farm in Walnut Grove Township, where he remained twelve years. He disposed of this property also and in February, 1903, purchased the farm of William Barclay, consisting of 207 acres, situated in Section 13, Walnut Grove Township. Here he raises sheep, cattle, hogs and horses, and also grain for feed.

On January 3, 1886, Mr. Pollock was married to Clara B. Smiley, who was born and educated in McDonough County, and six children are the offspring of this union, namely: George W., Beulah, Sarah B., Ruth A., Charles W. and Ella M.

In politics, Mr. Pollock is identified with the Republican party. His fraternal connection is with the M. W. A.

**PONTIOUS, L. F.**, who is extensively engaged in the poultry and egg trade, in Adair, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Ross County, Ohio, on October 23, 1848. He came to McDonough County in 1853, and was engaged in general farming until 1870. In that year he built a store in Adair in which he followed merchandising for some time. Subsequently he became general manager of W. F. Throckmorton's poultry houses. He purchased the Adair house in 1899, and has since conducted the concern, together with his son. They have buyers in all the principal towns from Monmouth to Beardstown, gathering poultry and eggs. All the

poultry purchased by them is dressed in their plant, and shipped east in car lots. Throughout the season they handle from one to three carloads per week, doing a business of about \$125,000 annually. The concern employs from ten to twenty people, and has a switch and loading platform on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

On December 16, 1875, Mr. Pontious was married to Florence Zoll, a native of Fulton County, Ill. One child, Clifford A., was born of this union. Politically, Mr. Pontious votes independently. He has served two terms as Supervisor, and has held all the other town offices. He is an energetic business man, and has made his last venture a profitable one.

**PONTIOUS, Ralph Woods.**—Though brief as years are counted, the professional life of Ralph Woods Pontious has realized many of the most gratifying compensations of legal practice, and gives promise of expressing, for many years to come, the justice, breadth and incalculable usefulness of one of the most versatile and expansive occupations of man. A liking for, and full realization of, the opportunities of his calling, are important factors in the success of this enthusiastic member of the Macomb bar. He comes of a family with whom to plan was to accomplish, and who invariably have equipped themselves with a definite purpose in life. The name is purely Roman, and consequently ancient. Three brothers Pontious came to New York during the Revolutionary War from Treves, the oldest Roman city in the independent duchy of Luxemburg, in the Rhine province, and fought with the British until the cessation of hostilities. They then married and settled in Pennsylvania. With few exceptions the men of the family have been of great physical size and strength, Simon Pontious, grandfather of Ralph, having been six feet four inches in height and of herculean strength.

Byron Pontious, father of Ralph, was born in Ross County, Ohio, May 25, 1850, and married Ambrosia Woods, born in McDonough County, Ill., in December, 1853. Mr. Pontious was first a farmer, later a merchant, and still later a doctor and lawyer, the latter calling becoming an engrossing and long continued occupation. He was the father of the Macomb Club, and was serving as its first President at the time of his death, April 2, 1903. At that

time also he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Judge of the Illinois Supreme Court. He had many natural gifts, and was known as one of the best story tellers at the Illinois bar. Like the immortal Lincoln, he won many apparently hopeless cases with quick wit or a good story. The harmony of his life was sustained by his wife, a woman of great personal charm and rare qualities as a hostess, and who also was a devoted wife and mother and prominent in club life.

Reared in the atmosphere of the courts, Ralph Woods Pontious acquired his education in several institutions, and upon his finishing his course in the Law Department of the University of Illinois, was the first student to be admitted to the bar by the State Supreme Court from that institution. During his student days he was interested in athletics, especially football, in which he played center in several teams, and also was an enthusiastic hunter, fisherman and rider. After his graduation Mr. Pontious became a member of the law firm of Pontious & Pontious, one of the leading ones in Western Illinois, and, he has since achieved marked success as a general practitioner and criminal lawyer, specializing as much as possible in federal practice. By those in a position to know, it is said that Mr. Pontious never has turned away a client because he was too poor to pay for his services. On the contrary, the money consideration never has been foremost in his professional calculations. As proof of his generosity in this regard, he is the possessor of a unique collection of neckties, pocket knives, shirt buttons, revolvers and other junk, tendered him by unfortunate but grateful clients whose material assets were temporarily abbreviated.

Mr. Pontious belongs to the third generation of Democrats in his family, and until the last election he has voted the straight Democratic ticket. He believed, however, that Theodore Roosevelt represented all that was square and upright in American character, and still holds to that opinion. He was chosen by the Board of Supervisors to fill the unexpired term made vacant by the resignation of Tom Benton Camp, State's Attorney, from March, 1904, to December, 1905. During the Spanish-American War he enlisted in troop N, Illinois National Guard, but was disappointed, with the other members of the company, in not being among those pres-



ent at the front. At the time he was studying at the University of Illinois. Mr. Pontious is prominent fraternally, and connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Modern Woodmen of America, and the A. T. O. college fraternity. He is a member of the Universalist Church.

On September 4, 1900, Mr. Pontious was united in marriage to Adah B. Runkle, who was born in Doddsville, Ill., in 1878, and who represents a numerous and wealthy pioneer family of the State, strong in Republican politics, and practically all the male members of which served in the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Pontious have a son, William Byron, born April 15, 1905. Mr. Pontious is a confirmed optimist, and philosophically accepts whatever of weal or woe fate has to offer. He inherits his father's gift of language, and, like the older man, is an entertaining story teller. With characteristic breadth of mind, he attributes much of his success to those who have constituted his environment, especially his parents and close friends, foremost of the latter being Hon. Alexander McLean, who, as Trustee of the University of Illinois, kept in close touch with all of his boys, as he termed the youth of McDonough County who attended that institution. This able and noble man radiated a cheerful and happy character, and one which inspired to self-development and great usefulness.

**POOL, Charles**, a most creditable representative of the younger element of the farmers of McDonough County, Ill., was born in Fulton County, Ill., in 1873, the son of John and Amanda (Ringelke) Pool, his father being a native of Fulton County, and his mother of the State of Wisconsin. Charles L. attended the district school in his boyhood, was reared on the farm, and has always followed farming as his occupation. In 1892, he moved from Fulton County to Warren County, Ill., whence he came, in February, 1895, to McDonough County, and purchased a farm of 160 acres in Section 35, Bushnell Township, where he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

In 1900, Mr. Pool was married to Monina Spur, who was born and received her education in Fulton County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Pool have become the parents of two children,—Marion and Leota.

**PORTER, E. E.**—A thrifty and successful demonstrator of the best methods of central western farming and stock-raising is found in E. E. Porter, since 1892 the owner of 160 acres of land on Section 33, Sciota Township. Mr. Porter, who is the present Highway Commissioner of his township, was born on a farm in New Salem Township, McDonough County, in 1864, and was reared by his grandfather, Joseph E. Porter, who came in 1856 from his native State of Massachusetts, and settled upon unimproved land on Section 4, New Salem Township. The descendant of hardy New England ancestors he patiently bent his energies to conquering the wilderness in which he located his rude home, and his reward for diligence and good judgment was long life, a competence, and the good will of his fellowmen.

The average advantages of his time and place accompanied the growth to maturity of E. E. Porter. He has always been studiously inclined, and has added continually to the small store of knowledge acquired during the winter months in the township school. He lived with his grandfather until 1885, when he was married at Good Hope to Elizabeth Jane Balls, a native of New Salem Township, and daughter of J. and Mary Ann (Moore) Balls, the former of whom was born in England and the latter in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Porter are the parents of two children; a son, A. D., aged seventeen, and a daughter, Isola, aged ten years.

After his marriage Mr. Porter lived for a time on the farm of Frank Crabb, north of Macomb, and later bought a farm on Section 21, Mound Township, east of Macomb, where he lived three years. Disposing of this property, he moved to Sciota Township, and in 1892 bought his first eighty acres on Section 33, of Clint Moninger and John Tate, on Section 35, a little later purchasing an adjoining eighty acres. The improvements on the place at the time of purchase have many of them been substituted by more modern facilities, special attention having been given to accommodations for high grade stock, than which no farm in the township has a better showing. Mr. Porter is a stock enthusiast, and has devoted many hours of practical research to the subject. Nothing but the finest of their kind are to be found on his farm, and his Poland-China hogs, Aberdeen Angus cattle and Norman horses, yield a large yearly income.

Fraternally, Mr. Porter is connected with the Modern Woodmen and Royal Neighbors, and in religion, is a Methodist. He is a promoter of schools, churches, charities and wholesome diversions, and in sympathy with all movements which tend to the betterment and enlightenment of his prosperous community.

**PRICE, Martin T.**, who is successfully engaged in the hardware business in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Macomb December 17, 1871. His father, John M. Price, was a native of Tennessee and his mother, Sarah A. (Wilson) Price, was born at Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Price received his early education in the public school, and on the completion of his schooling at the age of seventeen years, worked a year in the Macomb Wagon Factory. He was next employed in the hardware business by J. A. Smith, with whom he remained three years. Subsequently he worked six years on the South Side for R. R. Campbell, and after this engagement became identified with the firm of Whitman and Price, of which he was a member for six years. He was at this period out of business for one year. On December 8, 1904, Mr. Price purchased the hardware establishment of Roy Allen, and now handles a complete line of hardware, stoves, tinware and bicycles, also doing furnace work and keeping a general repair shop.

The subject of this sketch is a young man of much energy and business capacity, and his trade bids fair to assume larger proportions as time advances. He is regarded by all as thoroughly reliable in his business dealings. Mr. Price was married October 6, 1897, to Estelle Brooking, who was born and received her education in Macomb. Politically, he is a Democrat, and fraternally, is a member of the K. of P.

**PURDUM, Robert V.**, a well-known stationary engineer, of Macomb, Ill., was born December 15, 1853, in Schuyler County, Ill. He is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Tullis) Purdum. His father was a native of Maryland, and his mother was born in Ross County, Ohio. His paternal grandfather was Walter Purdum, and his grandfather on the mother's side, John Tullis, born in Ohio. Samuel Purdum, who was a farmer, came to McDonough County in 1835. Robert V. Purdum was the third of seven chil-

dren born to his parents. He lived with them on the farm in Schuyler County until he was twenty-one years of age, attending the common school when opportunity offered. Then he came to McDonough County and worked at farming until 1888, when he located at Macomb and was employed as a carpenter for three years, as janitor of the Second Ward school house. He served on the night police force for twenty months, and at the end of that period (January 1, 1901), became engineer of the Macomb Electric Light and Gas Company, where he still continues. In March, 1897, he was assigned to the duty of a guard in the election contest at Springfield, Ill., and continued thus for two months.

On September 5, 1883, Mr. Purdum was married to Laura J. Wilcox, who was born in Scotland Township, McDonough County, and there received her schooling. Five children were born of this union, namely: Walter R., Bertha B., Lena E., John A. and Mary F. In politics, Mr. Purdum is an active Republican. He was elected Alderman of the Third Ward in Macomb in 1903, and for eight years served as a member of the Republican Central Committee. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally, he is a member of the Court of Honor, Knights of Pythias and Loyal Americans. The subject of this sketch is one of the most public-spirited and useful citizens of Macomb, and is widely respected.

**PURDUM, Samuel.**—One of the oldest farmers in Lamoine Township, McDonough County, Ill., in point of residence, and one of the most worthy, is the subject of this sketch. He is the son of Samuel and Rebecca (Brown) Purdum, who were born, respectively, in Maryland and Ohio. Samuel Purdum is a native of Indiana, where he was born in Hamilton County, October 29, 1837, and was brought to McDonough County by his parents in the fall of 1838. His mother died when he was four years of age, and he was brought up by a step-mother, receiving his education in the schools of McDonough and Schuyler Counties. At the age of twenty-one years he started out to make his own living, and worked a year at the carpenter's trade. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Fifty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until December 1, 1865, being mustered out as Second Lieutenant.



*Dr. S. C. Stummel*



He participated in many of the most important engagements of the war and was never wounded. After his discharge from the service he returned home and was married a month later. He bought forty acres of land where he now lives, on which there was a saw-mill, which he operated for eighteen years. At the end of that period he engaged in farming, and has thus continued ever since. He has made additions to his land until the farm now consists of 114 acres.

On February 25, 1866, Mr. Purdum was married to Cornelia J. Rigsby, who was born and schooled in Schuyler County, Ill. The following children resulted from this union, namely: Hattie, Ella (Mrs. Edward Hendrickson); Theodore, who died in infancy; Myrtle (Mrs. Anderson Ward); Catherine (Mrs. E. J. Blodett); Josie Ann, who died at the age of two years; and Edith Kerma, who is at home. Mr. and Mrs. Purdum have reared a nephew, born in March, 1889, a child of Mrs. Purdum's sister, since he was seven months old. In religious belief, Mr. Purdum is an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In political connection, he is a Republican. His fraternal relations are with the A. F. & A. M. and the G. A. R.

**QUINN, John (deceased)**, formerly a well-known farmer in Macomb Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in the year 1834, and was a son of Francis Quinn, a native of the same country. Mr. Quinn attended public school in his native land, and came to the United States in 1848, landing in New York City, where he worked in a whalebone factory for four years. He then came to Peoria, Ill., and was employed for seven years as trainmaster on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. In 1859 he moved to Macomb, where he worked as a laborer until 1873. At that period he bought eighty acres of land in Section 20, Macomb Township, where he carried on farming during the remainder of his life. He died February 15, 1901. On January 15, 1855, Mr. Quinn was married to Mary Savage, who was born and schooled in County Down, Ireland. The children resulting from this union were: Charles, Mary E. (Mrs. Charles McKee), Nellie (deceased), Jane (Mrs. W. Purdy), Francis E., Alice T., John, and Robert, who is at home. Religiously, Mr. Quinn was a Catholic, as are his widow and the other

members of his family. In politics, he was a Democrat. Since his death, Mrs. Quinn and one of her sons have managed the farm.

**RABY, Jacob**, a well-known farmer of Industry and Scotland Townships, McDonough County, Ill., was born on a farm in Ashland County, Ohio, July 23, 1862, and there received his youthful instruction in the district schools. He is a son of Jacob and Sarah (Sharp) Raby, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter, of Ohio. The paternal grandfather was William Raby.

Jacob Raby was the fourth of five children born to his parents, four boys and one girl. In 1883, he came to McDonough County and worked one year. Returning to his father's farm he assisted him for one season, after which he spent four months in Nebraska. He then came and settled down to farming. Two years after his marriage he bought fifty-seven and one-half acres of farming land, to which he made additions when convenient, until he is now the owner of 292 acres, twenty-eight acres of which are in timber. Of this farm fifty-seven and one-half acres lie in Scotland Township, 115 in Industry Township and the remainder in Shelby County, Mo.

On July 28, 1886, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Julia Harlan, who was born and schooled in New Salem Township. Seven children have resulted from this union, as follows: Guy, George, Earl, Mary, Emma, Nellie and Ivan. The subject of this sketch is a Democrat in politics, and is fraternally identified with the I. O. O. F. He is an industrious and thrifty farmer and a worthy citizen.

**RANDOLPH, Benjamin Franklin (deceased)**, formerly the well-known proprietor of a boot and shoe store in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born on a farm near Delphi, Ind., March 10, 1843. He was a son of Reuben and Elizabeth Randolph, natives of Virginia, and was among the older children of a family of eight born to his parents. Mr. Randolph attended the public schools in his neighborhood and pursued a subsequent course of study in Delphi College. At the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861, he left college to enlist in the Forty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served four years as a fifer, being engaged in all the battles participated

in by his regiment. He then came to Macomb, Ill., where he was employed for a short time as clerk in a dry-goods store with his brother, J. H. Randolph, who is now in business in Fort Scott, Kans., and later being engaged in the shoe business. In 1867 he bought the shoe business of his father-in-law, Charles M. Ray, and conducted it until the time of his death, which occurred July 26, 1902. The store is still operated by his widow, in conjunction with her son James, and her brother, Dwight E. Ray.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage August 10, 1868, with Fannie Ray, who was born in Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill., and received her education in a private school in Macomb. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Randolph were: Ray, who died at the age of twenty-four; James H., of Macomb, who married Louise Aldridge; Maude and Louisa D. Mrs. Randolph's parents, Charles and Mary (Dean) Ray, were natives of Utica, N. Y. Her maternal grandparents, John and Lucinda M. (Dean) Dean, were born in the same State, as were also Phineas and Amelia Ray, the paternal grandparents. Politically, Mr. Randolph was a Republican and served as Alderman of the Second Ward of Macomb. In religious belief he was a Universalist, and fraternally, was connected with the G. A. R. and K. of P. In all the relations of life Mr. Randolph was a most exemplary man, and he was highly esteemed throughout the community.

**RANDOLPH, William Harrison** (deceased), previous to and during the Civil War, one of the most conspicuous among the historic characters of McDonough County, Ill., was born in Lebanon, Ohio, August 20, 1813, a son of David and Rebecca (Sutphin) Randolph, who moved from Lexington, Ky., to Ohio at an early period. On coming to Illinois, they first located at Rushville, whence they moved to Macomb. David Randolph, the father, followed farming throughout his life, and William H. was reared on the farm. In youth he received his mental training in the common schools of Lebanon, Ohio, and for some time afterward continued to assist his father in farming. His first venture in Macomb was in the grocery business, to which he subsequently added a line of dry-goods. At a later period he built the Randolph Hotel, which he conducted for about twenty years. He also built the residence

which his widow, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, now occupies. He laid out Oakwood Cemetery, donating it in part to McDonough County. Although he paid close attention to his business affairs, he did not neglect recreation and his leisure trips covered a good part of the United States. In the Civil War, Mr. Randolph was with the troops at Quincy, Ill., and while in the discharge of his duties as Provost Martial, he was killed at Blandinsville, McDonough County.

Mr. Randolph was married in Macomb, December 6, 1837, to Matilda Jane Brooking, now familiarly known as Aunt Jane Randolph. Her father was a resident of Richmond, Va., and the home of her mother, whose maiden name was Mary Louisa Stihlesley, was in Lexington, Ky. Mr. and Mrs. Randolph had no offspring, but reared several adopted children, including some of Mr. Randolph's brother's, namely: James; John, who died February 12, 1858; Frank, deceased; and Rebecca, who died September 26, 1870. Among others thus adopted were Jennie Cook, and Rosetta, who died a widow, July 4, 1852.

In politics, Mr. Randolph was an active and influential Republican. He served two terms (1844-48) as Representative in the State Legislature, and was Clerk of the County Court. He was also Tax Collector, and was twice elected Sheriff of McDonough County. He was not a church member, but it was his custom to attend divine worship. In many respects Mr. Randolph was a remarkable man. While suave in deportment and of genial disposition, he was resolute and determined in the discharge of any trust imposed upon him in an official position. Danger he confronted, undismayed, and obstacles did not check him in the performance of duty. With the business and social interests of Macomb he was probably as prominently identified as any man of his time.

**RAYBURN, W. H.**, a prominent and successful farmer of Industry Township, McDonough County, Ill., as also an extensive stock-raiser, was born in Kentucky, November 16, 1836, a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Walker) Rayburn, natives of Kentucky, who came to Petersburg, Menard County, Ill., when he was but a child. Henry Rayburn was a carpenter and farmer by occupation. He moved to Pleasant Plains, San-

gamon County, Ill., when his son W. H., was ten years old, and there lived on a farm for three years. Then he moved to Cass County, Ill., where he occupied rented farms for six years. He was a Justice of the Peace, and also served twelve years as Postmaster of Virginia in that county. There he died, his wife having passed away at Pleasant Plains.

The subject of this sketch was the third of a family of eight children born to his parents. In boyhood he attended the district schools in the vicinity of his home and, after pursuing a four years' course of study in college and Conference, at the age of twenty-two years, was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church and admitted to the Illinois Conference. His first charge was at Mahomet, Champaign County, Ill., where he remained one year. He then took the pastorate at Chaney's Grove and traveled upon six circuits in seven years, in all. He then resigned from the ministry and became an extensive traveler, crossing the ocean seventy times. While visiting friends at Industry, Ill., he bought land in that vicinity to the extent of 800 acres, which he uses for stock-raising and general farming. He raises Shorthorn cattle, Hackney horses, draft horses and feeds cattle and hogs. He has imported draft sires, Clydes and other breeding horses, to a considerable extent.

On June 20, 1895, Mr. Rayburn was united in marriage with Emma Cook Wilkerson, and their union resulted in one child, Bretina E. M. Politically, Mr. Rayburn supports the policies of the Republican party. Fraternaly, he is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. He is a man of high intelligence and broad information and, in his present sphere of effort, is doing much to maintain the reputation of McDonough County as a source of high grade horses and cattle.

**REXROAT, Edgar L.**, the proprietor of a successful livery stable in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in McDonough County, May 8, 1872, a son of James M. and Jane (Moyers) Rexroat, whose biographical record appears elsewhere in this volume. In his boyhood Mr. Rexroat attended the public school, and at the age of twenty-one years started in the livery business in partnership with Oliver Thompson, at the stand where he is at present located. Two years later he sold out and was

engaged in farming in Scotland Township for eight years. He then entered a second time into partnership with Mr. Thompson, and in April, 1904, purchased his partner's interest becoming sole proprietor. He keeps fourteen horses and in addition does a general livery and feed business, conducting his place in a careful and painstaking manner and enjoying a good patronage. He now has the best rigs in the county.

On May 17, 1895, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Ella Curnow, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. Two children, Delbert and Dale, have resulted from this union. Politically, Mr. Rexroat is a Republican, and fraternaly, is a member of the M. W. A. Mrs. Rexroat is a daughter of Richard and Sarah (Haddock) Curnow, her parents being natives of England. They came to McDonough County in the '60s, where the father was engaged in mining until his death. The mother now resides with Mr. Rexroat.

**REXROAT, Granville R.**, a prominent and highly esteemed citizen of Macomb, Ill., and for many years a prosperous farmer in Scotland Township, was born in Russell County, Ky., October 11, 1839, a son of Peter and Mournen (Hopper) Rexroat, who were born, respectively, in Philadelphia, Pa., and Richmond, Va. The grandfather, Adam Rexroat, was a native of Germany. Granville R. Rexroat received his education in the public schools of Illinois and Iowa. He came to Morgan County, Ill., with his parents, where they remained eighteen months. The family then removed to the vicinity of Burlington, Ia., where they spent five years. In 1853 they came to Scotland Township, McDonough County, where the father bought a farm. The subject of this sketch lived with his parents there until his marriage, when he purchased a farm in Scotland Township. The father died in 1875, the mother having passed away in 1873. Mr. Rexroat continued to live on the place, engaged in general farming and stock-raising. The farm at first consisted of about 300 acres which has been increased to 380 acres, 100 acres of which lie in New Salem Township. When Mr. Rexroat gave up active work, he bought a residence on South McArthur Street, Macomb, where he now lives in retirement. Although keeping aloof from

business endeavors, he has not lost his interest in public affairs, in regard to which he is well informed, and whatever tends to promote the welfare of the community receives his careful consideration and ready support.

Mr. Rexroat was married in September, 1865, to Mary A. Baldock, who was born in Casey County, Ky., and educated in the public schools of Illinois and Missouri. Ten children have blessed this union, namely: Verinda, Alice M., Hettie V., Eliza A., Minnie, Della, James, Everett, Herman and Harry. Mrs. Rexroat's parents were John P. and Patsie (Riggins) Baldock, natives of Kentucky. Her grandparents on the paternal and maternal sides were William and Sarah (Pinix) Baldock, and David and Polly Riggins, who were also born in that State. Mr. Rexroat is a Republican in politics, has held the office of Assessor of Scotland Township, and served as School Director there from the time of his marriage until his removal to Macomb. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

**REXROAT, J. H.**—The qualities of industry and common sense, so essential to the successful conduct of a farm, find expression in the life of J. H. Rexroat, representative of one of the pioneer families of McDonough County, and owner of a valuable farm of 350 acres in Emmet Township. James Rexroat, the father of J. H., was born in Kentucky, a son of Peter Rexroat, an early settler in the Bourbon State, while his mother's maiden name was Jane Moyers, a native of Iowa. The Rexroats were typical early settlers, not only because they had little when they came here, but because they were persevering and hopeful, and counted no sacrifice too great to achieve their purpose in life. They were frugal in their expenditure and simple in their tastes, and their children were taught to use their hands, and make themselves useful in house and field. There were twelve children in all, and J. H., who had both older and younger brothers and sisters, was born in Scotland Township, McDonough County, April 24, 1862. Mr. Rexroat remained under the family roof until his twenty-first year, when he went to Clay County, Neb., where he became owner of a farm and lived thereon for several years. Returning to McDonough County, he bought a farm near Industry, but two years later sold it and pur-

chased a farm near by, occupying the same for five years. As on the previous occasion, he sold this property at an advantageous figure, and bought his present large farm, to which he contemplates making additions in the near future. While a general farmer in the broadest sense of the word, Mr. Rexroat makes a specialty of stock, purchasing, raising, feeding and selling the same in large numbers. He is very progressive in his methods, has abundant facilities for conducting his farm along modern lines, and avails himself of the best knowledge obtainable from private sources, the agricultural colleges, and late periodicals.

In 1884 Mr. Rexroat was united in marriage to Viola Greenup, who owes her nativity to McDonough County, and who was educated in its public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Rexroat are the parents of eight children: Lewis, Ruby, Leroy, Lee, Mae, Ethel, Bessie and James.

The promotion of scientific agriculture constitutes an absorbing, but by no means the only interest of Mr. Rexroat. His strong personality, pronounced and practical views upon important questions and large fund of general information render him an important factor in many avenues of local enterprise. He is staunchly devoted to the Republican party, and while in the main opposed to office holding, served two years as Supervisor of Emmet Township. He is an appreciator of the moral and general benefits which arise from connection with time-honored fraternal organizations, and is a member of long standing of the Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Modern Woodmen of America. The energetic and forceful spirit of the Middle West finds an intelligent exponent in this well-known farmer, who has never contracted the habit of resting on his laurels, but who pushes unceasingly forward to better agricultural, educational, social and moral conditions.

**REXROAT, James M.**, a retired farmer residing in Macomb, Ill., and justly regarded as one of the most worthy and substantial citizens of the place, was born in southeastern Kentucky, in January, 1828, and received his education in the subscription schools. He is a son of Peter and Mournen (Hopper) Rexroat, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Kentucky. Adam Rexroat, the paternal grandfather, was born in Germany, and





*T. D. Sullivan*



the grandfather on the maternal side, William Hopper, was a native of South Carolina. Mr. Rexroat is the oldest of six children born to his parents. At the age of nineteen years he came to Morgan County, Ill., where he was employed for two years at farming, by the month. He then rented a farm in Iowa for three years. In 1853 he came to Scotland Township, McDonough County, and bought 160 acres of land, which he improved. There he was engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1885, when he moved to Macomb and built a fine residence, where he lives in comfortable retirement. In 1873 Mr. Rexroat went to France, to secure blooded stallions for breeding purposes on his farm, and in 1881 and 1882 visited France and England for the same purpose. He became widely noted as a breeder of fine horses, dealing in Norman, English and Clyde stock. He started in this line in 1870, under the firm name of Rexroat, Moore & Westfall, and bought out his partners in 1873. He is now the owner of 320 acres of excellent farm land.

Mr. Rexroat has been twice married. His first wife was Jane Moyer, who was born and schooled in Illinois, and whom he married in 1850. She died in 1892, and in November, 1895, he was married to Dora Manlove, who was born and schooled near Rushville, Ill. He is the father of ten children, namely: Lawson, Eliza, Winfield F., William, Sarah, Jordan, Telus, Robert, Lee and Frederick, all living. Politically, the subject of this sketch is a Republican, and has filled all the township offices with marked credit to himself and usefulness to the public. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic Order,—Morse Chapter No. 19, and Macomb Lodge No. 17. In religious faith, he is an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Rexroat's sons are also members of the Masonic fraternity.

**REXROAT, Lawson T.**—Among the most substantial farmers in Scotland Township, McDonough County, Ill., is the subject of this sketch, who was born in Des Moines County, Iowa, July 5, 1854, a son of James M. and Jane (Moyers) Rexroat, the father being a native of Russell County, Ky., and the mother, of Green County, Ill. Grandfathers Peter Rexroat and Jacob Moyers were natives of Penn-

sylvania. Mr. Rexroat is the eldest of twelve children, of whom ten were boys. Of these, all but two of the boys are still living. When he was two years of age his parents moved to McDonough County and settled on a farm in Scotland Township, where he lived until he was twenty-three years old. During this period he attended the public and Branch Normal schools. At the time of his marriage, he bought 160 acres of land in Sections 23 and 24, Scotland Township, to which he moved and which he occupied about eighteen years. To this property he added until its extent reached 320 acres. On one of the additional tracts purchased, he built a house, into which he moved in 1893. He raises cattle, hogs, etc., and does a considerable amount of feeding. His main crop is corn, for use as feed for his stock.

On September 2, 1875, Mr. Rexroat was united in marriage with Mintie A. Rexroat, who was born in Morgan County, Ill., and there attended public school in her girlhood. Four children were the offspring of this union, namely: Lela (Mrs. Albert Burnham), Alta, Mary and Carrie.

In politics, the subject of this sketch is ranked with the Republicans. For the past six years he has served as Township Assessor, and held the office of Supervisor for one term; that of Road Commissioner one term; School Director one term, and School Trustee several terms. In religion, he professes the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In fraternal circles, he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., M. W. A., and Mystic Workers.

During the battle of Stone River, when Mr. Rexroat was but nine years old, he rode a mule each evening to Macomb to get the news. In this incident are manifest the activity and pushing spirit which have characterized his subsequent years.

**REXROAT, William H.**, a well-known, prosperous and substantial farmer of Scotland Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in that township December 10, 1859, and there, in boyhood, attended the district school. He is a son of James M. and Jane (Moyer) Rexroat, whose father was a native of Kentucky, and her mother of Iowa. His parents came from Iowa to Illinois in 1849, and his father bought a farm in Sections 11, 12 and 14, Scot-

land Township, where he lived until 1890, when he retired from active labors and moved to Macomb.

The subject of this sketch was the fifth of twelve children born to his parents, ten of whom were boys. At the age of twenty-two years, he rented a farm in Scotland Township on which he remained two years. In the fall of 1884 he went to Saline County, Neb., and built a house on a farm belonging to his father. There he raised three crops and then traded the farm for a livery barn in Wilbur, the county-seat of Saline County. After conducting the stable about two years, he sold out, and returning to Scotland Township rented a farm. After a while he bought eighty acres of land in Industry Township, the same county, where he lived two years. He then sold out and bought eighty acres in Section 26, Scotland Township, and two years later bought ninety acres more adjoining the first purchase on the east. In 1905 he bought sixty-five acres additional, east adjoining. He carries on general farming and raises cattle and hogs.

On November 10, 1880, Mr. Rexroat was united in marriage with Mary F. Landis, who was born in Schuyler County, Ill., where, in girlhood, she attended the district schools. From this union resulted two children, namely: Everett A., born in Scotland Township February 3, 1883; Bertha S. (Mrs. James G. Kirkpatrick), born August 10, 1886, and married May 24, 1905, in Saline County, Neb. In politics, Mr. Rexroat is an active Republican. He served as Assessor one term, and has been elected to the same office for the year 1906. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., and the M. W. A. He is a progressive farmer, personally popular and one of the most prominent and influential men in his township.

**REYNOLDS, (Rev.) John C. (deceased)**, a long-time preacher of the Gospel in McDonough County, Ill., and one of the most profoundly respected citizens of that county, where his evangelical work was recognized for many years as highly efficient, was born in Hart County, Ky., December 15, 1825, and in his later years was one of the oldest ministers in McDonough County. Six years of his ministerial career were spent as a pastor in Abingdon, Knox County, Ill., and during the period from 1859 to 1869 he preached regularly

in Macomb, his pastoral relations being with the Christian Church.

Mr. Reynolds was widely known as a ready and forceful exponent of dogmatic theology, and was one of the principals in several public debates on religious issues, then warmly contested. Among them was his debate with Elder Wilson, which continued from March 5, to March 15, 1860; his spirited and instructive controversial meeting with Elder Hughes, at Table Grove, Ill., in 1869; and his subsequent public discussions with Elder Ritchie, at Bedford, and Rev. Mr. Francis, at Browning, in the same State. Of these opponents, he recalled Elder Ritchie as being the most candid in argument. On November 9, 1851, Mr. Reynolds was united in marriage with Sarah F. Meadows, and four children resulted from their union, namely: Mary (Mrs. Hoskins), James, John, and Malinda E. (Mrs. Walling). Although he reached more than four-score years, Mr. Reynolds retained to the end, which came February 14, 1906, much of that pristine vigor of mind and body which characterized his early pulpit efforts. His long-extended life was signalized by unwavering zeal in the cause of his Divine Master, and was replete with usefulness to his fellowman. To many who were familiar with his later pastoral career, he will be remembered as an object of deep respect and warm regard.

**RHODES, Frederick P.**, proprietor of a livery stable and feed barn in Colchester, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Colchester, March 23, 1860, and in his youth attended the public schools of the town. His parents were Ebenezer Rhodes, and Elizabeth. (Newland) Rhodes, the former born in McLean County, Ill., and the latter a native of England. The paternal grandfather was Samuel Rhodes, and the maternal grandparents were Abraham and Sarah (Porter) Newland, natives of England.

Frederick P. Rhodes is the third of a family of eight children, six of whom were boys. When ten years old he began working in the coal mines, and continued thus for two years. At the age of fifteen years he was employed as a janitor and also mined coal. He next worked at the carpenter's and painter's trades, and in the winter months was in the employ of a Mr. Stevens in the poultry business. Afterward he worked five years in Farmer & Son's general



RICHARD STIRE



store. This position he gave up October 3, 1899, and engaged in buying and selling poultry. On March 1, 1903, he sold out and established himself in the livery business, conducting also a feed barn.

On December 13, 1883, Mr. Rhodes was married to Carrie Whipple, who was born in the State of Massachusetts and received her early education in the public schools of Macomb, Ill. Seven children are the offspring of this union, as follows: Neffa E., Nellie A., Porter M., Gayletta U., Earl H., Cecil C. and Mary M. In politics, Mr. Rhodes gives his support to the Republican party, and fraternally, is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., K. of P., Rebekahs, Court of Honor, and the Mutual Protective League.

**RINK, Isaac C., D. D. S.**—He who would succeed in dentistry at the beginning of the twentieth century is a long way removed from his prototype of even a decade ago. In no branch of human endeavor have there been greater strides, nor is there any occupation more directly responsible for good health and good appearance, those greatest aids to human happiness and human achievement. Eternal vigilance sits at the elbow of the dental operator, and, if he would defy competition, demands of him high pressure attention to the signs of the times. Art, science and mechanical ingenuity beckon him with their alluring possibilities. One of his chief compensations is the possibility of invention, or the chance to do something a little better than has thus far been accomplished. The ability to see and grasp these advantages in a business of such universal importance differentiates the unambitious plodder from his more promising and often famous fellow practitioner. Dr. Isaac C. Rink, of Bushnell, is one of the men who, while he has gained laurels of a practical and satisfying kind, is never content to depend upon them alone, but pushes forward so persistently that his practice extends beyond the limits of both town and county, and includes the most exclusive and exacting of patrons.

Dr. Rink's profession is a direct departure from that fostered by his early surroundings and followed by several generations of his forefathers. He was born on a farm near Indiana, Indiana County, Pa., September 10, 1867, a son of George and Nancy Rink, farmers and large landowners of Indiana County. Dr. Rink

started his education in that great school of human equality, the district institution, and thereafter attended the State Normal School, at Indiana, Pa. His professional training was obtained at the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, Baltimore, Md., and he subsequently has added greatly to his knowledge through post-graduate work, and conventions held by his fellow practitioners. He began his independent life in Bushnell, and from the first his work was of such a character as to insure its permanency and extension.

Dr. Rink was married May 31, 1899, to Miss Susan Nance, a daughter of Dr. H. H. and Susan (Rinker) Nance, and they have one daughter, Josephine. Mrs. Rink is a graduate of the Bushnell High School and of the "Western Illinois College" of Bushnell, Ill., and is also an accomplished musician. Dr. H. H. Nance is a native of Vermont, Ill., and his wife of Ohio, their marriage taking place in Illinois. They resided for a time at Vermont, Ill., where Dr. Nance was engaged in the general practice of medicine until about 1866, when they removed to Bushnell, where they still reside, the Doctor having retired from his profession. Mrs. Rink is the youngest of a family of five children—two sons and three daughters—all living. Dr. Rink is a prominent and influential member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having been connected with that denomination since his boyhood, and in which he is an active worker. He is also prominent in the social life of his home city, and is highly esteemed not only for his professional acumen and skill, but also for his tact, courtesy, gentleness of manner and for his high moral character and purposeful aims in life.

**RISSER, P.**, one of the most successful farmers and stock-raisers of McDonough County, Ill., was born in Ashland County, Ohio, on February 3, 1838, and there in boyhood received his mental training in the public schools. He is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Snyder) Risser, natives of Germany, being the seventh in a family of ten children. The parents both died in Ashland County, where the father was engaged in farming. Mr. Risser came to McDonough County about the year 1862, and located in Blandinsville Township. In 1869 he made his first purchase of land, buying 115 acres in Hire Township from Nathan Hensley. He now

owns 490 acres in all—133 acres in Section 35, Blandinsville Township, and the remainder in Sections 2 and 3, Hire Township. He has always followed farming and stock-raising, and feeds large numbers of cattle. He has made the greater portion of the improvements on his land.

On November 1, 1866, Mr. Risser was married to Ora Locke, who was born near Burr Oak, Ind., on October 22, 1848. Her parents, Thomas and Grissella (Gardner) Locke, were natives of Pennsylvania, while her grandparents were born in Germany. The six children of this union were: Hattie (Mrs. W. K. Quinn), who resides in Blandinsville Township; Lillian (Mrs. J. E. Stickle), who lives near Bushnell; Clara (Mrs. W. M. Welsh), also a resident of Blandinsville Township; Florence; Gillman T. and Ruby. In politics, Mr. Risser is a Republican, and fraternally, is identified with the A. F. & A. M.—both lodge and chapter.

**ROARK, M. E.**, a well-known merchant of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., who is engaged in the clothing and gents' furnishing business, was born in Chalmers Township, that county, in February, 1871, a son of James and Katherine (McGinnis) Roark, natives of County Down, Ireland. His maternal grandfather, Patrick McGinnis, was also a native of that county. James Roark, on landing in the United States, located first in New Jersey. Thence, in 1858, he came west to Illinois, where he worked about until his marriage, and then purchased a farm. He and his wife were the parents of ten children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth in order of birth.

M. E. Roark received his early education in the public and Macomb normal schools, and completed his studies at the age of twenty-one years. Then after teaching school one year, he worked as a clerk in stores in Macomb for some time. In 1898 he established himself in the clothing and gents' furnishing business, having bought the stock of G. F. Mosser. To this he has added considerably from time to time, and now handles a very complete line of desirable goods, and commands a profitable patronage.

**ROARK, Patrick D.**, a popular and prosperous druggist of Macomb, Ill., was born in McDonough County, in October, 1866. His parents,

James and Katherine (McGinnis) Roark, were natives of County Down, Ireland, and his grandfather on the maternal side, Patrick McGinnis, was also a native of County Down. James Roark came to the United States and, in 1858, journeyed from New Jersey to Illinois, where he worked in different places until his marriage, when he bought a farm. He was the father of ten children. Mr. Roark received his education in the public and normal schools, and obtained his professional instruction in the Chicago College of Pharmacy, which he attended for eight months when he was twenty-one years old, working in that city for a few months thereafter. He gave up his position in Chicago on account of ill health, and returned to Macomb, where he spent a year in the employ of Mr. Stinson. In 1893 he purchased the Delaney drug store, situated at No. 118 north side of the public square, which he has since conducted successfully. He keeps a full line of drugs, and bears an excellent reputation as a careful compounder of prescriptions. His reliability and close attention to business have secured for him a good patronage, which is increasing from year to year.

The subject of this sketch was married in February, 1891, to Helen Olker, who was born in Kenosha, Wis., and received her mental culture in the public schools and the convent at Quincy, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Roark have one child, Mary Katherine, who was born in December, 1902. Politically, Mr. Roark is a Democrat, and fraternally, is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and National Union. He and his wife are consistent members of the Catholic Church.

**ROBERTS, Robert**, one of the most extensive and prosperous farmers and stock-raisers in McDonough County, Ill., was born at Bonhill, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, May 18, 1856. He is a son of William and Mary (Nimmo) Roberts, also natives of Scotland. Mr. Roberts is of a family of twelve children and came to the United States with his parents, who settled in Scotland Township, McDonough County, when he was thirteen years old. He had attended school in Scotland, completing his education in the public school in the vicinity of his new home. At the age of fifteen years he started out to work on a farm by the month, and in the spring preceding his twentieth birth-





C. P. SWEENEY AND FAMILY



day had saved \$600, and began farming on his own account. Five years later he bought 102 acres in Section 10, Scotland Township, to which he moved and on which he was engaged in farming twelve years. At the end of this period he sold the farm, and purchased 256 acres of the Dicky Kreag farm, situated in Industry and Scotland Townships. To this he made additions at intervals, until his farming possessions now comprise 440 acres of land. He is engaged in general farming, but has devoted his attention mainly to stock-raising since 1885, feeding each year from fifty to one hundred head of cattle. He also raises horses and hogs, and makes a conspicuous showing of draft horses at all of the local fairs. On Mr. Roberts' land are over 2,300 rods of drain tile. His two oldest sons, who are married, are comfortably located on different parts of the farm. Besides his farming land, Mr. Roberts is the owner of a three-story and basement business block in Industry, the largest in the town.

On March 4, 1879, Mr. Roberts was married to Melinda I. Rexroat, who was born in Scotland Township and there pursued her youthful studies in the district school. Their children are as follows: Charles F., Nimmo Earl, Silas William, George Sherman, Robert James and Harvey Lewis. The subject of this sketch is a Presbyterian in his religious faith, politically, a Republican. He has held most of the township offices, has served several terms as Justice of the Peace—an office which he still holds—and has the distinction of having performed the marriage ceremony for more couples than have all the other Justices in the township combined. Fraternally, Mr. Roberts is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., belonging to Industry Lodge No. 327, Morse Chapter (Macomb) No. 19, and Macomb Commandery No. 61; Eastern Star; I. O. O. F., Industry Lodge No. 913; M. W. of A., Camp No. 1742; Rebekahs and Mystic Workers.

**ROBERTSON, James T.**, who was formerly successfully engaged in farming in Industry Township, McDonough County, Ill., but is now living in comfortable retirement near Macomb, was born in Fulton County, Ill., March 29, 1842, and there received his mental training in the common schools. He is a son of John H. and Joicy Ann (Wilson) Robertson, the former a

native of Johnson County, Ill., and the latter born in Kentucky. James Robertson, his paternal grandfather, was born in Tennessee, and John Wilson, his maternal grandfather, was a native of Kentucky. Seven children were born to the parents of Mr. Robertson, of which he was the second. Until July, 1862, he remained on his father's farm in McDonough County. Then he enlisted in Company A, Eighty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was first sent to Kentucky. He participated in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Look-out Mountain, Mission Ridge, and many other important engagements. On being honorably discharged March 25, 1865, Mr. Robertson returned to McDonough County, and lived on a farm in Industry Township. In 1875 he bought a farm of sixty-seven acres in Scotland Township. This he sold three years later, and purchased another of forty acres in Emmet Township. After living three years there he moved to Industry Township and bought a farm of 140 acres, on which he lived until the fall of 1903. He then sold the farm in Emmet Township, and bought a residence just south of Macomb. The land surrounding this house he improved, and now occupies the premises free from the cares of active life.

Mr. Robertson was married in November, 1875, to Nancy L. Reeder, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. Two children, Leslie and Essie, have resulted from this union. In politics, Mr. Robertson is a Republican. He served on the Board of Trustees at Industry several years, and has been a School Director. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has officiated as Trustee and Steward, as well as Treasurer of the Sunday School. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic Order (Industry Lodge No. 327), and the G. A. R. Mr. Robertson is a man of clear mind, sound judgment and upright character, who throughout an extended career, has faithfully discharged every duty devolving upon him.

**ROBINSON, Dr. Gain** (deceased).—Of the retired citizens of Macomb none were more highly honored than Dr. Gain Robinson, who, at the threshold of his eighty-seventh year, found himself the center of an interesting circle of friends, all of whom admired him for what he had accomplished for mankind, and still relied

upon the soundness of his counsel and the sterling qualities of his mind and heart. Dr. Robinson was a native of Trumbull County, Ohio, and was born September 19, 1819, a son of Gain and Sarah (Winans) Robinson, natives of Maine and Ohio, respectively, and died March 31, 1906. Gain Robinson, Sr., was a physician and surgeon who died when his son was two years old, the same year witnessing the death of his wife and daughter. The lad was educated in the public schools of Circleville, Ohio, and at a private school, in 1846 graduating from the medical department of the Western Reserve School at Cleveland, Ohio.

On May 18, 1847, Dr. Robinson was united in marriage to Mary L. Taylor, who was born near Milton, Ohio, October 12, 1829, a daughter of Alexander and Betsie (Scott) Robinson. For two years after his marriage Dr. Robinson practiced medicine in Baton Rouge, La. As there were then no public schools in the village, he was asked to prepare several of the youth of the place for college. This occupation he followed four years, then came to Rushville, Ill., where he engaged in the drug business until 1861, during the summer of that year purchasing a large farm in Huntsville Township, Schuyler County, upon which he lived until 1891. Afterward he lived retired in Macomb, where he owned a beautiful home at No. 440 N. Campbell Street. February 10, 1905, a great grief fell across his life in the death of his beloved wife, who, at all times and under all conditions, was an ideal helpmate and mother. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson had eight children, five of whom are living: Cyrus G. and Harvey T., of South Dakota; Henry S., of Chicago, Ill.; Helen R., widow of Frank Baker; and A. May, who, with her sister, Mrs. Baker, lived with her father. Frank Baker, son-in-law of Dr. Robinson, was born in Ohio, October 8, 1833, and married Helen R. Baker at Mount Sterling, Ill. The couple lived for five years in Pierre, S. Dak., where Mr. Baker operated the "Park Hotel," and it was while on a trip to Brookfield, Mo., that he sickened and died, February 6, 1895. Mr. Baker was possessed of shrewd business ability, and was especially popular in Masonic circles, having taken the highest degree in that order. Mrs. Baker was educated in the public schools of Rushville and at Knox College, Galesburg.

Dr. Robinson was a Republican in politics, and fraternally, was a Mason. Although a constant sufferer from ill health, the deceased retained his old-time interest in the things around him to the last, and because of his optimism and patience was a source of inspiration and help to all who came in contact with him. Altogether his life was an upright and worthy one, nobly dignified by his cheerful temper, thoroughness of purpose, sincerity of character.

**ROGERS, J. H.**, who is successfully conducting a meat market in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born on December 8, 1861, in Macoupin County, Ill. He is a son of H. H. and Christina (Miller) Rogers, of whom the former was born in Germany and the latter in Quincy, Ill. H. H. Rogers was a farmer by occupation. He came to McDonough County with his family in 1864, and bought a farm two and a half miles southwest of Bushnell, where he was engaged in general farming.

J. H. Rogers was about four years old when his father brought him to Bushnell. As he grew up he assisted his father on the farm, and enjoyed the advantages of the public schools of his neighborhood. He continued to work at farming after he reached years of maturity, and was thus engaged for five years in Kansas, where he proved up a homestead in Logan County. In 1894 he established himself in a meat market at Good Hope, Ill., where he remained until July 1, 1897. At that period he came to Bushnell and bought out the meat market of George Kline, which he has conducted ever since. He does the butchering himself, and his place is equipped with a gasoline engine and machinery for carrying on the work. Besides slaughtering and dealing in meats, he manufactures sausage and bone meal. He is thoroughly competent in this line, and enjoys a good patronage. On October 11, 1893, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Louisa Walthers, who was born in Quincy, Ill. Politically, Mr. Rogers gives his support to the Republican party. Fraternally, he is connected with the M. W. and I. O. O. F.

**RUNKLE, Stephen A. (deceased)**, formerly a well-known farmer in Industry Township, McDonough County, Ill., whose widow, son and



THOMAS TERRILL



daughter are now residents of Macomb, was born in Doddsville, McDonough County, March 29, 1852. He was a son of Darius and Anna M. (Walker) Runkle, the former, a native of Ohio, and the latter, of Pennsylvania. His paternal and maternal grandfathers were William Runkle and Andrew Walker. Darius Runkle was one of the first settlers of Doddsville, and was a farmer by occupation. Stephen A. Runkle received his early education in the public schools of McDonough County and afterward pursued a course in the Gem City Business College. In early life, before his marriage, he was a bookkeeper in the Bank of Macomb. He remained on the homestead with his parents until 1885, when he moved to a farm one mile north, which he cultivated for ten years. He died July 31, 1895, and was buried at Doddsville. His family received 160 acres of land from the farm of his father, Darius Runkle.

The subject of this sketch was a man of strict integrity, was dutiful in all the relations of life, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew him. In politics, he was a Republican. He was married February 7, 1883, to Emma D. McClain, who was born in 1860, in Schuyler County, Ill., where she attended the public schools. Mrs. Runkle is the mother of two children—Lulu B., born August 28, 1885, and Rex, born February 27, 1887.

Mrs. Runkle's parents were William Stewart, and Mary J. (Sellers) McClain, the former born in Montgomery County, Ohio, October 4, 1826, and the latter in Schuyler County, Ill., March 12, 1840. Her paternal grandparents were James and Mary (Stewart) McClain, the former, born in Dayton, Ohio, and the latter, in the same State. Her maternal grandfather was Hartell Sellers, a native of Tennessee. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Runkle, who is a most estimable lady, moved to Macomb, and built a house on South Madison Street, where she, her daughter and son now reside. Her son, Rex, was bookkeeper for his uncle, S. G. Holland, who is engaged in the barrel stave business in Nashville, Tenn., but returned to Macomb in the fall of 1905 and made his home with his mother.

**RUNYAN, Joseph D.**, who is successfully engaged in farming in Bushnell Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in the county named August 11, 1862, a son of Stephen and

Lucy (Dilts) Runyan, natives of New Jersey. Stephen Runyan came to McDonough County about 1860, and settled in Bushnell Township, where he was engaged in farming. His son, Joseph D., was reared on the farm, and in boyhood attended the public school. When twenty-one years old he began farming for himself, and in 1889 purchased eighty acres of land in Section 30, Bushnell Township. He subsequently became the owner of his father's farm, making 160 acres in all, and in 1904 built an elegant modern residence. On December 23, 1886, Mr. Runyan was married to Elizabeth Black, who was born in McDonough County, Ill. Her parents, S. H. and Mary (Bosler) Black, were both natives of Ohio and were united in marriage on December 4, 1856. Coming to McDonough County, they located on a farm which he had purchased, two miles from Sciota. They are now living in retirement at Good Hope, Ill. Mrs. Runyan is the fourth born in a family of five children. Four children were the offspring of her union with Joseph D. Runyan: Edna, Stella, Winnie and Clarence. In politics, Mr. Runyan gives his support to the Republican party.

**RUTLEDGE, M. B.**, who is successfully engaged in farming in Walnut Grove Township, McDonough County, was born in Fulton County, Ill., in 1876, the son of Simon and Mercy (Freeman) Rutledge, his father being a native of the State of Ohio, and his mother, of Fulton County, Ill. Simon Rutledge came to Walnut Grove Township in 1877, and, in 1881, purchased 160 acres of land in Section 29, where he has lived. He was formerly Road Commissioner of the township and is now serving as Assessor.

In early manhood Mr. Rutledge attended the public and Bushnell Normal schools, and grew up on the farm, of which he took charge in 1905. He makes a specialty of raising full-blooded Shorthorn cattle, and in this has proved successful. He is at present serving as Tax Collector of the township. Fraternaly, he is connected with the I. O. O. F.

**SAPP, Eugene E.**, a well-known hardware merchant and grain dealer, of Sciota, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Birmingham, Schuyler County, Ill., on December 6, 1859, a son of Samuel R. and Maggie (Miller) Sapp, the

father, a native of North Carolina, and the mother, of Missouri. Grandfather Brummell Sapp was born in North Carolina. Samuel R. Sapp, who was a farmer by occupation, is still living, a resident of Good Hope, Ill. Eugene E. Sapp, in early life, attended the public school and the Plymouth High School and came to Sciota in 1879. Here he established himself as a merchant and has been thus engaged ever since. He deals in hardware, buggies, wagons, farm machinery, grain, etc. He bought the elevator of Mills Brothers, at Peoria, which is situated on the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, and has an operating capacity of 12,000 bushels and a storage capacity of 20,000 bushels. In 1892, he built a store containing 9,260 square feet of floor space.

On February 28, 1884, Mr. Sapp was married to Emma Statler, who was born and schooled in Good Hope, Ill. Four children are the offspring of their marriage, namely: Lena, nineteen years old; Una, fifteen years old; Esther, six years old; and Keith, three years old. Politically, Mr. Sapp is a Republican, and fraternally, is a member of the K. of P., M. W., I. O. O. F., and A. F. & A. M., belonging to the Blue Lodge and Commandery in the latter order. The subject of this sketch is one of the most substantial and prosperous business men of this part of the county, and personally one of the most popular.

**SAPP, S. R.**, who is now living in comfortable retirement in the town of Good Hope, McDonough County, Ill., after a period of seventy-four years' residence in the State of Illinois, was born in North Carolina, on January 26, 1839, a son of Brummell and Elizabeth (Wier) Sapp, whose birthplace was also in that State. The occupation of Brummell Sapp was that of a farmer. In 1831 he moved from his native State to the then unsettled region of northwestern Illinois. The difficult and tedious journey consumed six weeks, being made in a wagon drawn by a blind horse. Into this vehicle the father packed his family, consisting of eight children, and the load slowly proceeded northward and westward, across the long stretch of country, until it reached its destination. This was Schuyler County, Ill., where, after numerous obstacles had been overcome, the party safely arrived. Brummell Sapp located at Rushville, in that county, remaining there six months.

He then bought a tract of farming land in the same county, four miles east of Plymouth, on which he built a log cabin that constituted the family home. He cleared and broke up the land consisting of eighty acres, and made the necessary improvements. For a long time, the nearest neighbor was five miles distant from his place, and he was compelled to haul his crops to Quincy, Ill., to find a market. At an early day Brummell Sapp went to Georgia, under an engagement as overseer of 200 slaves, but declined to remain there long, for the reason that their owner furnished them insufficient food. The subject of this sketch received what little education could be obtained under his circumstances in the subscription schools of that period, and made himself useful on his father's farm. In course of time he took charge of it himself, finally becoming the owner of 228 acres of land. He lived there until the death of his father, and after that event moved to Good Hope, McDonough County, where he made his home in 1881. There he opened a grocery store, which he conducted for one year, and subsequently devoted his attention to the breeding of Norman and Clyde horses, until his withdrawal from active pursuits. He owned the farm of seventy acres just east of Good Hope and in recent years, purchased a home in town. In 1858 Mr. Sapp was united in marriage, in Schuyler County, Ill., with Margaret Miller, who was born in Adams County, Ill., and there in girlhood improved the opportunities afforded by the public schools. Three children have resulted from this union, namely: Eugene E., a resident of Sciota, McDonough County, and Elmer L. and Minnie (Mrs. James), who are residents of Good Hope. Elmer L. Sapp is officiating as Postmaster of that town. The subject of this sketch has served with marked credit as a member of the Town Board for twelve years. In religion, Mr. Sapp adheres to the faith of the Presbyterian Church, while his worthy and estimable wife is identified with the Methodist denomination. Both are held in high esteem throughout the community.

**SCHEIFLEY, George**, a well-known railway mail clerk, whose home is in Tennessee, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Tennessee Township, February 16, 1867, a son of Christian G. and Caroline (Holoch) Scheifley, natives of Wurtemberg, Germany. Christian G.





HENRY TERRILL



Scheifley was born in 1823, and at the age of fourteen years was a soldier in the Germany army, in which he remained until 1856. He then came to the United States and lived in the East until April, 1861, then enlisting in the Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three months. At the end of that period he re-enlisted in Company B, One Hundred Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served as Lieutenant until the close of the war. He was wounded in the heel by a piece of shell. Returning to Ohio, he shortly afterward moved to Nauvoo, Ill., where he remained two years. He then engaged in farming in McDonough County until 1874, when he moved to Augusta, Ill. He died in Leavenworth, Kans., in 1902.

George Scheifley started out for himself at an early period in life, and worked on a farm until he was twenty years old. He had studied and tried in different ways to educate himself, and procured a certificate to teach school in Hancock County, Ill., being thus employed there and in McDonough County. In the spring of 1893 he secured a position as Railway Mail Clerk on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway between Chicago and Kansas City. In 1890 he purchased 160 acres of land on the border of McDonough and Hancock Counties, to which he has made additions until he is now the owner of 170 acres in Tennessee Township, McDonough County, and 425 acres in Hancock Township, Hancock County.

In April, 1896, Mr. Scheifley was married to Eliza Bowman, who was born and schooled in Tennessee Township. One child has resulted from this union, Eugene, born in February, 1897. Mrs. Scheifley is a daughter of Charles N. and Mary R. (Lincoln) Bowman. Her father was born in Madison County, Tenn., and her mother was a native of Kentucky. Mrs. Bowman's father was a cousin of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Scheifley is a member of the Catholic Church. Politically, he gives his support to the Democratic party.

**SCHULZE, Martin**, a well-known commission merchant of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1866. His parents, August and Matilda (Sasse) Schulze, were also of German birth. The subject of this sketch came to America in 1886 and first located in Minonk, Ill., where he went into

the produce business. After remaining there six months, he removed to Peoria, where he was engaged in the same line of trade for five years. From Peoria he came to Bushnell in October, 1891, in the capacity of superintendent of the P. & S. Poultry and Egg Company. He was manager of this concern until July, 1904, when he entered into the poultry, egg and butter business on his own responsibility. He has agents throughout the surrounding country buying poultry, which he dresses here, and ships to the East in car lots. He also handles butter and eggs in large quantities.

Mr. Schulze was married in 1887 to Johanna Jansson, a native of Germany, and they have one child, named Ida. Mr. Schulze is reasonably interested in politics, and has served the public in the capacity of a member of the School Board and of the City Council. Fraternally, he belongs to the I. O. O. F.

**SCOTT, David (deceased)**, at one time one of the most enterprising and prosperous citizens of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in the vicinity of Gettysburg, Pa., in 1823, and died in Macomb in 1886. He was a son of John Scott and wife, who were natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Scott was a farmer by occupation. In 1839 he came with his family from Adams County, Pa., seven miles from Gettysburg, to Illinois. He started from Pittsburg on a boat called the "William Glasgow," which was destroyed by fire on the Mississippi River twelve miles from the mouth of the Ohio. All his effects were lost, including two teams. Taking the "North Star" boat, he came to St. Louis, and then to Frederick on the "Home."

In his youth David Scott assisted his father in farm work, attending the country school in the neighborhood during the winter. By dint of close application to his studies and reading during his leisure hours, he acquired a good mental training, and ultimately became a well informed man. At the age of eighteen years he started out to work with a threshing machine, having secured a loan of \$2 with which to buy oil. Subsequently he lived on several different farms, and finally came to Macomb, where he was engaged in milling and stock buying until the time of his death. In this occupation he amassed considerable wealth. He built many residences and business blocks in Macomb, one of which was blown down by a

cyclone<sup>d</sup>during the period of construction, when just ready for the tanners. During the Mormon war Mr. Scott became involved in danger and was compelled to flee from Nauvoo, making his escape the day before the Smiths were killed. Subsequently he traveled throughout the West on account of the impairment of his health.

On January 1, 1853, Mr. Scott was united in marriage with Margaret Allison, who died in 1863. Four children were the issue of this union, namely: John W., of Lawrence, Kans.; Robert, who died in infancy, and Charles Monroe and Frank, of Macomb. Mr. Scott was later married to Mary Rea, in Bedford, Pa., and they became the parents of four children, as follows: Anna, Mrs. Vose, of Macomb; Carrie deceased; George H., Cashier in C. V. Chandler's bank, and James Lewis, Secretary of the Macomb Sewer Pipe Company.

Politically, the subject of this sketch was in accord with the Republican party. Religiously, he was a Presbyterian, although he gave liberally to all denominations. His characteristic benevolences included all worthy charities. He was a man of great energy and indomitable spirit, whose resolute will no reverses could overcome.

**SCOTT, Joshua H. (deceased).**—John Scott, the father of Joshua H., was for many years one of the most widely known residents of McDonough and Schuyler Counties. He was a leader in his life occupation of husbandry, reared a fine family of thirteen children and, despite the proverbially unlucky number, was happy in all his family relations, and his progeny have prospered after him. The father of John Scott, (and the paternal grandfather of Joshua H.), was christened by the same name, and both were sons of the Emerald Isle. The grandfather on the maternal side was Solomon Hendrickson, his daughter, Mary Hendrickson, who became the wife of John Scott, being a native of Maryland. From Ohio John Scott and wife migrated to Bethel Township, McDonough County, in 1840, where he purchased a farm to serve as the foundation of a typical American homestead. This property he exchanged for another tract of 160 acres in McDonough County, and later increased his landed interests by entering land in Schuyler County. The homestead in McDonough County was mostly timberland, the father and son clearing

it together, with the exception of ten acres which Joshua cleared after the death of his father and his purchase of the property. The father died February 2, 1875, his wife having passed away two years earlier.

After his father's death, Joshua H., who was the youngest son, purchased the interests of the other heirs and thereby obtained the title to 168 acres of valuable land. He devoted himself successfully to grain and stock-raising until September, 1904, when he removed to Macomb to make his home in a fine residence which he had bought on Chandler Boulevard. Having managed his own interests to such advantage, his fellow citizens called upon him repeatedly to conduct their common affairs, with the result that he creditably served the township as Supervisor for two terms and as Assessor for one term. He was ever a sturdy Republican, and from his service as a boy in the Union Army, was enrolled as a member of the G. A. R. He was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and in his religious convictions and professions, was identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Joshua H. Scott was born in Bethel Township, McDonough County, on the 1st of March, 1848. His wife (formerly Mahala Wear), was also a native of McDonough County, both acquiring their education in the district schools. They were united in marriage on January 6, 1869, and there have been born to them the following children: Mary E. (Mrs. L. F. Greer), Lena C. (living at home), Amos N. (married to Myrtle Miner) and Roscoe and Rufus (twins), residing with their widowed mother, Mr. Scott having passed away September 6, 1905.

**SEABURN, Thomas (deceased),** formerly a well-known and enterprising farmer in New Salem Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Ross County, Ohio, August 24, 1830, a son of Jacob and Mary (McGrady) Seaburn, the former a native of Berkeley County, Va., and the latter of Pennsylvania. The paternal grandmother was Annie (Van Osdell) Seaburn. At an early age the subject of this sketch came with his parents from Ohio to Fulton County, where the family lived until 1860. In boyhood he attended the common schools and assisted his father in the work of the farm. He remained with his parents until his marriage, when he moved to a farm of 160 acres in the northwest



D. E. TERRILL



quarter of Section 22, New Salem Township, and there carried on general farming and stock-raising, also feeding cattle. He died December 23, 1903, and was buried at Pennington's Point.

On February 22, 1860, Mr. Seaburn was united in marriage with Annie E. Johnston, who was born in Pike County, Ill., and there educated: Five children resulted from this union, namely: Johnston S., Mary Luella (Mrs. J. B. Woods), Frank T., and Jay and Jessie, twins, of whom the latter married Walter Sperling. Mrs. Seaburn's parents, David and Sarah (Day) Johnston, were natives, respectively, of Virginia and Kentucky. Her paternal grandfather, Joseph Day, was a native of England. Mrs. Seaburn, with the assistance of her son, Jay, conducts the home farm. Politically, Mr. Seaburn gave his support to the Republican party. He served several terms as Assessor of his township and also held the office of Township Collector. Religiously, he was a member of the Christian Church. In all the relations of life Mr. Seaburn was a faithful, dutiful man. As a farmer he was thorough and careful; in his family he was tender and devoted; in the church, devout and zealous, and in the community, public-spirited and useful.

**SEEM, Josiah Knous (deceased)**, for many years a well-known jeweler in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Kreidersville, Northampton County, Pa., August 19, 1828, and died in Macomb, February 11, 1903. In boyhood he attended the district schools of his native place, and subsequently pursued a collegiate course in Jefferson College, at Easton, Pa., with a view of preparing for the ministry, but abandoned this purpose on account of a want of self-confidence. After leaving college he taught school five or six years in Pennsylvania, after which he engaged in the jewelry business. In 1871 Mr. Seem came to Illinois with his family and settled in Macomb, where he opened a jewelry store. At the time of his death he had followed this occupation forty years. Nine years before he died he sold an interest in his business to A. E. Rush, and the concern was conducted under the firm name of Seem & Rush.

The subject of this sketch was a man of high intelligence and wide information. He possessed a refined nature, carefully avoided giving offense, and was especially observant of the

rights of others. In his domestic relations he was notably affectionate and indulgent. In business transactions he was the soul of honor, and as a citizen was true to the best interests of the community. On February 24, 1851, Mr. Seem was united in marriage to Elizabeth Ehret, who was born and schooled in Petersville, Pa. Mrs. Seem was of French descent, and was reared in the faith of the German Reformed Church. Her great-grandfather, Jacob Beck (possibly a native of England) fought in the Revolutionary War. To Mr. and Mrs. Seem were born two children, namely: Ella (Mrs. C. H. Waddell), of Seattle, Wash., and Ida (Mrs. S. P. Dewey), of Chicago. The grandfather of the latter's husband was a near relative of Admiral Dewey. In politics, Mr. Seem gave his support to the Republican party. Religiously, he was reared to the tenets of the German Reformed Church, but on making his home in Macomb he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a consistent and useful member to the end.

**SEIBERT, Theodore F.**, a well-known retired merchant residing in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Washington County, Md., on September 24, 1844, a son of John and Susan (Leight) Seibert, natives of Maryland and Virginia, respectively. John Seibert came to McDonough County in 1868, and followed farming. Theodore F. Seibert is the oldest of a family of eight children. In boyhood he attended the public schools in the vicinity of his home, but leaving the home farm in September, 1862, was employed in the general store of Joseph Winger & Son at Clay Lick, Pa., for eighteen months, receiving fifty dollars as compensation for his first year's work. Then severing his connection with this firm, he was employed by Thomas Bowles & Son to take charge of their store at Welsh Run, Pa., where he remained until he came to Illinois in the winter of 1865-66. He here found employment in 1866 as clerk for J. Cole & Co., dry-goods merchants of Bushnell. They sold out to Plecker, Hunt & Company, and he worked for the new firm until his marriage, afterward forming a partnership with his father-in-law and his brother-in-law under the firm name of Aller, Seibert & Company, which was continued for two years. He then assumed the business alone

and for thirty-five years carried on general merchandising. At the end of this period he traded the store for a farm in Fulton County. The concern is now known as the "Boston Store." Mr. Seibert has three farms in Bushnell and Walnut Grove Townships, besides several residences and store buildings in Bushnell. He also has 475 acres in Illinois and 320 in Nebraska.

On Christmas night, 1868, Mr. Seibert was united in marriage with Emma Aller, who was born in Rosemont, N. J., and came to McDonough County in her childhood. At the time of her marriage her father, Emanuel Aller, was a resident of Bushnell. Mr. and Mrs. Seibert have one living child, Nola Blanche. Their oldest daughter, Ada, died at the age of seventeen years, and their son, Fred Aller, when eighteen months old. Politically, Mr. Seibert is a supporter of the Republican party, and has served as School Trustee of his township for twenty years. Fraternally, he is identified with the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., K. of P. and A. O. U. W. The subject of this sketch has been one of the most successful merchants in McDonough County, his industry, energy and thrift having made him the possessor of a handsome competency, which he is now enjoying in leisurely retirement.

**SEIBERT, William W.**, who is successfully engaged in the real-estate and insurance business in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Washington, County, Md., on December 7, 1846, a son of John Seibert, a native of the same State, who was a farmer by occupation. The subject of this sketch received his youthful education in the public schools of his native State and came to Bushnell in 1868. In this vicinity he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for two years, after which he went into the grocery business, in which he continued twenty-one years, and then sold out to Martin West. He was also associated in the grocery business with A. T. McDowell. After disposing of his grocery interests Mr. Seibert took up the real-estate and life insurance business, to which he has since devoted his attention. He deals in city property, farming property, and Southern and Western lands, and has a fine patronage. The ability of Mr. Seibert in this field of effort is widely recognized.

On October 12, 1873, Mr. Seibert was united

in marriage with Ora McDowell, a native of Indiana. They have a daughter, Bessie M. In politics, Mr. Seibert is a Republican, and fraternally is identified with the I. O. O. F.

**SHEETS, Ira H.**, who is successfully engaged in the poultry business in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Mound Township, this county, December 24, 1877, and received his education in the Macomb Normal College and Lombard University at Galesburg, Ill. He is a son of George W. and Eliza A. (Foley) Sheets, the former a native of Frankfurt, Germany, and the latter, born in Indiana. The grandparents on the maternal side were William and Jane (Perkins) Foley, the latter a native of Indiana. At the age of eighteen years, Ira H. Sheets was graduated from the Macomb Normal College, and for two years was in the photograph business in Blandinsville, Ill. Next, he entered into a partnership in the Keefe Clothing Co., at La Harpe, Ill., where he continued two years. Selling out his interest in this concern he returned to Macomb, bought three acres of land and a house just south of the city, and built several poultry houses. Later in the summer of 1905 the subject of this sketch sold his three acres of land south of Macomb to George A. Singer, of that city, bought fourteen acres of land of the Blazer estate and built a new home, where he now resides. He built many new poultry houses and is now running an up-to-date poultry farm. The varieties of poultry raised are White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. He makes a business of furnishing exhibition stock and breeders for the fancy trade; also raising much utility stock. His birds are very fine, having won many prizes at leading shows and poultry exhibitions. Mr. Sheets is a young man of much energy, and of close application to business, and his prospects in the new venture are very encouraging.

The subject of this sketch was married January 29, 1901, to Dora Dunham, who was born in McDonough County and was a pupil in the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Sheets have one child, George William, born November 17, 1901. Mrs. Sheets' parents, W. O. and Ermy C. (Cree) Dunham, were natives, respectively, of Pike and McDonough Counties. Her grandparents, Joshua and Matilda (Nelson) Dunham, were born in Ohio. Mr. Sheets is a Republican in



politics, and fraternally, is connected with the I. O. O. F.

**SHELEY, Walter**, who is successfully engaged in the grocery business in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Bushnell in 1873, where he received his early mental training in the public school. He is a son of John W. Sheley, a native of Ohio, and a farmer by occupation. The subject of this sketch has been engaged in mercantile pursuits ever since he reached his maturity. In 1904, he purchased the grocery business of Mr. Johnson, which has been in operation fifteen years. He handles a full line of fancy and staple groceries and provisions, has a large and profitable trade and possesses all the qualifications that command success.

In 1879, Mr. Sheley was united in marriage with Charlotte Bertel, who was born and schooled at Camp Point, Ill. Two children have been the result of this union, namely: Christine and Ruth. Mr. Sheley is not actively interested in political matters, although he is a keen observer of public affairs. Fraternally, he is identified with the K. of P.

**SHERMAN, Lawrence Y.**, lawyer, legislator, ex-Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives, and present Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Miami County, Ohio, November 9, 1858, and at the age of eleven months was brought to McDonough County, Ill., by his parents, who settled at Industry, in that county. During his youth he spent a number of years in Jasper County, Ill., receiving his primary education in the public schools, meanwhile working on a farm at fifty cents a day. Later he spent some time in St. Clair County, and for six years was engaged in teaching, devoting his attention at night to the study of law. Then, having taken a course in the law department of McKendree College, from which he graduated in 1882, he was admitted to the bar, during the same year, and at once came to Macomb with a view to establishing himself in his profession. As practice for the young lawyer in those days came slowly, he devoted a part of his time during the first months of his residence in Macomb to manual labor, manifesting those qualities of personal vigor, independence and self-reliance which have resulted in the success of recent years.

As a result of his interest in public affairs, he soon began to take an active part in State and National politics, and, in 1886, was elected County Judge, serving for a period of four years. As the expiration of his term of office he entered into partnership with Charles D. and D. G. Tunnickliff, the latter an ex-Justice of the Supreme Court and a leading lawyer of Western Illinois. In 1894 he was a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for Representative in the General Assembly, but with the desire to promote party harmony, withdrew his name from before the convention. Two years later he was again a candidate, was nominated and elected, and by three successive re-elections, served four consecutive terms (1896 to 1904), covering the period of the Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third General Assemblies. During two of these terms (the Forty-first and Forty-second) he served as Speaker of the House and, in connection with all public measures, acquired a prominence not surpassed by any other member of the General Assembly.

In 1904, after the historic struggle in the Republican State Convention of that year, he was nominated for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, and at the November election was successful by a plurality of 296,640—a vote of nearly two to one over that of his Democratic competitor—a result unprecedented in the previous history of the State. An incident of no little personal interest in this connection is the fact that, while a student in McKendree College, Mr. Sherman made the acquaintance of Charles S. Deneen, who headed the ticket as candidate for Governor in 1894—Governor Deneen's father, at that time, as Professor of Latin, being a member of the College Faculty.

Mr. Sherman's name has been prominently mentioned in connection with a number of important offices, and during the spring of 1907 he was tendered by President Roosevelt an appointment as member of the Spanish Claims Commission, but this he declined, indicating a desire to retain his connection with State politics. A man of great mental energy and strong personal characteristics, as well as a close observer of public affairs, Mr. Sherman manifests a disposition to occupy an independent attitude on many leading questions connected with foreign as well as State and National interests.

Mr. Sherman was united in marriage in 1891 to Miss Ella M. Crews, of Jasper County, Ill., who died in 1893. Fraternally, he is connected with several branches of the Masonic Order, including the Knights Templar, the Consistory and Mystic Shrine, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

**SHOOPMAN, Thomas**, a venerable and highly respected retired farmer who has lived away from his present home in Colchester Township, McDonough County, Ill., but ten months in eighty-two years, was born in East Tennessee, February 15, 1816, a son of Jacob and Polly (Owens) Shoopman, natives of Virginia.

Mr. Shoopman came to Morgan County, Ill., with his mother in 1830, his father having been killed while on the way to that locality. After spending three years in Morgan County, they came to McDonough County, where Mr. Shoopman settled on the quarter-section of land where he now lives. Since his arrival here in 1833 he has spent but a short time absent from the place, having stayed six months in Plymouth and four months in Colchester. He originally entered 160 acres of land at the United States Land Office, and subsequently bought a quarter-section more. Of this he has since sold all but seventy acres. When Mr. Shoopman first settled in McDonough County, his nearest neighbor was a mile and a half distant. He has killed many a deer in the vicinity of his present home, and wolves were numerous there.

In 1831, Mr. Shoopman was united in marriage with Patience Smedley, a native of East Tennessee. This union resulted in twelve children, their mother dying in 1864. On September 20, 1865, Mr. Shoopman was again married, wedding Ruth Ann Busse, who was born in Schuyler County, Ill. Two children were born to them, namely: Nettie Caroline, who died at the age of thirty years, having become the wife of Donald Hook; and Albert. In politics, Mr. Shoopman adheres to the Democratic party. He has held the office of School Director, School Trustee and Highway Commissioner. The subject of this sketch has lived an honorable and useful life, and is now passing his declining years in quiet leisure, the object of profound respect on the part of all who know him.

**Orel Don Hook**, grandson of Thomas Shoop-

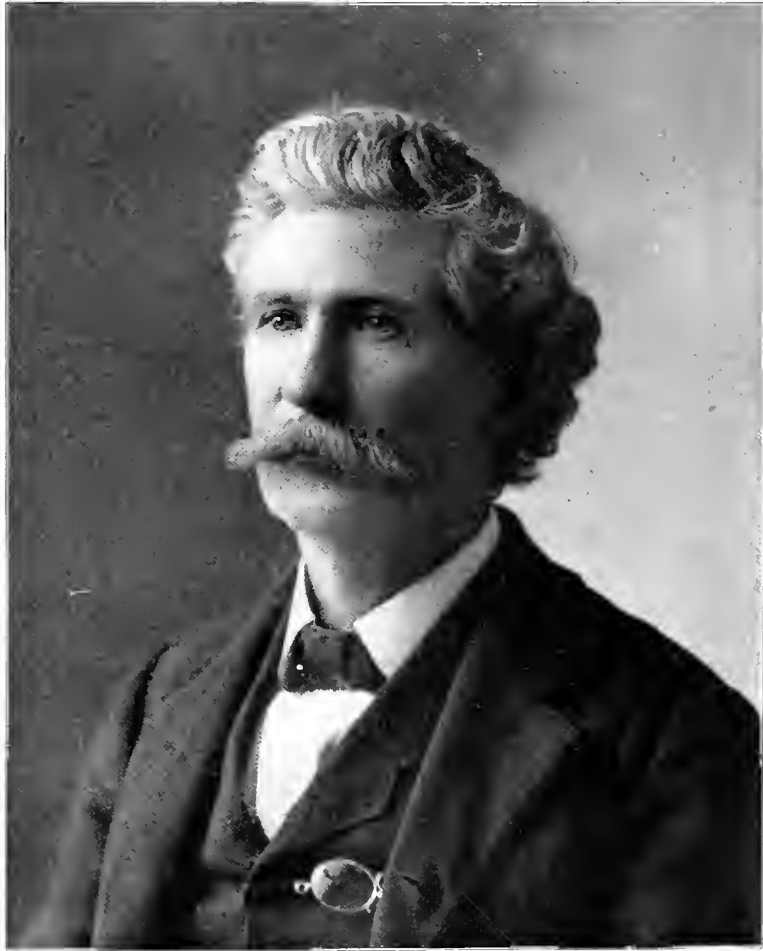
man, was born at Plymouth, Ill., July 21, 1885, a son of William and Nettie C. (Shoopman) Hook, both natives of McDonough County. He was married to Clementine Daniels, who was born in Schuyler County, Ill., and they have one child, Everet Floyd. Mr. Hook is a young man of superior qualities, and his early manhood gives promise of a serviceable and dutiful career.

**SIMPSON, James**, a retired farmer of excellent repute and substantial means, residing in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in McDonough County, March 3, 1853, a son of Josiah E. and Eliza (Trotter) Simpson, natives of Kentucky. Josiah Simpson and his wife had five sons and one daughter, and James was the youngest of their children. He enjoyed the advantages of the district school and remained on the home farm until the death of his father, the mother having passed away when he was nine years old. The father, who was one of the old settlers in McDonough County and was well known by all the pioneers, raised the first high-grade cattle bred in this county. For those days he was an extensive and successful stock-raiser. He died in March, 1887.

James Simpson inherited 100 acres of the homestead farm, and continued to live there from the time of his marriage in 1888. In 1896 he built a comfortable residence in Macomb, which he has since occupied, free from the cares of active life, and in the enjoyment of well earned repose. He is a man of much intelligence, well informed in regard to current topics, and is regarded by all as an upright and useful member of the community. He is the owner of three eighty-acre tracts of farming land in Industry Township, and one in Hire Township—in all making 320 acres.

Mr. Simpson was married October 4, 1888, to Jane E. Watson, who was born and schooled in Scotland Township, and is a daughter of William Watson, who resides in Macomb. Mr. Simpson and wife have one child, Nellie Lucille, born June 23, 1894. In political affairs, the subject of this sketch supports the Republican party, and in religious faith, is an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

**SMITH, Albert J.**, a well-known citizen of Colchester, McDonough County, Ill., who is successfully engaged in the clothing business, was



*James B. Thomas*



born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, October 16, 1830. His father, Joseph M. Smith, was born in Shoreham, Vt., and his mother, Eliza (Westover) Smith, was born in Grand Isle County, in that State. His grandfather, John Smith, was also a Vermonter, and Grandfather Moses Westover was of Canadian origin. Albert J. Smith, in his boyhood attended the public schools in Vermont, after his school days were over, learned the trade of a tanner and currier, and was engaged in that business in Vermont until 1862. In that year he came to Plymouth, Ill., where he was employed as extra agent of the Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy Railroad Company. In 1864, he came to Colchester, and acted as that company's agent until 1876. After this he devoted his entire attention to a general store of bankrupt stock. He bought the store in 1873, and had the business conducted for him. In 1877 he built the first brick building in Colchester, and in 1881 erected two two-story buildings. The present three-story brick building he built in 1892. He sold out the stock and building of his first venture to J. W. & E. D. Stevens in 1879. In the fall of 1881 he went into the clothing and men's furnishing lines exclusively. In that year, he took his son Walter into partnership with him, and since 1902 the latter has conducted the business.

On March 10, 1856, the subject of this sketch was united in matrimony with Frances E. Coylar, who was born in Ferrishurg, on Lake Champlain, Vt., where in her youth, she attended the public school. Three children were the offspring of this union, namely: Jessie (Mrs. J. W. Stevens), Walter and Edward E. Mr. Smith's religious connection is with the Universalist Church. Politically, he advocates the principles of the Republican party, and fraternally, he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., as a member of the Eastern Star. The life of Mr. Smith has been crowded with work, and now, having accomplished much, he is enjoying a well merited rest.

**SMITH, D. O.**, a prosperous farmer of Walnut Grove Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in the State of Pennsylvania in 1866, a son of John and Ella (Elliott) Smith, natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a blacksmith by occupation. The son received his early mental training in the public schools of his birthplace,

in 1884 came to Bushnell, Ill., and until 1888, was employed as a farm hand. He then began farming on his own account in Walnut Grove Township, in which he has been engaged to the present time, also raising considerable stock.

In 1893, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Ada George, and they are the parents of four children, namely: Herman, Mary, Ella and Leland. Mrs. Smith is a daughter of Herman and Mary Jane (Irons) George, both of whom were natives of Ohio. Fraternally, Mr. Smith is affiliated with the Mystic Workers. He has established a reputation as an intelligent and systematic farmer, and his methods are productive of profitable results.

**SMITH, Josiah A.**, a prosperous and well-to-do farmer, who pursues his avocation in Section 16, Sciota Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in that township, August 19, 1850, and has lived there all his life, with the exception of two years spent in Nebraska. He is a son of Elijah S. and Mary (Wintin) Smith, natives of the State of Tennessee. Elijah Smith was a farmer in Tennessee, and settled in Illinois in 1850, making the journey in a wagon. He first located in Emmet Township, McDonough County, and thence moved to Sciota Township, where he bought 160 acres of land, which he owned until just before his death in 1899. On this place he made all the improvements, and carried on general farming and stock-raising. He was a thorough farmer and an exemplary and public-spirited citizen. Politically, he was a Democrat, and held several local offices, among them that of Road Commissioner.

J. A. Smith received his early education in the district schools of Sciota Township, and afterward pursued a course of study in Burlington University. After completing his education, he made himself useful on the home farm for two years, going then to Nebraska, where he spent a like period. On returning to Illinois, he remained with his parents until the time of his marriage and afterward occupied a part of the homestead for four years. In 1881 he bought 160 acres in Section 2, Sciota Township, from William Hall, on which he made nearly all the improvements. There he carried on general farming and stock-raising for twenty-five years, handling full-blooded, registered stock, and selling most of it for breeding purposes. He gave special attention to Polled-Angus cattle, and

raised Jersey Red hogs. In these undertakings, Mr. Smith has been very successful. On January 20, 1878, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage in Sciota Township, with Mary C. Logan, who was born in McDonough County, a daughter of John and Jane (Botts) Logan, natives of Kentucky. Her father settled in McDonough County at an early period, and carried on farming with success. Mrs. Smith graduated from Macomb Normal School under the tutorship of Mr. and Mrs. Branch. Two children resulted from the union of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, namely: Ethel A. and Leslie E. In politics, the subject of this personal record is identified with the Republican party, and served with credit as Road Commissioner for three years. Religiously, he adheres to the faith of the Baptist Church. Individually, and in his relations as a member of the community, he maintains an excellent standing.

**SMITH, W. H.,** who is successfully engaged in farming in the vicinity of Good Hope, McDonough County, Ill.—where he has lived about twenty years,—was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, in 1846, a son of Jacob and Mary (Wolfe) Smith, both of whom were natives of the State of Pennsylvania. The occupation of Jacob Smith was that of a farmer, and this he followed for a long period with reasonable success in Ohio, to which State he had moved, from Pennsylvania at an early day. He was the father of ten children, and a man of diligent habits and upright character.

W. H. Smith received his early mental training in the common schools of Coshocton County, Ohio, and when he had nearly reached his majority (in 1865), journeyed to Illinois, where he applied himself to farming in Sciota Township, McDonough County. A short time afterwards, he bought a farm there. In 1870, he moved to Iowa, and there purchased a farm, which he cultivated for two years. Then returning to McDonough County, he purchased a farm in Emmet Township, situated on the line between that and Sciota Township. On this farm he made improvements and carried on farming until 1887, when he sold the property and moved to his present location, where he occupies rented land. His farming operations now cover 162½ acres, and he devotes considerable attention to the

raising of stock. In 1862, Mr. Smith served in the Eighty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry for a term of one hundred days.

In 1868, in Emmet Township, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Eliza E. Monger, who was born in Clinton County, Ohio. She is a daughter of Adam and Sidney (Johnson) Monger, natives of Ohio, who settled in McDonough County, Ill., in 1854, locating on what is still known as the Monger farm in Emmet Township. Mr. and Mrs. Smith became the parents of six children, namely: Arthur and Edgar, both of whom are residents of Emmet Township; Charles W., who lives in Sciota Township; Harvey and Alvah, whose home is in Rock Island, Ill., and Pearl, who is a member of the home circle.

In religious belief, Mr. Smith is a Methodist, and fraternally, is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. As a farmer he is careful and systematic, and his operations are productive of the best results. As a citizen, he takes an intelligent interest in public affairs, and may always be counted on to do his full share in promoting the best interests of the community.

**SMITH, Ulysses G.,** banker, Bardolph, McDonough County, Ill., was born in that place, July 27, 1863, the son of Reuben A. and Mary H. (Tinsley) Smith, natives of Kentucky, who came to McDonough County in 1847 and settled on a farm in Macomb Township. As he was one of eleven children Ulysses began helping about the home farm at a very early age. He received a public school education and then began a man's work in earnest. The father died in 1875, and after 1883, Ulysses conducted farming on the homestead until 1902, when he removed to Bardolph, and, with C. V. Chandler, opened the new Bank of Bardolph, the only institution of the kind in town. At the present time Mr. Smith conducts the business alone. On February 28, 1902, he was married to Nellie Kelso, of Macomb Township. One child has been born to them, Harold T., whose anniversary occurs on January 2. In his political affiliations, Mr. Smith is a Democrat, and fraternally, belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. He is likewise a member of the Methodist Church. He has served as Township Collector one term, and as Supervisor for three terms, or six years. Active and energetic, interested



*Anna W. Thomas*





in all pertaining to the welfare of the town wherein he resides, few persons would be missed more than Ulysses G. Smith.

**SNOWDEN, William Ellsworth**, who is successfully engaged in farming in Eldorado Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in that township December 7, 1861, a son of John and Mary J. (Adams) Snowden, natives of Virginia. John Snowden was one of the early settlers in this vicinity. He first bought a farm of eighty acres, to which he added until he owned 200 acres. His second purchase was a farm adjoining the home place on the north, where he built a large residence in 1879 and lived there until 1893. At that period he retired from farming and moved to Vermont, Ill., where he now resides. His wife died January 6, 1890.

William E. Snowden is the sixth of a family of eleven children born to his parents. He lived with his father until he was twenty-one years of age, assisting the latter in work on the farm and attending the district school in his neighborhood. After attaining his majority he worked for five years at farming for James Marshon. After his marriage he went to Kansas and took up a homestead in Sherman County, that State. When his mother died, he sold out his improvements on the Kansas farm and returned to McDonough County. On February 1, 1890, he moved to the home place, and after remaining there three years bought 120 acres of the property. He raises Poland-China hogs and rents out the farming land. His labors are attended with success, and he is considered one of the representative farmers of the township.

On February 18, 1888, Mr. Snowden was united in marriage with Susanna Moran, who was born and schooled in Eldorado Township. Her father, William B. Moran, was born in Baltimore, Md., and her mother, Mary J. (Turner) Moran, was a native of Erie County, N. Y. Her grandfathers, Thomas Moran and Samuel Turner, came to Fulton County at an early period and settled near Canton. Her parents had four girls and one boy, and Mrs. Snowden is the third child in succession of birth. Her father moved to Chalmers Township, McDonough County, and died near Good Hope in 1895, her mother having died in Eldorado Township in 1890. Politically, Mr. Snowden lends his support to the Democratic party.

**SOLOMON, George W.**, who is among the most substantial farmers of McDonough County, Ill., was born in this county on March 12, 1839, a son of Frank and Nancy Solomon, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Kentucky.

At the age of eleven years Mr. Solomon came with his parents to Fulton County, Ill., and after living there six years, came to McDonough County. Here he purchased land from time to time until he is now the owner of 560 acres, all in one tract. On this land he has made all the improvements. For twelve years he was actively and extensively engaged in the stock business, buying, selling and feeding. He bought and shipped entire train-loads in a single transaction. During one winter he fed 361 head of cattle and 1,200 hogs.

On August 3, 1857, Mr. Solomon was married to Nancy Anderson, who was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, January 26, 1839. Five children resulted from this union, namely: Alice (Mrs. Porter); William J., who lives in Pekin, Ill.; George Edward; James D.; and Flora (Mrs. Cashenane). Fraternaly, Mr. Solomon is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M.

**SPANGLER, Jacob J.** (deceased), for a long period one of the most industrious, honorable and highly respected farmers in the vicinity of Macomb, Ill., was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, March 7, 1836, a son of Reuben and Christina (Kramer) Spangler, of whom the latter was a native of Germany, who came to the United States with her parents when she was eight years old. Reuben Spangler, a Pennsylvanian by birth, was one of the early settlers of McDonough County, where he carried on farming for many years, and died in 1886, at the age of eighty-five years, his wife passing away at the age of ninety-three years. They were the parents of twelve children, six boys and six girls. Of this family six survive, as follows: Isaac, Reuben, George, Sarah, Mahala and Malinda. The father was a man of rugged force of character, and in his religious belief was a Lutheran. He was a life-long Democrat in politics. The mother was a woman of sturdy worth, and a fitting helpmate for her husband in the labors and hardships which confronted the pioneers.

Jacob J. Spangler attended the public schools of Pickaway County, Ohio, until he reached the

age of eighteen years. After his marriage he located in Walnut Grove Township, McDonough County, Ill., where for five years he rented a farm. At the end of that period he went to Minnesota, where he spent an equal length of time in farming. Returning then to McDonough County, he located on a farm just north of Macomb which he cultivated for twenty-five years. He afterward lived five years in Good Hope, Ill., moving thence to Macomb, where he died August 12, 1904. His widow still survives, and is making her home with her sister-in-law, Mrs. David Holler, in Bardolph, McDonough County. Mr. Spangler was a very thorough and painstaking farmer, and his diligent and persevering labors were attended by successful results. Politically, he was a supporter of the Democratic party, although not active in politics. Religiously, he was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which he officiated as an elder for many years. In fraternal circles, he was identified with the I. O. O. F. A man of the highest character and of sound judgment, he took an intelligent and earnest interest in public affairs. He was held in warm regard by all who knew him, and was considered one of the most useful members of the several communities in which he lived.

The marriage of Mr. Spangler took place in McDonough County, Ill., April 30, 1857, when he wedded Rachael A. McDonough, a daughter of Redmond and Sarah (Fox) McDonough, who was born in Warren County, Ohio, January 21, 1838. In girlhood, Mrs. Spangler attended the subscription schools of her native place, and afterward pursued her youthful studies in the schools of McDonough County, to which locality she accompanied her parents in 1847. The latter were natives of Ohio, where Sarah Fox was born in Warren County, and in that State they were married. Redmond McDonough was a farmer by occupation. When he moved from Ohio to McDonough County, at the period above mentioned, the journey from Cincinnati, Ohio, was made by boat. The boat sank with all on board, the passengers, however, being rescued. Three weeks elapsed before they were able to recover their household goods. Mr. and Mrs. McDonough settled two miles north of Macomb, on the Randolph farm, but later moved to a farm which Mr. McDonough purchased, lying two miles and a half east of Macomb, where the family lived a number of years. They then

located in the vicinity of Bushnell, McDonough County, where Mr. McDonough died in 1871. His widow survived him until 1888, when she too passed away. Mr. McDonough was possessed of sterling traits of character, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Religiously, he was a member of the Christian Church, and in politics, a Republican.

The union of Jacob J. Spangler and Rachael A. McDonough resulted in nine children, of whom seven are living, as follows: Reuben E., whose residence is in Chicago; Lena, who is the wife of John McFadden, of that city; William E., whose home is in Fannin County, Tex.; Ida L., who resides in Chicago; J. Anton, who is located at Blandinsville, Ill.; Nellie, wife of Harry Mustain, of Chicago; and Mina C., also of Chicago. All of these inherit the excellent characteristics of their parents. The mother of this family is regarded with the fondest affection by her surviving children, and is an object of tender solicitude and care in the home of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Holler, where her declining years are made comfortable and pleasant.

**SPARKS, Thomas J.**—Among all classes of toilers is demonstrated the fact that some lives are shaped by circumstances, while others overcome circumstances and shape their own lives. To the latter class belongs Thomas J. Sparks, a legal practitioner of Bushnell since 1876, an ex-member of the General Assembly, ex-City Attorney, and prominent Democratic politician. Tens of thousands, born in comparative poverty, as was Mr. Sparks, never emerge from it. From his parents, however, he inherited the best of legacies, health, industry and integrity, and the ability to recognize and grasp a waiting opportunity.

Born in Clinton County, Ind., Mr. Sparks is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Deford) Sparks, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. When Joseph Sparks was twelve years old his family moved to Ohio, where he was apprenticed to a wheelwright, learning a trade which he combined with farming for many years. In 1845 he moved from Ohio to a farm in the vicinity of Ellisville, Fulton County, Ill., where the balance of his life was spent and where his son, Thomas J., completed his common school education. Longing for a broader

life than that of the devotee of agriculture, the lad began at an early age to teach school, that his education might penetrate deeper channels of knowledge through his own ability to meet his tuition. Untiring effort and rigid economy made possible the realization of his hopes, and he entered Lombard College, at Galesburg, Ill., later taking a two years' course at Howe's Academy, Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

In the meantime, having developed a compelling interest in law, Mr. Sparks in 1864 began the reading of law with S. Corning Judd, at Lewistown, and, upon being admitted to the bar, removed west to Central City, Neb., where he practiced his profession for six years. Returning to Illinois in 1867, he settled in Bushnell, then a rising town having need of serious minded, purposeful young men, and which, because of the high character of its citizens, promised support and appreciation of his efforts. Thirty-eight years of continuous residence have seen many of his professional dreams realized and even exceeded, for it is doubtful if the economizing law student took into account the public honors which would be accorded him.

At an early stage of his career Mr. Sparks identified himself with the Democratic party, and for years he has been an important factor in its local undertakings. For several years he filled with credit the exacting office of City Attorney, and his election to the Thirty-eighth General Assembly of Illinois resulted in capable representation of the needs and requirements of his district. At Mount Pleasant, Iowa, in 1871, Mr. Sparks was united in marriage to Agnes Patton, of Wheeling, W. Va., and of this union there are two children, of whom Maud is the wife of Professor W. W. Ernest, of Macomb, Ill., and Ray is a student at the University of Illinois. Socially, Mr. Sparks is connected with the Masonic fraternity. Around his strenuous life he has built a wall of public confidence, and his qualities of mind and heart are such as may well be emulated by the men of a younger generation.

**SPERRY, Alonzo M.**, son of Clark and Elizabeth Sperry, a well-known farmer of Mound Township, McDonough County, was born in Fulton County, Ill., on July 8, 1856, and received his early education in the public schools of the former county. In 1859 he came with his par-

ents to Mound Township, where he has since lived. He commenced farming for himself in 1880, and has bought land in Sections 3, 10 and 11, in that township, aggregating 240 acres. In connection with farming, he has raised and fed stock to a considerable extent. On February 26, 1880, Mr. Sperry was married to Mary E. Anderson, who was born in Mound Township. The children resulting from this union are: Nellie G., Clark and Edith. Mrs. Sperry is a daughter of W. A. Anderson, an early settler in McDonough County, and a native of Ohio. Her mother's maiden name was Martha Truitt. Politically, Mr. Sperry is a member of the Republican party, and fraternally, he is connected with the K. of P.

**SPERRY, Edward Clark**, a son of Clark Sperry, a native of Ohio, was born in Mound Township, McDonough County, Ill., on June 25, 1867, and is now engaged in farming in Bushnell Township, in that county. In early life Mr. Sperry attended the public schools in Bushnell, Ill., and in 1902 bought a farm of 120 acres in Section 30, Bushnell Township, where he now lives. He has followed farming in other portions of the county, and has devoted considerable attention to stock-raising. On January 23, 1895, Mr. Sperry was married to Frances Pelley, who was born in 1871, at Bardolph, Ill. Two children, Ralph Edward and Mabel Frances, have resulted from this union. Politically, Mr. Sperry gives his support to the Republican party, and fraternally, he belongs to the K. of P.

**SPERRY, R. H.**, a very successful farmer in Mound Township, McDonough County, Ill., is still living on the homestead farm which his father purchased in 1859. He was born in Fulton County, Ill., in 1858, and is a son of Clark and Elizabeth (Humphrey) Sperry, of whom the father was a native of the State of Ohio, and the mother, of Fulton County, Ill.

R. H. Sperry came with his parents to McDonough County in 1859, when he was about one year old. He grew up on his father's farm, attended the public school in his boyhood and assisted in cultivating the place. Since he came into possession of the estate he has greatly increased its extent, buying more land from time to time, until he is now the owner of 400 acres. It is all in one tract situated in Sections 3, 10 and 11, Mound Township. Here he has been

engaged in general farming and stock-raising for many years. He is a careful and thorough farmer, and his work has been attended with the best results.

Mr. Sperry was married in 1885, to Emma Ditmore, who was born and schooled in New Jersey. Six children have been the result of this union, namely: Verne, Clarence, Zoe, Harvey, Helen and Ben. Fraternally, Mr. Sperry is identified with the K. of P. and M. W. A.

**SPICER, John B.**, who was formerly a successful farmer in the vicinity of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., but has been for twenty-two years a prominent resident of Bushnell, where he is now living in retirement, was born in the State of Maryland in 1834. He is a son of James H. and Priscilla (Ralph) Spicer, who were natives of Delaware. The parents of Mr. Spicer came to Quincy, Ill., in 1835; in 1836 they moved to Vermont, Fulton County, and in 1838 to Table Grove, which his father platted during that year. The family moved to McDonough County in 1854, where they located on a farm two and a half miles west of Bushnell. There the subject of this sketch, who had attended public school as opportunity offered, followed farming until 1863, when he engaged in the drug business in Bushnell, in partnership with his brother. On abandoning this enterprise he returned to the farm, where he continued until 1883. At that period he relinquished active work and took up his permanent residence in Bushnell.

Mr. Spicer was united in marriage in 1861 with Sarah J. Medaris, who was born in Ohio. In politics, he supports the Prohibition party. His religious connection is with the Christian Church. He has served one term in the City Council of Bushnell and has officiated as Justice of the Peace for sixteen years. He is much respected in the community, and is enjoying in quiet retirement the well earned fruition of many years of industry, frugality and upright living.

**SPIKER, J. Fred**, who is proprietor of a flourishing grocery and meat market in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born at La Harpe, Ill., in 1875, a son of James E. and Caroline (Collins) Spiker. His father, who was engaged in mercantile pursuits, was born at La Harpe, and his mother is a native of Good

Hope, Ill. The early mental training of the subject of this sketch was received in the public schools of Roseville and Bushnell, in this State. After he reached the period of manhood, he applied himself to farming and followed that occupation until 1899. In that year he and his brother purchased the grocery and meat market of M. West, who had conducted the concern for several years. Mr. Spiker deals in all kinds of fancy and staple groceries, vegetables, fresh and salt meats, etc., and keeps an up-to-date store. He has not only retained the patronage enjoyed by his predecessor in the business, but by honest dealing, careful attention and agreeable manners, has succeeded in developing the trade into large proportions. Mr. Spiker was married October 18, 1904, to Grace H. Sample, an intelligent and estimable lady, who was born in Bushnell. He devotes his attention so closely to his business affairs that he finds little time for political activity. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

**STALEY, William (deceased)**, formerly a substantial and highly respected farmer of New Salem Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Staffordshire, England, December 15, 1832, a son of Robert and Ada (Blower) Staley, natives of England. Robert Staley was born November 16, 1790, and his wife January 8, 1803, and they were married in England, February 13, 1830. The father was a dairyman by occupation, and followed this pursuit in Bolton, Staffordshire. In 1856, Robert Staley came with his family to the United States, landing in New York. He then proceeded to Fulton County, Ill., where he had a brother-in-law engaged in farming, and there applied himself to agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his life. He died August 13, 1867, and his wife passed away January 8, 1868.

William Staley received his early education in the schools of his native country, where his boyhood and early manhood were spent. On the completion of his studies he went to work in the coal mines, continuing this occupation until twenty-one years of age, when he accompanied his parents to the land of his future adoption. He assisted his father on the farm in Fulton County, and after a while, together with his brother Benjamin, bought a farm near the town of Vermont. Not being satisfied with the purchase, they afterward moved to New Salem



*P. H. Tieman*



Township, McDonough County, where they bought a quarter-section of land. This they divided after the marriage of William Staley, and the latter carried on farming on his portion (eighty acres) until his death, on October 31, 1892. Mrs. Staley, after living on this place twenty-seven years, disposed of it and moved to Macomb, where she bought a residence.

On February 19, 1873, Mr. Staley was married to Nancy A. Marr, who was born in McDonough County, near Macomb, February 24, 1839. Mrs. Staley is a daughter of Jonathan B. and Hepsebeth (Hays) Marr, whose marriage took place in Tennessee. Her father was born in North Carolina, June 19, 1800, and moved with his parents to East Tennessee. He died May 10, 1884. Her mother was born October 7, 1800, and moved with her parents to West Tennessee. She died September 16, 1868. On political issues, William Staley was identified with the Democratic party, and in religious belief adhered to the doctrines of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He was an upright man and a useful citizen, and in his death the church and the community suffered a serious loss. His estimable widow, who has many friends, is passing her declining years in comfort at her pleasant home, No. 916 East Jackson street, Macomb.

**STANDARD, George W.**, a successful farmer in Section 19, Eldorado Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in this county, August 11, 1867, and here received his education in the public school of his locality. He is a son of John Barrett and Sarah Jane (Lutton) Standard, natives, respectively, of Kentucky and Pennsylvania. John Barrett Standard came with his parents to Industry Township, McDonough County, when eight years old. He lived under the paternal roof until his marriage, and spent the remainder of his life in this vicinity. He died April 1, 1889, his wife having passed away in 1877.

George W. Standard is the youngest of the nine children which constitute the family of his parents. He remained at home, working on one of his father's farms, until he was nineteen years old. After his marriage he lived for two years on Section 17, Eldorado Township, and in 1889, moved to his present location. He is the owner of two farms, one containing 120 acres, and the other 159 acres. He is engaged in general farming, conducts his operations

with intelligent and progressive methods, and succeeds in securing the best results.

Mr. Standard was married March 4, 1886, to Sallie Merrick, who was born in Industry, Ill., and attended the public school in her neighborhood, and the Normal School at Rushville, Ill. Her father, John D. Merrick, a native of Vermont, Ill., was a soldier in Company H, Fifty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War. He died January 17, 1903. Her mother was, before marriage, Mary C. Leach, a native of Brandonville, W. Va. Mrs. Merrick lives in Industry, having had four children, three girls and a boy. Mr. and Mrs. Standard have six children, namely: Harry A., born April 15, 1887; Virgil T., born May 8, 1889, and now a student in Hedding College, at Abingdon, Ill.; Jeremiah, born April 21, 1891; Edness, born March 2, 1895; Daniel Carroll, born August 20, 1897, and a son born April 19, 1906. In politics, Mr. Standard maintains an independent position, supporting both men and measures according to the best interests of the public. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

**STANLEY, George W.**, who has been engaged in farming in McDonough County, Ill., for nearly forty years, was born in Guilford County, N. C., on March 13, 1837. He is a son of John and Lureny (Poe) Stanley, natives of North Carolina. Mr. Stanley left North Carolina when he was about thirteen years old, and lived for one year in Iowa. Thence he went to Henderson County, Ill., and thence came to McDonough County in 1867. There he located on Section 6, Walnut Grove Township, where he bought 163 acres of land. Two years later he purchased eighty acres more, and has built up a fine place.

On March 8, 1866, Mr. Stanley was married to Nancy A. Woods, who was born in Pennsylvania. Six children resulted from this union, namely: Ella, Ethen Otis, Mrs. Morilla L. Beaver, Lester, Effie and Leota. The mother of this family died on August 15, 1883. On February 18, 1885, Mr. Stanley married Cynthia A. Creel, who was born in McDonough County. Her father, Silas Creel, was born in Kentucky, and was an old settler in Macomb Township, where he was an elder in the church throughout his mature life. Her mother was formerly Elizabeth Bland, a native of Kentucky. Mrs.

Stanley was one of a family of twelve children, seven of whom are living. Politically, Mr. Stanley is a Republican, and has held the office of Road Commissioner and School Director.

**STIARWALT, C. M.**, formerly a successful farmer in Walnut Grove Township, McDonough County, Ill., and now retired from active business pursuits and residing in Good Hope, McDonough County, was born in Weston, Mo., on July 22, 1850, a son of G. M. and Amanda (Merritt) Stiarwalt, natives of Ohio and Missouri, respectively. G. M. Stiarwalt went from Ohio to Missouri at an early period, and served as a soldier in the Mexican War. He was a carpenter by trade, and followed that occupation at Weston, Mo., moving subsequently to Knox County, Ill., where he spent the remainder of his life. He was twice married, and was the father of two children by his first wife, six children resulting from the second union.

C. M. Stiarwalt received his early educational training in the public schools of Knox County, Ill., where he was brought by his parents when he was five years of age. At the age of eight years, he began working on a farm, and in 1874 engaged in farming on his own account in Walnut Grove Township, continuing thus for a few years. In course of time he bought eighty acres of the farm he had rented, and is now the owner of 267 acres in that township, on which he has made nearly all the improvements. He carried on general farming and stock-raising, shipping cattle to market. The farm is now operated by his son. In February, 1905, Mr. Stiarwalt moved to Good Hope, where he built a two-story and basement residence, thirty-two by fifty-two feet in dimensions, with all modern improvements, in which he makes his home.

On November 6, 1873, the subject of this sketch was united in matrimony, in Fulton County, Ill., with Hester Tuttle, who was born and educated in that county. Her parents, John and Elizabeth Tuttle, were former residents of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Stiarwalt have a daughter, Elizabeth, and a son, Charles M. In politics, Mr. Stiarwalt is identified with the Democratic party, and served in the capacity of Town Clerk for a few years. In religious belief he accepts the doctrine of the United Brethren Church. At the age of fifty-six years, in the unimpaired vigor of his bodily powers, he is now fortunate in being able to enjoy,

exempt from care, the fruits of his early toil. He is a man of blameless life, and has an excellent standing as a citizen.

**STINSON, William J.**, a leading druggist of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Philadelphia, Pa., February 28, 1854. His father and mother, Robert and Rebecca (Baird) Stinson, were natives of Ireland and Scotland, respectively, the former having been born in County Tyrone. His maternal grandfather, Matthew Baird, was a Scotchman. William J. Stinson is the youngest of twelve children, of whom six are now living. In childhood he attended the public school, and when twelve years old came to live with his sister, Mrs. George D. Keefer, at Macomb, and went to work in the drug store of George D. Keefer and Brother, remaining until 1874, when, for two years, he attended the Philadelphia School of Pharmacy. Returning to Macomb he again went to work for Keefer Brothers where he continued until 1883. In that year he entered into partnership with L. N. Rost in the drug business, handling also paints and oils. In 1886 he purchased the interest of Mr. Rost, and conducted the business next door to where he is now located until 1891, when he occupied his present store. Mr. Stinson's business qualifications are conceded to be of a superior order, and he commands the confidence of the community as a thoroughly competent pharmacist.

The subject of this sketch was married in September, 1885, to Lydia Rhinechild, a native of Pomeroy, Ohio, where she received her early education in the public school. Three children resulted from their union: Ethel Margaret, who died at the age of seven years; Lavina S., and Dorothy. In his political views, Mr. Stinson is in harmony with the principles of the Democratic party. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian Church.

**STIRE, Richard (deceased)**, formerly one of the most worthy and highly esteemed citizens of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Upper North Bethel, Pa., June 11, 1826, a son of Francis and Louise (Hagaman) Stire, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Stire's father was of Dutch nativity, being a member of a very prosperous family in his native Holland. The brothers-in-law of Francis Stire, the father, was instrumental in founding the famous Cooper In-





*W. Farley*



stitute, in New York. Richard Stire had five brothers and two sisters. He was one of the best known men of Bushnell, where he located in 1883, although he first settled on a farm in the vicinity of the place in 1856. Nearly every one for miles around Bushnell knew him, and he had hosts of friends. He was a man of upright character, pure life and of the strictest business integrity. He died March 11, 1904, from a stroke of apoplexy. He was about to go to the opera House to attend a lecture, when the end came; falling insensible, he never regained consciousness and died in twenty minutes.

On April 5, 1853, Mr. Stire was united in marriage, in Detroit, Mich., with Margaret Crawford, a native of New Jersey, and a daughter of George and Catherine (Bowman) Crawford, a native of Canada. This union resulted in two children, namely: Howard, of Nebraska, and G. Francis, who died at the age of six years. For two years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Stire lived in Michigan, but in 1855 went to Warren County, Ill., where they spent one year on a farm, whence they moved to a homestead of 160 acres just north of Bushnell, in McDonough County, which Mrs. Stire still owns. On political issues, Mr. Stire's views were in harmony with the principles of the Democratic party. He was confirmed in the Episcopal Church in August, 1865, but finding no organization of that denomination in Bushnell, he united with the Presbyterian Church of that city. His connection with this church extended over a period of about twenty-nine years, during a part of this time officiating as elder. He was a conscientious, dutiful man and a useful citizen, and in his death the community suffered a most serious loss.

**STOCKER, Edward**, a well-known jeweler and optician, who has been a resident of Macomb for more than fifty years, was born in St. Louis, Mo., November 15, 1852, a son of Lorenz and Marguerite Barbara (Pechtold) Stocker, the former born in Schneckelohe, Bavaria, Germany, and the latter in Neuses, Saxony. The paternal grandfather, Nicholas Stocker, was a native of Bavaria. Lorenz Stocker located in Macomb in 1854 and established himself in the jewelry business, in which he continued until May, 1890, when he turned the concern over to his sons, Edward and Herman. He

died October 12, 1903. Edward Stocker, who was the eldest of a family of eight children, obtained his education in the Macomb public schools and, at the age of twenty years, went to work with his father in the store, thus continuing until 1880, when he was admitted to partnership in the concern. In 1887 he pursued a course of study under J. E. Harper, in the Chicago Ophthalmic College, from which he was graduated. He returned to Macomb, and in 1888 went to Laporte, Ind., where he attended the watchmakers' school, from which he received a diploma. On December 22, 1880, Mr. Stocker was married to S. Ellen Forrest, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. They have one child, Edward Leroy, born March 1, 1882. Mr. Stocker served for four years as a member of the School Board. In religious belief, he is a Universalist, and fraternally, is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Macomb Lodge No. 17, Macomb Commandery No. 61, and Morse Chapter No. 19. The subject of this sketch is an expert in his business, and his patronage is of the best, while as a citizen he is highly regarded.

**STOCKER, Lorenz L. (deceased)**, formerly the proprietor of the largest jewelry concern in McDonough County, Ill., and in his life-time one of the leading citizens of Macomb, was born in Schneckelohe, Bavaria, Germany, April 26, 1830, and died in Macomb, October 12, 1903. He was a son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Frankenberger) Stocker, natives of Germany, and his father's occupation was that of a watchmaker. The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of Bavaria in his boyhood, where he applied himself diligently to his studies. As he was also a constant reader, he ultimately became a very intelligent man. In that country, the compulsory school period of a boy is terminated at the age of thirteen. After his schooling was completed, young Stocker studied music and assisted his father in the watchmaking line. On August 17, 1851, he came to the United States and located in St. Louis, Mo., where he spent three years, thence coming to Macomb in the fall of 1854. At that period he started in the jewelry trade with little means, and in the course of time developed the largest business of the kind in the county. His first location was on the west side of the Square in the same building with John Brown's

clothing store, from which he moved to the south side where Binnie's Bank now stands. In 1860 he built a store where the concern is now located, afterward enlarging it to its present size. In 1890 he withdrew from active participation in the enterprise and was succeeded by his sons, Edward and Herman, who still conduct it. Mr. Stocker accumulated a competency, and held stock in both of the Macomb sewer-pipe companies and in the Union National Bank. During his residence in Macomb, he made three trips to Europe, and traveled somewhat in the United States.

On January 1, 1852, at St. Louis, Mo., Mr. Stocker was wedded to Marguerita Barbara Pechtold, whose parents were natives of Germany. Eight children resulted from this union, one of whom died in infancy. The others are as follows: Edward, Amelia (Mrs. Johnson), Josephine (Mrs. Odenweiler), and Herman, all of Macomb; Adolph, who was drowned in Killjordon Creek, July 7, 1869, aged nine years and six months; and Pauline (Mrs. Porter), of Syracuse, N. Y. Politically, Mr. Stocker was a Republican until 1865 or 1866, when he became a Democrat. He was a member of the Board of Education of Macomb for ten years. Religiously, his views nearly coincided with the creed of the Universalist Church. In fraternal circles, he was identified with the A. F. & A. M., being a Knight Templar and a member of the Chapter and Commandery. He was also affiliated with the I. O. O. F. He was a man of keen business perception, and one of the most energetic, diligent and upright merchants of his adopted city. The deceased was also a thoroughly qualified musician, especially prominent as a violinist and organist. He was, in fact, the leading instrumental performer in the county; was the leader and instructor of two bands in Macomb which were noted throughout the Military Tract, and did much to educate the community in high-class music.

**STREMMEL, Samuel Calhoun, M. D.**—The family of which Dr. Samuel Calhoun Stremmel, of Macomb, is a worthy representative, owes its American establishment to the Doctor's great-grandfather, a native of Germany, who settled in Jefferson, York County, Pa., which was the home also of George Stremmel, the paternal grandfather. George Stremmel, son of George and father of Samuel Calhoun, was

born in 1822 and married Mary Brodbeck, who was born in 1830. The young couple devoted their energies to farming, and, after a few years near Jefferson, York County, Pa., moved to Gettysburg, Pa., where Samuel Calhoun was born July 23, 1863, and where his mother died in 1868.

While making himself useful on his father's farm, Dr. Stremmel attended the district school, and, at the age of fifteen, became a pupil in the Gettysburg High School. A year later he entered the preparatory department of Pennsylvania College, in the same town, but after two years was obliged to exchange study for teaching in Gettysburg, owing to meager financial resources. Coming to Astoria, Ill., at the end of a year, he engaged in educational work in the town and vicinity for three years, and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Chicago, from which he was graduated in the class of 1889. Locating in Macomb, he began his professional career with material assets aggregating five dollars, augmented by such invaluable aids as thorough preparation and scholarship, determination and large capacity for industry. Beginning in 1902, he took four courses in the Chicago Post-Graduate College, and supplemented these by a term in the Post-Graduate Hospital in New York.

The professional career of Dr. Stremmel has been remarkably successful, and has won him a reputation by no means local in extent. The skill he has evidenced and the confidence he has invoked have brought him many of the most gratifying and substantial compensations of his calling. Of these, none is more worthy of mention than his connection as Surgeon-in-chief at the Marietta Phelps Hospital. While this hospital reflects the splendid generosity of one of Macomb's best known and most charitable women, it is no less an expression, from the inception of its plan to its present prominence among community interests, of the personality and achievement of Dr. Stremmel. December 22, 1899, the Doctor was called to set the broken arm of Mrs. Phelps, his treatment resulting in the complete recovery of the patient. Developing profound confidence in the professional and business ability of her physician, Mrs. Phelps proposed a donation of \$10,200 for the establishment and maintenance of a hospital, providing Dr. Stremmel would assume entire responsibility for its manage-



Clarence S. Lowrey.



ment and control. After due consideration the Doctor submitted to Mrs. Phelps the provisos of his acceptance, viz.: that the donation be made to some organization of nurses, that it be made to the City of Macomb and to a Board of Trustees. After several weeks Mrs. Phelps rejected these proposals, and insisted upon making the donation as an individual one to Dr. Stremmel or not at all. Confronted with the responsibility of deciding whether or not Macomb should profit by so necessary an adjunct to its interests as a hospital, Dr. Stremmel accepted the proposal of the donor, and forthwith took necessary steps towards the erection and equipment of the institution. While it was in process of construction, it became apparent that the donation would fall far short of the required sum, and in this emergency Dr. Stremmel himself made up the deficiency, which amounted to about \$7,500. At the end of five years the success of the hospital had been assured to the extent that an addition was necessary, and an outlay of \$10,000 resulted in an increase of capacity and equipment conforming to the most modern and scientific of hospital ideals. At the present time there are thirty beds for the accommodation of patients, and in connection a training school is maintained, which, under the able management of Miss Mathilda Hoffman, is producing graduates whose efficiency is recognized by the State Association of Trained Nurses. Besides Dr. Stremmel, the Surgeon-in-chief, the hospital staff consists of Dr. J. B. Holmes, assistant surgeon; Dr. F. Russel, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist; Dr. Henry Knappenberger, kidney and heart; Dr. Elizabeth Miner, gynecologist; Dr. R. C. Sloan, diseases of the skin; Dr. Kemper Westfall, diseases of children; Dr. E. P. Jarvis, pathologist; and Dr. W. S. Adams, physician and osteopath. In the institution founded by her generosity, Mrs. Phelps spent the last years of her life, her death occurring there in January, 1901, at the age of eighty-seven years.

In addition to his other responsibilities, Dr. Stremmel has been a member of the Macomb Board of Health for the past twelve years. He is prominent fraternally, and is identified with the Macomb Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M., the Morse Chapter No. 19, Macomb Commandery No. 61, Mohammed Temple of the Mystic Shrine, of Peoria; the Montrose Lodge K. of P.,

and the Jack Oak Camp No. 102, M. W. of A. The marriage of Dr. Stremmel and Effie Stephens occurred May 25, 1887, Mrs. Stremmel being of English descent. George Stephens Stremmel, born April 14, 1897, is the only child of this union. Politically, the Doctor is a staunch Republican.

**STUART, James William**, who is successfully operating a machine and wagon shop in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Schuyler County, Ill., November 2, 1867, and there attended public school. He is a son of James and Margaret (Parks) Stuart, natives, respectively, of Scotland and Ireland. The father, James Stuart, came from Scotland to the United States and located in Pike County, Ill., in 1825. In 1832 he moved to Schuyler County, Ill., and entered government land, finally owning 320 acres. He and his wife were the parents of eleven children, of whom the subject of this sketch was one of three boys.

At the age of twenty-one years James W. Stuart came to Macomb, and worked at the carpenter's trade one year. He was then employed for five years in R. H. Massey's blacksmith and machine shop. This property he purchased of Mr. Massey, and has since conducted the business. His brother, Charles H., was in partnership with him for six years, when Mr. Stuart bought him out. He is engaged in general repair work on farming implements and all kinds of machines, and in the manufacture of wagons. In this line his experience and skill have secured for him a good patronage, upon which he bestows faithful attention. He is considered absolutely reliable in his dealings, and enjoys the implicit confidence of all who know him.

Mr. Stuart was married September 9, 1891, to Olive M. Thompson, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. Two children, Ethel L. and Howard T., are the issue of this union. In politics, Mr. Stuart supports the Republican party. His religious connection is with the Baptist Church of Macomb, in which he is a prominent and very useful member. He has been Chairman of its Village Board of Trustees four years, and was for eighteen months Superintendent of its Sunday School. During the erection of the new Baptist Church edifice he served as Chairman of the Building Committee. Fraternally, the subject of this

sketch is affiliated with the K. of P., I. O. O. F., M. W. A., R. A. M. and M. W.

**SULLIVAN, Thomas D.**, the well-known banker of Industry, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Chalmers Township, McDonough County, Ill., August 5, 1858, and received his early school training in the town of Industry. He is a son of William and Sarah A. (Adkisson) Sullivan, the former a native of the State of Pennsylvania, and the latter, of Tennessee. The subject of this sketch, after his school days were over, entered into business on his own responsibility at the age of sixteen years, at first conducting a restaurant and subsequently becoming associated with his brother, Henry C. Sullivan, as partner in a hardware store. To their stock of hardware were afterwards added dry-goods, boots and shoes, and a general line of merchandise. After going out of business in Industry, in 1894 Mr. Sullivan changed his residence to Macomb, where he spent about five years. He then returned to Industry, and, in 1901, established himself in the banking business, and in this sphere he has prospered and made a good record, as he did in the enterprise in which he was previously engaged.

On January 13, 1884, Mr. Sullivan was united in marriage with Mary M. Anstine, who was born in Industry Township, and obtained her early education in the town of Industry. Three children have been the offspring of this union, namely: Katy L., Leon Bain and Kenneth H. Politically, Mr. Sullivan casts his vote and exerts his influence in favor of the Prohibition party. Fraternally, Mr. Sullivan is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Mystic Workers. He is a man of superior business ability and much energy and force of character.

**SWEENEY, Charles Peter**, a well-known and prosperous farmer living in Eldorado Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Fulton County, Ill., February 12, 1863, a son of James and Bridget (Green) Sweeney. Both parents were natives of Ireland, the father born in County Tyrone, and the mother in County Roscommon. Charles Sweeney, the paternal grandfather, was a native of County Tyrone. James Sweeney came to the United States and located in New York City, where he engaged in railroad work and followed the trade of a

stone and brick mason. He also devoted attention to this trade in different parts of Pennsylvania, besides this working at times as a coal-miner. In 1863 he came to Fulton County, Ill., where, during the first winter, he was employed in a packing house by Joab Mershon. Subsequently, for six years, he lived in the vicinity of Vermont, Ill., engaged in digging coal. In 1871, he bought a farm of eighty acres on Section 24, in Eldorado Township, to which he moved with his family. Here he remained until his death, March 31, 1887. His widow passed away September 13, 1893.

Charles P. Sweeney is the youngest of a family of five children, the remainder of whom were girls. He attended the district schools and remained under the paternal roof until his father's death, and then purchased the interests of the other heirs. He now owns a farm of 126 acres, on which he is engaged in general farming and raising cattle, hogs and horses. Besides this occupation he has a coal bank with a thirty-four-inch vein, on which he generally keeps four men employed during the season, the mine being operated by a foreman. Mr. Sweeney was married January 17, 1894, to Ellen McGirr, who was born in Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill., and received her education in the public and high schools in her vicinity. Four children have resulted from this union, namely: James Leo, born January 4, 1895, died June 9, 1904; William, born June 14, 1896; Winifred, born September 1, 1898, and died in infancy; and Ellen Marie, born July 9, 1904. Mrs. Sweeney's parents were William and Winifred (McEvely) McGirr, both natives of Ireland—her father of County Tyrone and her mother, of County Mayo. Winifred McEvely came to the United States with her parents when she was two years of age, and died in Fulton County, Ill., June 17, 1896. William McGirr, her husband, emigrated to this county with an uncle when he was fifteen years of age, and after a short stay in New York, went to New Hampshire, where he was employed in a woolen factory. He located in Fulton County, Ill., in the '50s, where he engaged in the same line of work, and where he still resides, a faithful Catholic and a staunch Democrat. Mr. Sweeney is a thorough farmer, and his management of his agricultural and mining interests is characterized by marked energy and close attention to business.





*J. H. Munner.*



**TABLER, Harry M.**, a well-known attorney-at-law of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Tennessee Township, McDonough County, February 24, 1868, a son of James D. and Sarah (Waddill) Tabler. His father was born in Hancock County, Ill., and his mother in Hills Grove, McDonough County, that State. His paternal grandparents were Thomas and Louisa (Owen) Tabler, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively, and his maternal grandparents, Wesley and Mary (Lawyer) Waddill, were born respectively in Tennessee and Ohio. Mr. Tabler attended the public schools in his neighborhood and afterward pursued a course of study in the Western Illinois Normal School and Branch College of Macomb. He taught school in this county for five years, in the meantime studying law evenings and Saturdays. He also read law with Judge Breeden two and a half years. In May, 1894, Mr. Tabler was admitted to the bar in Macomb, and opened a law office on the northwest corner of the Square, in company with William Compton. He subsequently practiced alone for two years at the same place. In the fall of 1900 he took a position in the credit and collection department of the Deering Harvester Company, at Chicago, but two years later returned to Macomb and opened an office on the east side of the Square.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage January 29, 1903, with Josephine Agnew, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. She also taught school for one year; then was stenographer in her brother's law office for nine years and in September, 1902, received the appointment as stenographer in the State Normal at Macomb, a position she still holds.

In politics, Mr. Tabler is in accord with the Republican party. In 1890, he served as census enumerator of Lamoine Township and was elected City Attorney in the spring of 1905. Fraternally, he is connected with the I. O. O. F. and M. W. A. Professionally and socially, he is well regarded in Macomb.

**TANNEHILL, William H.**, a successful cattle dealer, who is the owner of 160 acres of land in Walnut Grove Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Fort Madison, Iowa, September 3, 1839. His father, John F. Tannehill, is a native of Ohio, and his mother, Oletha P. (King) Tannehill, was born in East Tennessee. Mr.

Tannehill's grandfather entered 240 acres of land in Section 7, Walnut Grove Township, at an early period. John F. Tannehill came to what is now Mound Church, in that township, when the subject of this sketch was three years old and has lived here ever since, being now ninety-two years old, while his wife has reached the age of eighty-four years. He still owns the homestead taken up by the grandfather. William H. Tannehill was reared to farming, and followed that occupation until about 1890, when he went into the business of buying and shipping cattle and hogs, in which he has done well.

On September 1, 1876, Mr. Tannehill was married to Esther J. Mathews, who was born in McDonough County. This union resulted in two children: Anna (Mrs. Barlow), and Harvey. On June 30, 1904, Mr. Tannehill was married to Ella Keith, a native of Bartholomew County, Ind. Politically, Mr. Tannehill is a Republican, and fraternally, a member of the I. O. O. F.

**TAYLOR, Bentley W.**, a prominent and successful farmer, living in Scotland Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Chester County, Pa., February 10, 1861, a son of William and Hannah (Pyle) Taylor, natives of Chester County, Pa. After attending public school in his boyhood, Mr. Taylor pursued a course of study at Abingdon College, and then, at the age of sixteen years, went back to Montrose, Pa., to learn the printer's trade, at which he worked three years. After mastering the trade, he returned to his home, where he remained until he was of age. At that period he went to work on a farm in Champaign County, where he stayed two years. One year after his return to McDonough County, he and his brother bought a farm in Emmet Township, and eight years later he purchased land in Scotland Township, in which he now owns 160 acres, having sold the Emmet Township farm. He bought his present place in 1901.

On June 1, 1887, Mr. Taylor was united in marriage with Alice J. Clark, who was born in Scotland Township, and three children are the offspring of this union, namely: Ralph, Anna and Frank. In religious faith, Mr. Taylor is a Presbyterian. Politically, he follows the fortunes of the Republican party. He held the office of Supervisor two years, and after an in-

termission of two years was again elected Supervisor in 1904, in each instance his public service being ably and faithfully performed.

**TAYLOR, Charles W.**, serving at present as Sheriff of McDonough County, Ill., and also engaged in agricultural pursuits, was born in Chester County, Pa., February 20, 1849. His parents were William W. and Hannah (Pyle) Taylor, natives of Chester County, Pa., the mother being a daughter of James Pyle, of that county. They came to Bloomington, Ill., in 1869 and remained there one year, when they moved to McDonough County, where the father pursued the occupation of a farmer, having purchased a farm in Scotland Township. Charles W. Taylor received his early education in the public schools and in the military school at Westchester, Pa. He went to Ohio at the age of seventeen years, and after working five years at the carpenter's trade came to Macomb, Ill., where he was engaged in the same line of work for two years. Then he spent four years in the meat business, after which he bought a farm in Summit Township, where he lived eighteen years.

Mr. Taylor was first married in 1870, to Laura Miller, who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, and there received her schooling. She died February 14, 1893. His second marriage occurred in November, 1898. The children of the family are: William, Jessie, Maud, Marie, Leroy and Walter. In politics, Mr. Taylor is a Republican. He served as Highway Commissioner of Summit Township for eight years, and was elected Sheriff of McDonough County in November, 1902, his term expiring in 1906. Fraternally, Mr. Taylor is a member of the Masonic order (Macomb Lodge No. 17), and the I. O. O. F. (Macomb Lodge No. 145).

**TAYLOR, John H.**, who is well known in Macomb, Ill., as one of the proprietors of a coal and feed store, was born on his father's farm in McDonough County, in March, 1860, and received his early training in the common schools. His father and mother, William and Mary (Goodwin) Taylor, were natives of England. Mr. Taylor is the youngest of three children born to his parents. When he was four years of age his father died and, at the age of seventeen years, he went to England with his mother and sister. There he worked as a coal-

miner between eight and nine years, and then returned to the home farm, which has thirty acres occupied in the cultivation of fruit, and on which he makes his home. His mother died in 1898. He and his brother William have been dealing in hay, straw, coal and feed in Macomb since 1897.

Mr. Taylor was married, in 1889, to Margaret Spoomore, who was born in McDonough County, where she pursued her studies in the common schools. They have two adopted children: Richard and Lula. Politically, Mr. Taylor supports the principles of the Republican party. He has held the offices of Road Master, Commissioner, Pathmaster and Coustable in Chalmers Township.

In business affairs Mr. Taylor is careful, energetic and reliable, and is well regarded in the community.

**TERRILL, David Edward**, the senior member of the firm of Terrill Brothers, general merchants of Colchester, was born in the place where he now resides, September 20, 1869, being the eighth of the ten children of Thomas and Jeannette (Cowan) Terrill, mention of whom is made in another part of this work. Like his father, Mr. Terrill has worked his way up from discouraging conditions, and his educational and general advantages have been those of maturity rather than youth. At the age of thirteen years he began work in the Colchester coal mines, but he was soon forced out by the prevailing labor law, which prevented the employment of boys under fourteen years of age. For a year he remained in the public school, and then went back to work in the dreary coal mines. The coal mining days of Mr. Terrill terminated in 1883, when his father and brothers established their general store in Colchester. He became a general deliveryman for the firm, and was thus employed until purchasing an interest in the business in 1896. In 1904 he secured entire control of the concern in company with his brother Henry, and the two since have operated under the firm name of Terrill Brothers. The store is admirably conducted, and facilities are offered for the most modern and complete methods of merchandising. For its operation the services are required of from ten to fifteen persons, according to the season, and the policy is maintained of supplying the best possible goods



*J. G. Sumner*



for the least money. Courtesy and consideration is encouraged and insisted on by all in the employ of the establishment, and neatness and order prevail in every department.

The marriage of Mr. Terrill to Edith M. Webb occurred in Macomb, October 12, 1892. Mrs. Terrill is a native of Macomb, but for a time was a dweller in Arkansas, Tennessee and Colchester, Ill. To Mr. and Mrs. Terrill have been born two children: Sela Alene and Dean Edwin. Mr. Terrill attends the Christian Church, of which his wife is an active member. He is a Republican in politics, but has no official aspirations. Fraternally, he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He is a wide-awake and progressive merchant, keenly alive to the best interests of his native town, and in his character and attainments representing that reliable and thrifty class which may be counted on in any financial or general emergency.

**TERRILL, Henry.**—The general mercantile establishment of Henry and Edward Terrill, at Colchester, covers the largest floor space, and does about the largest business, of any concern of its kind in McDonough County. At its head are two comparatively young men of both insight and experience, who thoroughly understand their occupation and enjoy the confidence and hearty support of the community. The merits of the family are too well known to require recapitulation or emphasis here, and special mention being made elsewhere in this work of its founder, Thomas Terrill, a hardy Cornwellian, who rose to wealth and prominence through the most elemental conditions, and who, with the help of his wife, Jeannette (Cowan) Terrill, a native of Nova Scotia, reared to useful and practical careers a large family of children.

Henry Terrill was born in Colchester, Ill., August 2, 1858, and at the age of thirteen, leaving the school room, began work in the coal mines near Colchester, where, at the end of ten years, he was advanced to the position of hoisting engineer. In 1887, with his father and two brothers, he embarked in the mercantile business, dealing in groceries, clothing, dry-goods, boots and shoes, etc., under the firm name of Terrill & Sons. The firm and business underwent various changes between its establishment and 1904, in which year the firm

name was changed to Henry and Edward Terrill, under which it still is doing business, catering to a large town and country trade.

On March 25, 1880, Mr. Terrill married Martha Usher, who was born in Pleasant View, Ill., a daughter of George Usher, who now makes his home with his daughter and son-in-law. Mr. Usher was born in New Castle-on-Tyne, England, May 1, 1823, a son of Walter and Emma (Wier) Usher, natives of the same place. Mr. Usher was sixteen years old when he came to the United States and settled in Zanesville, Ohio, whence he removed to Schuyler County, Ill., in 1854. He came to Colchester in 1862, and thereafter followed his occupation of mining for the remainder of his active life. April 20, 1846, he married Margaret Underhill, who was born in Zanesville, Ohio, September 22, 1829, and who became the mother of six children: Anna, Jane, Emma, Hannah, Angelica and Martha. Mr. Usher is a Democrat in politics, and in religion a Methodist. Mr. and Mrs. Terrill are the parents of three children: Fred, Earl and George.

Politically, Mr. Terrill is a Republican, and in addition to holding the office of County Treasurer from 1898 to 1902, has served as Supervisor of his township since 1903, acting also as Overseer of the Poor during the same period. Fraternally, he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias, Rebekahs and Royal Neighbors. He is a capable and energetic business man, and a popular and public-spirited citizen.

**TERRILL, Thomas (deceased).**—The energy and wealth of McDonough County have been recruited from many parts of the world, but to no country does it owe more of courage and practical achievement than to the region comprising the British Isles. In many instances men almost primitive in their educational equipment have grappled splendidly with the opportunities here presented, and upon their departure from accustomed surroundings, have left a record for integrity and general worth as encouraging as it was useful and difficult of attainment. To such a class belonged Thomas Terrill, who was born in County Cornwall, southwestern England, February 28, 1833, a son of Thomas Henry Terrill, who was identified,

for his entire active life, with the gloomy occupation of mining in Cornwall.

The youth of Thomas Terrill was a hard and colorless one. He knew nothing of the pleasures and diversions which so richly visit the boyhood of American boys, for at the age of seven he went to work in the mines of Pennsylvania, to which his parents had in the meantime removed, continuing thus until he came to Illinois in 1854. This being before the days of the railroad, he traveled overland and by river to his destination at Galesburg, in Knox County, bringing with him his wife and their first born son, John. The former was Jeannette Cowan, a native of Nova Scotia, who received her education at Sharon, Pa., and to whom he was married on November 2, 1853. By stage he soon after made his way to McDonough County, settling in Colchester, which at that time consisted of an aggregation of five or six houses. He engaged in mining in the coal fields near Colchester until 1868, when he was employed as mine foreman by the Quincy Coal Company, owning large coal mines near Colchester. This position he retained with credit for twenty-eight years, and in the meantime laid by considerable money and established a reputation for conscientious and honest labor. He was particularly fitted for his position as foreman, having patience, consideration and sympathy, and it was his good fortune never to have had any trouble with his men, and to retain the good will and friendship of all. It is said of him that he never made an enemy in the world. Although he might have lived in comparative comfort on what he already had made, Mr. Terrill seemed unwilling to retire from active life, and in 1887, with his three sons, established a general store in Colchester, under the firm name of Terrill & Sons. He had the qualities which contribute to successful merchandising, and lived to see his store enlarged and well patronized and a sharer in the confidence and stability of the town. Ten years after he entered into mercantile business Mr. Terrill died, on September 27, 1897, and thereafter the business was conducted by his wife and sons until May, 1904, when it passed into the possession of Henry and Edward Terrill, who since have conducted it under the firm name of Terrill Brothers.

Mr. Terrill was a Republican in politics, and in religion, a Methodist. Fraternally, he was connected with the Colchester Miners' Friendly

Society. Besides John, who was born in Pennsylvania, he had nine children: William, Henry, Eliza Jane, Eliza, Robert, Mary, Edward, Samuel and Clara. Under a rough exterior Mr. Terrill carried a heart of gold and a brain which responded to every demand of business or social life. A mining foreman, and later a successful merchant, he necessarily evidenced business and general knowledge; yet he never attended school a day, nor did he know much of books or the advantages thereof. He was, nevertheless, credited with being the shrewdest mathematical calculator in the county, and no one could worst him when it came to figuring out a knotty problem. The energy that many men put into research through books he expended in practical observation, and, in consequence, he had a remarkably accurate knowledge of human nature, and a well developed trading instinct. His word was as good as his bond, and he won and held through life the confidence and respect of the entire community.

**THOMAS, James B.**, formerly a well-known and skillful mason, now living in Macomb, Ill., was born at Natchez, Miss., February 4, 1839, a son of Ezra and Elizabeth (Hutchinson) Thomas, the former a native of Steuben County, New York, and the latter, born in Maine. Daniel Thomas, the paternal grandfather, was a native of Scotland, and the maternal grandparents, H. H. and Catherine (Beckley) Hutchinson, were of German origin. Ezra Thomas moved from New York State to Springfield, Ohio, and thence to Whitehall, Ill., where his father was buried in 1832. Afterward he went to St. Clair County, Ill., where he spent a year, going thence to Mississippi, where he lived until 1840, and then returned to St. Louis. James B. Thomas lived at St. Louis until July 28, 1861, when he enlisted in Company I, Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, mustered in at Cairo, Ill., which became mounted in 1862 and was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., August 20, 1864. His regiment participated in one hundred and ten engagements, his commanding officers being Colonel E. A. Paine and Capt. J. G. Robinson. It was the first regiment at Fort Donelson, lost more than sixty per cent. of its number at Pittsburg Landing, and took part in the Battle of Corinth. After his honorable discharge from the army, Mr. Thomas





W. E. Tamm



came to Madison County, Ill., where he remained until he was married, following his trade of brick mason. In 1891 he went to Nevada, Mo., and staid there until 1895, coming thence to Macomb, where he retired from active labors.

Mr. Thomas was twice married, first to Martha Posey, a native of Madison County, Ill., who was born in August, 1839, and died November 1, 1899. She left two daughters: Susan (Mrs. E. L. Kemper), of Los Angeles, Cal., and Mary (Mrs. H. N. Killingsworth), of Fulton, Mo. On March 24, 1901, he married, as his second wife, Mrs. Anna (Keeler) Walker, widow of Solomon Walker, who died December 15, 1899, leaving besides his widow, one daughter, Mary, who married J. L. Killingsworth, of Peoria. The second Mrs. Thomas was born in Dover, England. In 1903 Mr. and Mrs. Thomas made a European tour of three months, visiting various cities and points of interest in England, Scotland, Ireland and France. This was Mrs. Thomas' second trip abroad, as she had attended the Paris Exposition of 1878. They have many views and souvenirs of their travels in the Old World, which recall the most pleasant memories and which serve to impress upon the already well stored minds of the owners, spots rich in native scenery and historic associations. Politically, Mr. Thomas is a Democrat, and fraternally, is affiliated with the I. O. O. F.

**THOMAS, Robert**, one of the most prominent and substantial citizens of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., where he is successfully engaged in buying and shipping live-stock (having retired from active farming operations), was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, July 27, 1849, a son of William and Catherine (Anderson) Thomas, natives of Virginia, where the father was born in 1807, and the mother in 1810. The paternal grandfather, Eli Thomas, was a Kentuckian, while James and Catherine (Phelps) Anderson, the maternal grandparents, were natives of Virginia. William Thomas removed to Fairfield County, Ohio, with his parents, when a boy, and lived on a farm until his death, in 1858, sometimes working at the shoemaking trade. He and his wife were the parents of twelve children—eight boys and four girls—of whom Robert is the tenth in order of birth. In 1859, the mother came to Pennington's Point

(now in Salem Township), McDonough County, with her family of six children and located on a farm. Robert remained with his mother until he was fourteen years old, when he enlisted at Springfield, Ill., in Company I, Eighteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Mike Lawler. His regiment was stationed at Little Rock, Ark., six months, and at Pine Bluff, Ark., four months; was afterwards sent to Fort Steele, Ark., where he was mustered out in December, 1865. He then returned to his home in McDonough County, and remained with his mother until 1871, when he married and went to farming in New Salem Township. In 1882 Mr. Thomas abandoned farming and engaged in the stock-buying business in Macomb. This he continued until 1894, when he was elected Sheriff of McDonough County. After serving four years in this office, he resumed business and is still buying and shipping stock.

Mr. Thomas was married February 19, 1871, to Mary E. Jones, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. The children resulting from this union were: Edith (Mrs. James L. Barkley); Nellie, who died at the age of three years; Fannie (Mrs. Theodore Hainline); Samuel, who is at home; Melvin, Velasco, and Margaret (Mrs. Walter Sowers) of Macomb. In politics, Mr. Thomas is a Republican, and has served as Road Overseer, and Tax Collector of Scotland Township, beside the office of Sheriff in 1894-98. During his term as Sheriff he had the custody of 404 prisoners, and of these, he took twenty-seven to Joliet, twenty to Pontiac, six to Geneva, and thirty-two to the Jacksonville Insane Asylum. All but two of these he conducted in person. While he was Sheriff he earned for the county \$13,200. Of this amount he collected \$8,000, his salary for the four years being \$6,000. Religiously, Mr. Thomas is an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal faith, and fraternally, he is a member of the G. A. R. In every relation of life he has done his duty, and done it well, and his record is that of one of the conspicuous and useful citizens of McDonough County.

**THOMAS, Samuel**, the popular and efficient Postmaster of Industry, McDonough County, Ill., and for many years previously engaged in agricultural pursuits in McDonough County, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, March 8, 1833, a son of William and Catherine (An-

derson) Thomas, his father being a native of Maryland, and his mother of Virginia. His paternal grandparents were Nicholas and Margaret (Ross) Thomas, natives of Maryland. His maternal grandfather was James Anderson, a Virginian. At the age of ten years Samuel Thomas began work at farming and so continued until he was twenty-one years old, meanwhile obtaining what instruction was afforded by the public schools in his neighborhood. He came to Illinois and worked on a farm in McDonough County until August, 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until August, 1864. On his discharge from the army Mr. Thomas returned to McDonough County and worked five years on a farm which he had bought in New Salem Township. He then sold this property and moved to Scotland Township, where he purchased eighty acres of land. This he sold three years later, and bought another farm in the southern portion of the township. Five years afterward he disposed of this also, trading for 320 acres of Kansas land. In 1891 he moved to Industry village, and purchased the residence which he now occupies.

On April 17, 1875, Mr. Thomas was married to Eugenia Williams, a native of McDonough County. Three children have been born of this union, namely: Sherman, Nettie (Mrs. W. H. Morley), and Mary (Mrs. Forrest F. Ellis). All reside in McDonough County. Politically, Mr. Thomas is a Republican. He was first appointed Postmaster in 1898. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The subject of this sketch was a good farmer and a brave soldier, and he is regarded throughout the community as a good citizen and a capable Postmaster.

**THOMPSON, Oliver**, proprietor of a feed barn, in Macomb, Ill., was born near Beardstown, Cass County, Ill., December 5, 1845, the son of John and Elizabeth (White) Thompson, natives, respectively, of Tennessee and North Carolina. His paternal grandfather, John Thompson, was born in Germany, and his mother's father, George White, was a native of Ireland. Mr. Thompson was a member of a family of ten children, of whom he was next to the youngest. He received his early mental training in the common schools, and remained

at home, engaged in farm work, until twenty-two years old. He then lived on a farm which he owned in Morgan County, Ill., until 1875, when he came to McDonough County, and there he purchased another farm. Eight years later he again located in Morgan County, where he remained three years, when, returning to McDonough County, he bought a farm of eighty-five acres in Industry Township, and after living on it one season, moved to Macomb. On November 2, 1891, he entered into the livery business on West Jackson Street, where he continued until the spring of 1904, when he sold out and opened a feed barn on East Jackson Street in company with J. O. Head.

Mr. Thompson was married September 4, 1882, to Eliza Rexroat, a native of Iowa, who received her education in the public schools. The children of this union are James, Arthur and Ollie (Mrs. Greenup), of Missouri. He had previously been married to Margaret Rexroat, who was born in Morgan County, Ill., and died in 1878. Politically, Mr. Thompson is a Republican, and fraternally, he belongs to the I. O. O. F. He is a member of the Church of United Brethren.

**THOMPSON, R. F.**, a well-known resident of Colchester, McDonough County, Ill., who is successfully engaged in the drayage business, was born in Colchester Township, September 17, 1855, a son of James and Hannah (Hooton) Thompson, natives of the State of Ohio. James Thompson was a farmer by occupation and pursued that vocation in Colchester Township until the Civil War, when he enlisted in the Union Army. When the war was nearly over he was taken prisoner and confined in Andersonville prison, where he died. R. F. Thompson is the sixth of a family of nine children born to his parents, of whom eight were boys. He remained with his mother on the farm until 1882, during his boyhood attending the public schools of that vicinity. In the year named he settled in Colchester and went into the draying business, starting with one team and a dray. In this line Mr. Thompson, through his energy, industry and close attention to his work, has made such good headway that he now conducts the largest business of the kind in town, and his patronage continues to increase. He maintains an office at his residence, with telephone connections.



*H. H. T. Munn*

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On November 30, 1882, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage with Maggie E. Campbell, who was born in Colchester, where in girlhood she attended the public schools. This union has been the source of five children, namely: Del Roy, Elsie, Erma, Ruth and Lawrence; the last named died at the age of three years and eight months. As between the political parties, the subject of this sketch follows the Republican lead. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Order of Mystic Workers.

**THRAPP, Charles**, a thriving farmer, of Blandinsville Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in McDonough County, in 1867, a son of John and Mary McGee Thrapp, natives of Ohio. John Thrapp came to Illinois and first located in La Harpe, thence moving to Blandinsville Township, where he followed farming and stock-raising.

Charles Thrapp was reared on a farm, in boyhood attended the public school in McDonough County, and since he reached his maturity, has carried on farming. Besides a farm of 113 acres in Blandinsville Township, he owns another in Sciota Township, containing 120 acres. He has recently purchased a fine residence in Blandinsville, for his future home. In 1888, Mr. Thrapp was married to Lizzie Cozad, who was born in Fulton County, Ill., and three children—Glynn, Martin and Carl—have been the offspring of this union. Fraternally, Mr. Thrapp belongs to the I. O. O. F. and the Order of Rebekahs.

**TIERNAN, Patrick Henry**, a well-known brick manufacturer and mason contractor of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born June 7, 1863, in Macomb, and there received his education in the public school. His parents, Patrick and Margaret (Hanlon) Tiernan, were natives, respectively, of County Roscommon and City of Dundalk, County Donegal, Ireland. His maternal grandfather, John Hanlon, was also of Irish birth. Mr. Tiernan is the eldest of five children born to his parents. His father came to Macomb in 1854, and worked at his trade of plasterer, taking contracts. He died in 1894, his wife having passed away in 1892. The subject of this sketch completed his school studies at the age of eighteen years, and then learned the plasterer's trade. He started as a contractor in mason work in southeastern Kansas. He

had charge of all mason work for the Gould system in that region, and in southwestern Missouri for ten years. He then returned to Macomb and continued contracting. In 1895 he bought a brickyard of Sebree & Merriman, which he developed from a hand-manufacturing plant to a steam system, with a capacity of 25,000 brick per day. He employs an average force of thirty men, and in the summer season the number reaches one hundred. For a radius of sixty miles around Macomb he performs the work of his trade, and goes wherever his contracts call him. He was the first successful layer of cement walks in Macomb. He did the mason work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Baptist Church, Marietta Phelps and St. Francis Hospitals, and other large buildings in Macomb. He is a contractor and builder of exceptional ability and skill and has attained a wide reputation in his line. Mr. Tiernan was married October 7, 1896, to Mary Colgan, who was born and schooled in Galesburg, Ill. The children resulting from this union are: Claude, born September 2, 1897; Louis, born October 9, 1899, and Gertrude, born June 18, 1905. Politically, Mr. Tiernan is a Democrat. He was elected Alderman of the Fourth Ward in 1899, and was re-elected, holding the office up to the present time. Fraternally, he is connected with the I. O. O. F. and the M. W. A. In religious faith, he is a Catholic.

**TINSLEY, Nathaniel P.** (deceased), who was in his day the most enterprising, progressive and prosperous merchant and miller in McDonough County, Ill., was born in Amherst County, Va., November 1, 1810, a son of David and Mahala Tinsley, who were natives of Kentucky. When he was six years old Nathaniel P. was brought by his parents from Virginia to Kentucky, where he was reared to manhood. At the age of nineteen years he became clerk in a store at Columbia, Ky., where he acquired his first business experience. He came to Macomb, Ill., in 1836, and opened a store which was among the earliest business concerns in the place. Mr. Tinsley began his business career in Macomb in a small building on the east side of the public Square. The venture proved so successful that in 1837 he was enabled to build a two-story frame store on the North Side, which he occupied until 1857, when he erected the large brick block where he carried on merchan-

dising during the remainder of his life. In 1849 he built his mill on South Randolph Street, which he sold in 1856 to Clisby & Trull. He built another mill in 1857, in the northern portion of the town, which he subsequently disposed of to David Scott. He started the first large flour mill in McDonough County and shipped the first flour out of the county. It is a lasting honor to the memory of Nathaniel P. Tinsley, that his prompt and public-spirited action at a critical juncture induced the railroad company to build the depot on its present convenient and desirable site. To the timely and unselfish intervention of this sturdy merchant is, doubtless, attributable the fact that the county-seat of McDonough County was not transferred from Macomb, as he personally pledged \$5,000 toward the erection of the county building at the point originally selected. For this amount his fellow townsmen afterward decided, by formal vote, that he should not be held responsible, as he had already done far more than his share in advancing the interests of his city and county.

It is generally conceded, all things considered, that Mr. Tinsley was more intimately identified with the early development of Macomb and its vicinity than any other merchant of his time, as he was a man of ample means, high ideals, great force of character and pure motives. He was generous to a fault in the matter of individual necessities, and never withheld his financial aid from any movement designed to promote the public weal. In manner and general deportment, he was plain and unassuming, and, in speech, reserved. On occasions when public meetings were convened for the purpose of promoting improvements, he was wont to rise from his chair and simply say that he could not talk but would furnish his share of the money. Mr. Tinsley was married in 1838, to Telitha C. Walker, daughter of Joseph Walker, a farmer of McDonough County, and native of Kentucky. She died June 24, 1847. Four children resulted from this union, of whom but one survives—Mary C.—now the wife of Albert Eads, a sketch of whose life appears in another part of this volume. Mr. Tinsley died July 20, 1882, leaving the impress of his noble character and worthy deeds upon the community to which his life was so great a boon.

**TOWNLEY, Clarence S.**, one of the most prominent lawyers of Macomb, and State's Attorney

of McDonough County, Ill., was born in Louisville, Ky., November 13, 1866. Although the subject of this sketch lived in town he worked on a farm in early youth, and in leisure hours was very fond of outdoor sports, riding, hunting, fishing, etc. In boyhood he attended the district schools of his neighborhood, and was afterward a student in the Carthage (Ill.) and Eureka Colleges, taking the regular classical course, and devoting especial attention to history, that and mathematics being his favorite studies. While in college he read law, as opportunity offered. After completing his education he taught school in the country districts of Hancock County, Ill., and subsequently read law with Hon. William H. Warder, who was a member of the State Legislature, and one of the ablest lawyers in southern Illinois. In 1899 Mr. Townley was admitted to the bar, and shortly afterward moved to Blandinsville, Ill., where he commenced the practice of his profession. In this he soon rose to prominence, and acquired a profitable patronage. Upon his election as State's Attorney he moved to Macomb.

Mr. Townley has always been inclined to travel, and being a forceful and popular speaker, he has been much in demand on public occasions throughout the State. Being quite prominent in fraternal circles, he has made numerous addresses in connection with the various orders of which he is a member.

On June 27, 1902, Mr. Townley was united in marriage, at Rockford, Ill., to Emma Cunningham, a lady of fine culture and many accomplishments. She is also eloquent and convincing as a public speaker, and has been in frequent requisition for addresses at different points, though in recent years she has had little time for work of this nature. Her platform efforts have brought her into prominent notice and she was several times President of the District C. E. Union and the Women's Christian Temperance Union in the old Twenty-second Congressional District. Mr. and Mrs. Townley have two children: Fairfax and Wayne, born, respectively, April 11, 1893, and August 26, 1894.

Religiously, Mr. Townley adheres to the Christian faith. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., Blandinsville Lodge and Chapter, and Macomb Commandery No. 61. He is also identified with the K. of P., of Bushnell, Cleveland Lodge No. 101; I. O. O. F., New





TRUMAN'S PIONEER STUD FARM. BUSHNELL



Hope Lodge No. 263, of Blandinsville, Colchester Encampment; and M. W. A., No. 396, of Blandinsville, of which he is District Deputy. In politics, Mr. Townley is an earnest and influential Republican. He was elected State's Attorney of McDonough County in November, 1904, by the largest majority ever given any candidate for office in the county, and his administration of the affairs of this office has been vigorous, honest and efficient.

**TRUMAN, Herbert Henry, M. R. C. V. S. and F. V. M. A.,** who is interested to a considerable extent as a shareholder in "Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm," at Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Whittlesea, Cambridgeshire, England, on November 8, 1869. Although always a resident of the land of his birth, it is deemed proper to include a sketch of his career in the biographical records of this volume, partly on account of his financial connection with the above named enterprise. Another reason which makes the insertion appropriate is that he is a son of its widely known founder, and a brother of the four members of the Truman family who make their home in Bushnell, and whose ability and energy have largely developed the important project of their father into its present proportions, and have caused it to become a credit to McDonough County and to the State of Illinois. Narratives of the lives of the head of the family and his four sons who operate the Pioneer Stud Farm and the Trumans' Veterinary Medicine, together with interesting details pertaining to the management and business of the farm, appear herewith.

Herbert H. Truman, whose home is in March, England, is a son of Jonathan Hall Truman, a native of Whittlesea, and Mary Elizabeth (Crane) Truman, who was born in Thorney, Cambridgeshire. His paternal grandparents, George and Ann (Brown) Truman, were also of English nativity, the birthplace of the former being in Yaxley, Huntingdonshire, and that of the latter in Whittlesea. Mr. Truman was reared on his father's farm, and in youth entertained a strong partiality for animals of all kinds, desiring even when an infant to be constantly among them. Naturally, with such an inclination, he has always been fond of outdoor life. Since early manhood he has been closely identified with the raising of pedigree

stock—horses, cattle and sheep. His education was received at the Classical and Commercial School in Peterborough, England, and he afterward took a course in the Royal Veterinary College, London, the premier veterinary institution of Great Britain, from which he graduated in May, 1892, receiving the degree of M. R. C. V. S. After completing his professional studies he made a tour of the United States lasting two years. On returning to England he acted in the capacity of assistant to T. J. Merrick, M. R. C. V. S., of Northampton, whose veterinary practice was one of the largest in that country. Subsequently in 1896) he entered into practice for himself at March, England, with branch offices at Chatteris and Ramsey, Huntingdonshire. Thus he has continued since that year, conducting a veterinary establishment surpassed in patronage by few in the British Isles. In addition to the work involved in his practice, Mr. Truman is engaged in farming and in the breeding of Shire and Hackney full-blood horses, a considerable number of which he sells in various parts of the world. He is also the buyer in France and Belgium for "Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm" at Bushnell, having frequently traversed those countries. In the course of his operations he has also made repeated visits to all parts of the United States and Canada. Mr. Truman holds the office of Veterinary Inspector of the Isle of Ely (England) County Council. He was elected Chairman of the March (England) Horse Show Society February 2, 1903, and is Chairman of the March Shire and Hackney Horse Society. Aside from honors pertaining to his business and profession, he is a member of the Board of Governors of the March Grammar School, and of the Consolidated Charities of that place.

On September 7, 1898, Mr. Truman was united in marriage at March, England, with Edith Emille Morton, of Grandford House, whose birth occurred there on February 25, 1875. Mrs. Truman is a twin daughter of the late William Morton, of Grandford House, who was the most extensive farmer and landowner in that vicinity. He died in April, 1905.

In religion, Mr. Truman is an adherent of the faith of the Church of England. Politically, he is allied with the Conservatives, and belongs to the March Conservative Association, a political organization. On the Conservative ticket

he was elected a member of the March Town Council in April, 1905, and in the same month a member of the March Burial Board. He is a man of superior intelligence and attainments, excellent business capacity, and in his profession, ranks among the foremost in England.

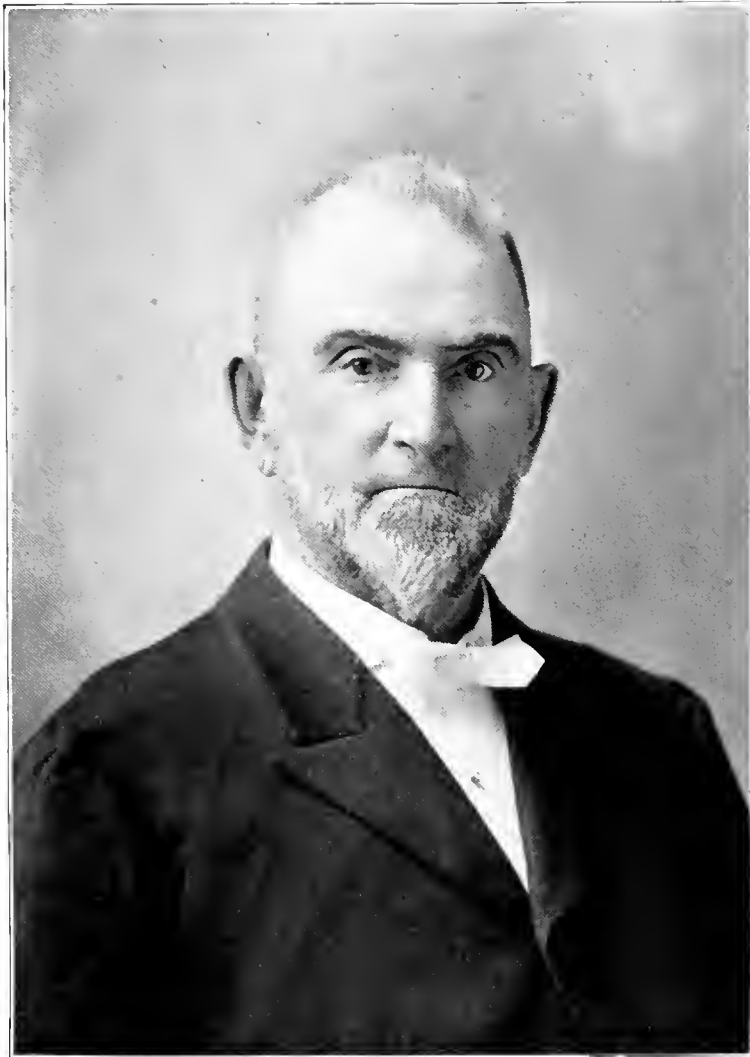
**TRUMAN, Horace William**, Second Vice-President of "Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm," at Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., whose general business capacity and thorough knowledge of matters pertaining to the breeding, care and use of fine horses have contributed in no small measure to the success of that enterprise in later years, was born at Whittlesea, Cambridgeshire, England, on February 18, 1872. He is the fourth son of Jonathan Hall and Mary Elizabeth (Crane) Truman, and a grandson of George and Ann (Brown) Truman. His father and mother were also natives of Cambridgeshire, born in Whittlesea and Thorney, respectively, and of the paternal grandparents, George Truman was a native of Yaxley, Huntingdonshire, and Ann (Brown) Truman, of Whittlesea. Jonathan Hall Truman, organizer and President of the corporation conducting the Bushnell concern of the Trumans, has long been one of the most widely known and successful individual operators in the horse and cattle trade between England and America. Four of the five sons seem to have inherited the father's predilection for fine horses, both in a personal and commercial sense. Of these, three are actively engaged in the work at Bushnell, and another, living in England, is interested in it as a shareholder. Full details of the career of Jonathan H. Truman, together with incidents in the life of his father, and biographical records of the four other sons above mentioned, may be found herewith. In connection with the sketch of the head of this family appears also a description of the perfectly equipped headquarters of their operations in this country.

Horace W. Truman was reared on the home farm at Whittlesea, England, and in his youth was a member of the choir of St. Mary's Episcopal Church of that town for ten years. His boyhood was marked by a pronounced inclination toward outdoor diversions and athletic sports, and he grew up with an especial fondness for horses. His education was principally obtained in the Classical and Commercial

School at Peterborough, England, from which institution he is a graduate. On completing his studies he was engaged for some time in supervising the affairs of his father's Hackney Stud Farm in Cambridgeshire, during the absence of the latter in America. After leaving England the first responsibility devolved upon him was the management of the branch of "Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm" established at London, Canada. His active connection with the work at Bushnell commenced in 1902, and since that period he has ably and diligently devoted his utmost energies to its prosperous development. To this end he has traveled over all the States of the Union and throughout Canada, and has made many visits to European countries.

The religious faith of Mr. Truman is in harmony with the creed of the Church of England. Politically, he is a Republican, and manifests a good citizen's interest in public affairs. He has a wide circle of acquaintances, and wherever known is regarded as a gentleman of honorable character and estimable qualities of mind and heart.

**TRUMAN, John George**, Secretary, Treasurer and General Manager of "Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm" at Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Whittlesea, Cambridgeshire, England, January 17, 1865, a son of Jonathan Hall and Mary Elizabeth (Crane) Truman, both natives of England, where the father was born in Whittlesea, and the mother in Thorney, Huntingdonshire. His grandfather, George Truman, was a native of Yaxley, Huntingdonshire, and his grandmother, Ann (Brown) Truman, of Whittlesea. Jonathan Hall Truman, who has always maintained his residence in the land of his birth, was one of the very first to become identified with the importation of American cattle into England, and the first to introduce "Shire" and "Hackney" horses into America for business uses. In furtherance of the latter undertaking he organized the enterprise now under the management of his son, John G., in which he still holds the office of President. He is one of the most noted importers and exporters of horses and cattle in the world, and has made a very high record in that sphere of operation. An extended narrative of his life, together with interesting details pertaining to this branch of the Truman family, may be found



Samuel G. Tunnickoff—



in these pages, and is well worthy of perusal in connection herewith.

John G. Truman was reared on the paternal farm in Cambridgeshire, and in boyhood attended school in the vicinity of his home. He received his later education in the Classical and Commercial School at Peterborough, England, from which institution he was graduated in due time. His youth was characterized by a strong liking for all kinds of animals, particularly horses, and this predilection had an important influence in shaping his subsequent career. In 1882 he came to the United States, locating at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, and moved in 1884 to Bushnell, Ill., and taking part in the widely known concern established by his father a few years previously. With this enterprise he has been prominently identified for nearly twenty-three years, and no small degree of its prosperity and widely extended reputation are attributable to the thorough knowledge of methods and details, and the sound judgment and business sagacity which he has brought to bear in the development of the original scheme projected in 1878. He is a recognized authority on matters pertaining to pure-bred horses, is a charter member of the Saddle and Sirloin Club, Chicago, and holds the office of President of the American Shire Horse Association. In the course of his participation in the affairs of "Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm," Mr. Truman has traveled extensively throughout the United States and Europe, and has made fifty-two round trips across the Atlantic Ocean.

On July 28, 1887, Mr. Truman was united in marriage, at Avon, Fulton County, Ill., with Lulu Gertrude Tompkins, who was born in that town, and whose parents were among the very earliest settlers in Fulton County, locating in Avon when the place bore the name of Woodstock. From this union two children have been born: Jonathan Hall Truman, Jr., born in June, 1888, and Herbert Arthur Truman, born in May, 1894. The religious connection of Mr. Truman is with the Church of England. Politically, he is allied with the Republican party. In fraternal circles, he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a charter member of the Mystic Workers of the World. Socially and in business relations he is held in high regard, and his earnest interest in public affairs bears evi-

dence of superior intelligence and clear discernment.

**TRUMAN, Jonathan Hall**, who, although always domiciled in the land of his nativity, has made his name broadly recognized on this side of the Atlantic as the projector and leading spirit of the important enterprise widely known as "Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm," established in 1878, in the vicinity of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., is also entitled to the distinction of being one of the first men to become identified with the handling of American cattle in the British Isles. His life has thus served a double purpose in signally promoting the interests of a large class of people in the two great English-speaking countries of the world. Mr. Truman was born November 26, 1842, in Whittlesea, Cambridgeshire, England, and has maintained a life-long residence in the town of his birth. He is a son of George and Ann (Brown) Truman, both natives of England, the former having been born in Yaxley, Huntingdonshire, and the latter in Whittlesea. The occupation of George Truman, the father, was that of a cattle and sheep salesman, in which his efforts were attended by merited success.

From his earliest recollection up to nine years, J. H. Truman attended school in Whittlesea, and during this period he was a choir-boy in St. Mary's Church there. He was then sent to the Oundle Classical School (of the Grocers' Company), where scholarships are gratuitously bestowed upon deserving students as aids to university courses. Although his boyhood was notable for a strong inclination toward cricket and ordinary youthful sports, he was nevertheless diligent in applying himself to study, and in his first half year at Oundle was awarded first prize as the best writer in the school. After continuing there four years, he followed Mr. Kingston, one of the Oundle undermasters, to Northampton, where he remained for one year. The latter gentleman was a noted cricketer, and this continued association with him afforded Mr. Truman a good opportunity to become proficient in the good old English game. He had, moreover, the advantage of still retaining the valuable assistance of Mr. Kingston as a teacher, in which vocation the latter was one of the most competent of his time. When this highly agreeable connection was severed by the withdrawal

of Mr. Truman from school, he had the pleasure of receiving from Mr. Kingston the compliment that the pupil had surpassed his tutor in skill as a cricket player.

The parents of Mr. Truman, deeming it advisable that their son should remain with them at home and perfect himself in his father's business as a cattle salesman, he had to begin at the bottom in this occupation when fourteen years of age. His first task was to learn how to drive sheep at a speed not exceeding one mile an hour, which in those days was considered the safe limit. Sheep were at that time fattened to such a degree that to hurry them on the first day's drive would enfeeble them so that they could not walk. The next thing to be learned was the process of clipping, in which our novice became quite proficient after some experience. Cattle, by the same rule, required proper handling, especially in the winter and the spring seasons, when they came off the manure, being hovel-and-yard-fed. Mr. Truman's father was one of the old-school cattle dealers, who drove his cattle and sheep to the London market, which consumed from ten to thirteen days. It was necessary to keep careful note of the time made each day, in order to make connection with the Monday market, which he always aimed to do. In October of the year when Mr. Truman reached his seventeenth birthday (1859), his father succumbed for a time to an attack of typhus fever, thus devolving the entire arduous task of taking care of the business on the former. This, however, proved a good discipline for the son, necessitating the utmost diligence on his part. The serious responsibility had suddenly fallen upon him of selling fat and lean stock of all kinds, and the effort to fulfill the expectations of the owners was no light matter for one of his age. Still he gained confidence in himself after the first week's attempt to act as a substitute for his father, and when the latter became convalescent in February of the following year, having been informed through reliable sources of the thorough, faithful and satisfactory manner in which his affairs had been conducted during the protracted period of his illness, his warm expressions of approval and commendation were most grateful to the sensibilities of the son, stimulating in him a lively pride in well-

doing, and furnishing an additional incentive to fidelity in connection with any future trust committed to his care. As soon as his father was in a condition to resume business he placed his check book in the hands of his son, with authority to make any purchases which he deemed best for the interests of the concern.

Thus matters continued until J. H. Truman reached the age of about twenty-two years. At this time he entertained serious thoughts of entering into the marriage relation and establishing a home of his own. In consummating this purpose he was peculiarly fortunate, being united in matrimonial bonds with Mary Elizabeth Crane, of Thorney, Cambridgeshire, who is descended from a Huguenot family which settled at an early period in the Thorney Fen district. The nuptial ceremonies occurred at Mitcham, Surrey, in 1864. Mrs. Truman is a lady of unusual intelligence, literary tastes and training, and genial affability of demeanor. She has earned for herself a high meed of honor as helpmate, mother and mistress of the household, and has shared her husband's joys and sorrows with unflinching affection and undeviating fidelity. Five sons have resulted from this happy union, as follows: John George Truman (born January 17, 1865), manager of "Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm," at Bushnell, Ill.; Wright Edward Truman (born February 17, 1867), First Vice-President of that enterprise; Herbert Henry Truman, of March, England, M. R. C. V. S. and F. V. M. A. (born November 8, 1869), who is a shareholder in "Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm," and acts as its buyer in France and Belgium; Horace William Truman, of Bushnell, Ill. (born February 18, 1872), Second Vice-President of the same concern; and Reginald James Truman (dispenser), of Bushnell, Ill., who was born on March 26, 1876. Sketches of the lives of all of the above named gentlemen appear in this connection, by reason of their association with the superb establishment founded by their father, which is elsewhere described in these pages.

In 1874, J. H. Truman, obtaining information concerning a lot of American cattle that was on the way to England, and being naturally of a speculative turn of mind, was much interested in the arrival of the cargo. Had the cattle been so many elephants, none of the Eng-





*Henry Clay Fryman*



lish cattle dealers would have seemed less likely to venture any money in purchasing. The importation had no attraction for buyers. Its novelty was the occasion for hesitation and distrust on their part, although all admitted the superiority of American over English cattle at that day. Mr. Truman, however, thought he would invest something in the chance, and took the initiative by giving £37 each (or \$185) for a number of the cattle. The next year, people were still indisposed to take kindly to the innovation. Mr. Truman forced sale at last, after a threat that if he brought any more American cattle into Peterborough market, they would be turned out. He sold by retail at 25 cents (two bits) for a pound and a quarter of meat, the same price that the English dealers in the market were charging for a pound. In case he disposed of the beef in wholesale quantities he made the concession of giving buyers credit until the next week. This arrangement met with satisfactory results, so that subsequently it was not a difficult matter for Mr. Truman to sell from forty to sixty head of cattle in that market weekly. Ordinarily, the full supply was only 120 head, but Mr. Truman's sales helped to increase the aggregate. He became fully satisfied with the profits from his patronage, and his customers appeared equally pleased. In the following year Mr. Truman paid \$300 (£60) each, in the London market, for four white American steers. These he placed on exhibition at the Peterborough Fair, which was at that time noted as the largest exposition of the kind for miles around. He afterward sold them to a farmer, Mr. Harry Cook, of Postland, for \$315 each, who kept them until Christmas and then disposed of them at \$375 per head. At this period Mr. Truman had become fully identified with the handling of American cattle, and he was naturally curious to see the places where such cattle came from, particularly as odd tales were rife among Liverpool dealers as to prices paid for them in the country where they were raised. Therefore, he crossed the ocean in July, 1878, and visited Chicago, soon making himself familiar with all details of the cattle trade there. The result of this trip was the purchase of 120 head in New York, which he shipped to Liverpool on the Anchor Line steamer "Alsacia." After paying freightage of £7, 10 shillings per head (\$37.50) and other heavy

expenses incident to those days, the transaction netted him a profit of \$32.50 per head. He then entered into a contract with T. M. Duche & Sons, of London, Paris and New York, to attend to their buying in Chicago. In accordance with this agreement he again crossed the Atlantic, starting in January, 1879, and returning in September of that year, having bought in the meantime 10,666 cattle of the very best grade, including some of the heaviest bulls obtainable. He was the first English buyer to export cattle on these shores, and during the first three years of his operations here shipped to the home market 90,000 head. He was also the first importer of Shire horses to this country.

While in Chicago he became convinced of the urgent necessity of improving on the draft horses of those days by breeding a kind closer knit and in more compact form, thus eliminating the long back, loose loins and short ribs in that class of horses, which constantly came under his observation in the metropolis of the West. He came to the conclusion that the Shire horses met the requirements for this work, and so began shipping to this country some of these (together with others) which he had bred on his two farms in England. In this undertaking he studied from the first the lines he had followed at home, using animals which had won prizes in the show-ring as far as possible—the Shire breed not being so numerously kept for business purposes there, at that time, as at present. The gentleman farmer of that day would not keep such a horse, and they cost what was then considered "big money." Now, however, the price of horses of this breed is from five to ten times higher, for, in these days, \$5,000 is not deemed an excessive price to pay for a good young "Shire"—or even \$15,000, if on the right winning lines. The efforts above mentioned, made by Mr. Truman, to improve the breed of draft horses in this country constituted the foundation of the extensive enterprise at Bushnell, of which he is still President. When he established his American headquarters there, in 1883, he purchased thirty-nine acres of land near the city, situated at the intersection of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railways. He then organized the present company, incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, to operate "Truman's Pio-

neer Stud Farm." In 1900 the company built a large breeding and sale stable for the purpose of handling and breeding Shire and Hackney horses. Here fifty imported horses are constantly kept. The concern has also dealt in Percheron and Belgian horses. Its offices are located in Bushnell, and it employs from twelve to fifteen salesmen on the road. The Trumans have been the recipients of prizes for exhibitions at all the principal fairs in this country, and have taken more premiums at the International Stock Shows at Chicago, within five years, than all other exhibitors combined. At the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis, in 1904, practically all the premiums in this line were awarded to them, including six gold medals, eight diplomas and \$2,891 in premiums on Shire horses, of which they entered twenty-five head. The company has branch stables at Phoenix, Ariz.; Moscow, Idaho, and London, Ontario. Since organizing the Bushnell establishment, Mr. Truman's business career has been so largely devoted to transactions in this country and Canada, in connection with the importation of "Shires" and "Hackneys" that the name of J. H. Truman, of "Truman & Sons," is familiar as a household word among the users of high-grade horses in America. Mr. Truman feels that it is no small honor to be thus conspicuously identified with interests so highly regarded in the United States, whose people he looks upon as undoubtedly the most progressive in the world.

Religiously, Mr. Truman is a member of the Established Church, as are also his wife and family. At one time he held the office of church warden of "St. Andrews," in Whittlesea. In politics, the absorbing cares of his extensive business relations have precluded, on his part, any thing more than a good citizen's individual interest in the civic affairs of the realm. He has had a very busy and successful life, having made between fifty and sixty round trips across the Atlantic, and, wherever known, his name has been recognized as a synonym for uprightness of character and equitable dealing.

**TRUMAN, Reginald James**, dispenser Trumans' Veterinary Medicine Company, Bushnell, Ill., was born in March, Huntingdonshire, England, August 26, 1876, the youngest son of Jon-

athan Hall and Mary Elizabeth (Crane) Truman. (For details of family history see sketch of Jonathan Hall Truman in a preceding section of this volume.) Mr. Truman received his education chiefly in his native country, and by his association with other members of his family naturally imbibed a spirit which led him to become deeply interested in the importation and breeding of high-grade horses, in connection with which the firm of Truman & Sons, of Bushnell, Ill., have become such an important factor. For eleven years Mr. Truman had been dispenser for his brother, Herbert H. Truman, in connection with the Truman Veterinary Department at March, England, but in the fall of 1906 decided to join his brothers at Bushnell, Ill., where he has opened a veterinary dispensary under the style of Trumans' Veterinary Medicine Company, which is engaged in the manufacture and sale of a large variety of medicines that are finding an extensive sale among stock-growers of Illinois and other States. The wide reputation of the Truman Company throughout the United States and Canada is destined to secure for the remedies guaranteed by the company a constantly increasing trade.

In addition to his career as dispenser of veterinary remedies in his native country, Mr. Truman devoted much attention to the study of music under the tutorship of Professor Manders, the noted organist of Peterborough, England, under whose instruction he graduated and spent the last eight years of his life in his native place as organist and choir-master of St. John's Church, at March, England. His connection with the widely known Truman family insures for him an extended and favorable acquaintance throughout the country of his adoption.

**TRUMAN, Wright Edward**, widely known as First-Vice-President of the corporation operating "Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm," at Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., in connection with which he has acquired an enviable reputation as an expert authority on the breeding and points of high-grade horses, and in the line of purchasing fine stallions abroad for importation into the United States, was born in Whittlesea, Cambridgeshire, England, February 17, 1867. He is a son of Jonathan Hall Truman, who was born in Whittlesea, November 26, 1842, and



NELSON UPP



Mary Elizabeth (Crane) Truman, a native of Thorney, Cambridgeshire. His grandparents were George and Ann (Brown) Truman, the former born in Yaxley, Huntingdonshire, England, and the latter in Whittlesea. Jonathan Hall Truman, the father, one of the most noted and successful importers and exporters of pure-bred horses in the world, and among the very first to introduce American cattle into the English market, is President of the extensive concern of which the subject of this sketch is Vice-President, and the perfection of the enterprise is due to his keen judgment, energy and far-reaching sagacity. An elaborate portrayal of the elder Truman's career, together with further particulars concerning this branch of the Truman family, and a description of the Pioneer Stud Farm, appears on another page of this volume.

Wright E. Truman passed his youthful days on the home farm, pursuing his primary studies in the schools of his native place, and completing his education in the Classical and Commercial School of Peterborough, England. There his proficiency as a student was denoted by the award of first prize for attainments in English grammar and in mathematics, and he was afterwards given the honor of the premier position of the school. At a very early age Mr. Truman displayed a notable fondness for all kinds of animals, especially for horses, and this has continued to be a marked characteristic of his whole life. His first occupation after finishing his scholastic course was in connection with the importation of fine stallions into the United States, having taken up his residence in this country in 1886, and identified himself with the undertaking at Bushnell begun by his father in 1878. His attention has been assiduously devoted since he first crossed the Atlantic to the furtherance of this extensive business, to which end he has spent several years in constant travel between the United States and England, engaged in the purchase of horses. He has visited almost every country of Europe, and has time and again traversed the various States of the Union and the area of the Dominion of Canada.

Religiously, Mr. Truman is a communicant of the Church of England. Politically, he is a Republican. In commercial circles his reputation is deservedly high, and he is accounted, among large numbers of people with whom he

has been wont to deal, as an exceptionally capable, energetic and resourceful business man.

**TUNNICLIFF, Damon G.** (deceased), former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, whose period of residence in Macomb, Ill., covered nearly half a century, and who was, for at least twenty-five years, the recognized leader of the McDonough County Bar, was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., August 20, 1829. His parents, George and Marinda (Tilden) Tunnickliff, were natives, respectively, of New York State and Connecticut. George Tunnickliff was a farmer and miller by occupation, and Damon assisted him on the farm and in the mill until he reached the age of fifteen years. His youth was almost devoid of opportunities for mental training, and the finished culture and broad, comprehensive grasp and power of minute analysis which made him a conspicuous and commanding figure in the forensic arena of Illinois, were the self-acquired attainments of his mature years. On leaving the home farm he became clerk in a mercantile establishment, and when he came to Fulton County, Ill., in 1849, he embarked in general merchandising in Vermont, that county. At the age of twenty-three years he went to Rushville, Ill., where he commenced the study of law with Robert Blackwell, and, when the latter moved to Chicago, accompanied him to that city. Mr. Blackwell formed a partnership with Charles B. Beckwith, a leading lawyer of Chicago, and after Mr. Tunnickliff's admission to the bar, in April, 1853, he remained with this firm for a year. An indication of his faculty for concentration, and his talent for mental acquisition and assimilation exists in the fact that he passed the examination for membership at the bar after a period of but six months' study. In 1854 he located at Macomb and became associated with Chauncey L. Higbee and Cyrus Walker in the practice of law. The election of Mr. Higbee as Circuit Judge, in 1861, caused the dissolution of the firm, and Mr. Tunnickliff continued alone in practice for four years, when he entered into partnership with Asa A. Matteson. On the removal of the latter to Galesburg, Ill., in 1875, Mr. Tunnickliff again practiced alone for a like period, after which James H. Baker became his partner, continuing thus a number of years. During these periods of practice, from 1854 until 1880, Damon G. Tunnickliff had been steadily

developing in intellectual strength, broadening in scope and growing in legal knowledge and acumen, until he had attained an eminent position as the undisputed leader of the McDonough County Bar. Five years later (in 1885) this pre-eminence was recognized by Governor Oglesby, who appointed him an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Pinckney H. Walker. While serving in the Supreme Court he ranked with the soundest jurists of that body. On the conclusion of the term for which he was appointed, Judge Tunnicliff resumed the practice of law, which he continued with his son, George D. Tunnicliff, until 1890, and was after that time with the firm of Sherman & Tunnicliff, Lawrence Y. Sherman having in the meantime been admitted as partner. The Judge seldom acted, however, after this period, in any other than a consulting capacity. The subject of this sketch is believed to have been the oldest legal representative of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company, having been retained in 1854 as counsel for the Northern Cross Railroad Company, which was the germ of the present gigantic corporation, whose legal adviser he remained to the end of his life.

Mr. Tunnicliff was married January 11, 1855, to Mary E. Bailey, of Macomb. Her father, Col. W. W. Bailey, was one of the earliest settlers in McDonough County, and was the father of two well-known citizens of Macomb, William S. and George W. Bailey. Six children resulted from Mr. Tunnicliff's first marriage, two of whom died in infancy. The others are: Mary E. (Mrs. W. L. Parrotte), of Chicago; Bailey; George D., a resident of Macomb, Ill.; and William W., of Kansas City, Mo. The mother of this family died in 1865. Mr. Tunnicliff was married again November 4, 1868, wedding Sarah A. Bacon, a daughter of Larkin C. Bacon, an old resident of McDonough County. The offspring of this union was three children, as follows: Helen (Mrs. Ralph Catteral), of Ithaca, N. Y., and Sarah and Ruth, who live in Chicago, as does their mother.

Although not in any sense a selfish politician or desirous of political preferment, Judge Tunnicliff was an inflexible Republican, having been prominent in the organization of that party, which rendered him signal honor on many important occasions. He was an alternate

member of the National Convention at Chicago, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, in 1860. In 1868 his name appeared on the Grant Electoral ticket, and he participated in the nomination of President Hayes, at Cincinnati, in 1876. Judge Tunnicliff died, after a brief sickness, on December 20, 1901, at his home, No. 423 East Washington Street, Macomb, Ill.; and thus ended the career of one of the most sturdy and strenuous intellectual and moral characters which have illuminated the legal annals of Illinois. His mortal remains were committed to Oakwood Cemetery in the presence of a large concourse of sorrowing neighbors and associates, together with distinguished men gathered from all quarters of the State.

**TUNNICLIFF, George D.**, one of the leading members of the McDonough County Bar, was born in Macomb, Ill., December 14, 1861, a son of Damon G. and Mary E. (Bailey) Tunnicliff, the former a native of Herkimer County, N. Y., and for many years the foremost lawyer of McDonough County. In boyhood George D. Tunnicliff attended the public schools of Macomb, and afterward entered the Northwestern University, at Evanston. In his sophomore year he left that institution and entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated and immediately commenced the practice of law in Macomb. His career since then is familiar to all. Both as public prosecutor and in private practice, he has conducted a large number of important cases with signal ability and pronounced success. His absolute fidelity to the interests of his client, whether advocating the cause of the county or the State, or appearing in behalf of a humble and obscure client, is one of the salient traits of his character. Alert, forceful, keen and convincing, he has acquired an excellent patronage and made a record in which he may take a just pride.

On October 5, 1886, Mr. Tunnicliff was united in marriage, in Macomb, Ill., with Isabelle Baker, who was born in that city, December 6, 1864. Mrs. Tunnicliff is a daughter of Jonathan H. Baker, who was one of the early settlers and leading citizens of McDonough County, and was for several terms Judge of the County Court. Three children have been the result of this union: Helen D., born July 4, 1887; Mary





CYRUS WALKER



Louise, born September 10, 1889, and Morris, born September 13, 1895. In 1886 the subject of this sketch became associated with his eminent and lamented father, Damon G. Tunncliff, whose career is portrayed in the preceding sketch in this work. On the withdrawal of Judge Tunncliff from active life, the firm became Sherman & Tunncliff, Lawrence Y. Sherman having been admitted to the partnership in 1890. In 1901 C. G. Gumbart became a member of the firm which is now styled Sherman, Tunncliff & Gumbart.

The religious belief of Mr. Tunncliff is in harmony with the creed of the Universalist Church. Politically, he is a pronounced Republican. In the spring of 1887 he was elected City Attorney of Macomb, and filled that position with great efficiency. He was elected to the office of State's Attorney of McDonough County in the fall of 1888, and, during his term of four years, so discharged the duties devolving upon him as to gain additional distinction. At the end of the term, he declined a renomination at the hands of his party. Fraternally, Mr. Tunncliff is affiliated with the K. of P. He has hosts of admiring friends throughout McDonough County, who hold him in warm regard, not alone for his estimable qualities of head and heart, but because he worthily upholds a name long honored in the legal annals of this region.

**TWYMAN, Henry Clay** (deceased), who was among the most successful and highly esteemed of the early merchants of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Hodgenville, Ky., June 11, 1832, and died in Macomb, October 18, 1891. He was a son of Elijah and Mary (Bell) Twyman. His father was a Virginian by birth and a slaveholder. About the year 1800 his parents moved from Virginia to Hardin County, Ky., and located in a very sparsely settled and barren region, where they spent the remainder of their lives in the development of their landed possessions. The family owned many slaves. Henry Clay Twyman was one of a family of twelve or thirteen children. He lived with his parents in Kentucky until he was eighteen years old, and then came to Illinois. He received his first pair of trousers as a gift from the great statesman for whom he was named, Henry Clay. In boyhood he obtained what instruction was possible in the primitive district schools of Kentucky at that period and,

after coming to Macomb, in 1850, attended the old Normal school. He lived with his brother, I. L. Twyman, until his marriage, when he moved to the site of the present "Macomb Journal" office, and afterward to the residence now occupied by his widow. His first experience in business was as clerk with his brother I. L. Twyman and D. P. Wells, dry-goods merchants. In 1854 he became proprietor of a drug store, which was carried on for a number of years, and subsequently was engaged in the dry-goods trade with a profitable patronage. He traveled considerably in this country, his trips eventually covering nearly every State in the Union.

On October 9, 1856, Mr. Twyman was united in marriage with Martha Chandler at Macomb. Mrs. Twyman was a daughter of Colonel Charles and Sarah (King) Chandler, and a sister of C. V. Chandler, of the Macomb banking institution, and J. E. Chandler, of St. Louis. Eight children resulted from this union, two of whom died in infancy. The others were: Charles Elijah, deceased; Sarah Belle (Mrs. Charles Mapes), of Kansas City, Mo.; Vilasco Chandler, deceased, twenty-one years old; Henry Iverson, deceased; Willis F., of Macomb; Catherine (Mrs. R. C. Hall), of Oak Park, Ill.; Mary King (Mrs. Charles McLean), of Chicago; and Franklin, of the same city. In his religious connection, Mr. Twyman was a member of the Christian denomination. He officiated as Trustee of the Christian Church in Macomb, and was also its clerk and treasurer for a long period. On political issues he was identified with the Republican party, and in fraternal circles, with the I. O. O. F. and the A. F. & A. M. Mr. Twyman filled a number of responsible positions outside the business field. He served twice as County Treasurer to his great personal credit and the satisfaction of the public; and was also County Assessor and Collector for the North Cross Railroad. He was one of the original stockholders of the First National Bank of Macomb, owned valuable city and farm property and was a man of broad, reliable and thoroughly honorable character.

**UPDEGRAFF, Frank**, who is successfully carrying on farming operations on the place in Mound Township, McDonough County, Ill., where he has lived since he was one year old, was born in Fulton County, Ill., October 7, 1855. His parents, James and Almira (Humphrey)

Updegraff, were natives of Ohio, the father having been born in Jefferson County, that State. The latter came to Mound Township in 1856, having previously bought eighty acres of land in this township and added more to this later. He served as Supervisor, Tax Collector and School Treasurer of Mound Township. He died in 1883, but the mother is now living in Chicago.

Frank Updegraff was reared on the paternal farm, and in boyhood attended the public schools in his vicinity. He is now engaged in farming and stock-raising on a farm of 360 acres in Sections 23 and 27, and his labors have been rewarded with abundant success. He is a careful and thorough farmer, and a useful member of the community.

On December 27, 1888, Mr. Updegraff was united in marriage with Etta Miller, who was born and schooled in Fulton County, Ill., and they are the parents of Helen, Ray and Blanche. Politically, the subject of this sketch gives his support to the Republican party. He was elected Supervisor of Mound Township in 1896, and served eight years in that office. He was also Chairman of the Board of Supervisors in 1901 and 1902. Fraternally, Mr. Updegraff is identified with the M. W. of A. and I. O. O. F.

**UPP, Daniel**, who is living in comfortable retirement at No. 802 Jackson Street, in Macomb, Ill., was formerly a successful farmer in Macomb Township, in this county. He was born in Hocking County, Ohio, July 11, 1850, a son of George and Rachel (Tower) Upp. Both of his parents were natives of Ohio, his father born in Circleville, Pickaway County, and his mother, in Hocking County. James Tower, the maternal grandfather, was born in the State of Maryland. George Upp, the father, followed the occupation of a farmer, and on first coming to Illinois worked a farm in Emmet Township, McDonough County, but afterwards bought land in Macomb Township. Daniel Upp is the second of a family of four children born to his father and mother, and was brought to McDonough County when he was in his second year. He grew up on the farm, attending the district school at intervals, and living under the paternal roof until he attained the age of twenty-three years. At that period he engaged in farming on a portion of the homestead and continued thus until 1902, except during the years which he spent in Nebraska. In 1902 his

father deeded to him 200 acres of the homestead, and in the same year Daniel Upp bought residence property in Macomb, to which he moved, having withdrawn from active labors. The father died August 6, 1902, and the mother in 1886.

On December 25, 1873, Mr. Upp was united in marriage with Mary Harris, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and there, in youthful days, attended the public schools. From this union sprang four children, namely: Mattie (Mrs. Patrick Whalen), George, Astella Dorothy (Mrs. Arthur), and Mahala. Mrs. Upp's parents, William and Mary M. McRay, were natives of Ireland. Mr. Upp is in comfortable circumstances, and in the fullness of his vigor is content to enjoy in quiet leisure the fruits of his early labors. Politically, the subject of this sketch is counted in the ranks of the Democratic party.

**UPP, Nelson (deceased)**, who was formerly a prominent farmer in Macomb Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born December 26, 1847, in Hocking County, Ohio, where he attended public school. He was a son of George and Rachel (Towers) Upp, natives of Ohio, where the father was born in Pickaway County, and the mother, in Hocking County. John Upp, the paternal grandfather, was born in Pennsylvania, and James Towers, the maternal grandfather, was a native of Maryland. George Upp, who was a farmer by occupation, brought his family to McDonough County, when Nelson was five years old. The father lived on a farm in Macomb Township one year, and in 1853 bought a farm near Macomb, which he operated until 1869, in the meantime purchasing more land. He died August 6, 1902.

Nelson Upp was the eldest of three children born to his parents. He remained in the paternal home until he was twenty-two years old, when he moved to another farm belonging to his father. There he stayed until he established his home in Macomb, in February, 1903. At that time he bought a residence at No. 712 North Lafayette Street, where he lived until his death June 26, 1905, free from the cares and vexations which attend active pursuits. He had made a good record both as a man and a citizen and was respected by all who knew him.

Mr. Upp was married December 23, 1869, to Rebecca Fox, who was born and schooled in



ALFRED WARNER



McDonough County. Five children resulted from this union, viz.: Eva L. (Mrs. O. S. Lester), of McDonough County; Maude E. (Mrs. John McKee); Minnie D. (deceased); Lucy (Mrs. Henry Graham); and Frankie Jewel. In politics, Mr. Upp supported the policy of the Democratic party, and had been Road Commissioner. He was affiliated with the Universalist Church.

**VOORHEES, Elmer E.**, a well-known and prosperous hardware merchant, of Blandinsville, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Raritan, Ill., on November 8, 1865, a son of Jacques and Sarah A. (Voorhees) Voorhees, natives of New Jersey. Jacques Voorhees followed farming for a number of years, and subsequently was engaged for a time in the mercantile business. Elmer E. Voorhees was engaged in the hardware line in Raritan for five years, and was also in the furniture business in Stuttgart a year and a half. In October, 1891, he came to Blandinsville and entered into the hardware trade with his brother, Alliscum. Since May, 1900, he has conducted the concern alone, dealing in shelf and builders' hardware, farm implements, buggies, etc.

On February 18, 1888, Mr. Voorhees was married to Maggie M. Beard, who was born and schooled in Batesville, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Voorhees have one child, Harold. Politically, the subject of this sketch advocates the principles of the Republican party. He served as President of the Village Board one year, and is now School Director. He is a member of the Baptist Church, in which he has officiated for a number of years as Superintendent of the Sunday School. Fraternally, Mr. Voorhees is identified with the A. F. & A. M. (member of Blandinsville Lodge No. 233), I. O. O. F., M. W. of A., and Court of Honor. He possesses exceptional capacity in his line of business, and his methods of dealing are deemed thoroughly reliable. He is meeting with merited success.

**VOORHEES, James E.**, who is successfully conducting a hardware store in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Henderson County, that State, on April 5, 1860, a son of Henry D. and Elizabeth (Nevins) Voorhees, natives of New Jersey. Henry D. Voorhees was engaged in agricultural pursuits for a number of years, and also served as Justice of the

Peace at Raritan, Ill., James E. Voorhees attended the public school of his neighborhood during his youth, and for a considerable period followed farming in Henderson County. In 1885 he moved to a farm near Bushnell, which he cultivated for eight years. At the end of that time he purchased the interest of Mr. Byrne in a hardware store, which was operated under the firm name of Hoover & Voorhees until 1892. In that year Mr. Voorhees bought Mr. Hoover's interest, and since then has conducted the store alone. He does a general hardware business in connection with a tin-shop, in which he employs a tinner. He deals also in paints and oils.

On January 17, 1883, Mr. Voorhees was united in marriage with Ella Simonson, who was born and schooled in Bushnell. Of this union two children have been born: Harry and Katherine. Politically, Mr. Voorhees gives his support to the Republican party. In 1899, he was elected to the City Council and in 1906 is serving a second term. He filled the office of City Treasurer for two years, and is at present a member of the School Board. Fraternally, Mr. Voorhees is connected with the I. O. O. F., A. F. & A. M., C. of H., and M. W. A. The subject of this sketch is a careful and energetic business man, and a useful and influential citizen.

**VOORHEES, John J.**, who is successfully conducting a livery and sale stable in Blandinsville, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Henderson County, Ill., on the 27th of February, 1879. He is a son of Allie and Mary F. (Wassom) Voorhees, natives of Illinois. Allie Voorhees was a farmer by occupation. He carried on farming until 1891, when he went into the hardware business in Blandinsville. This he conducted until his death, in 1900. The mother of our subject is still living in Blandinsville.

John J. Voorhees came to Blandinsville with his parents when twelve years old, and worked out on a farm for three years. In 1903 he bought out Luther Hamlin's livery, and conducts a first-class establishment, keeping about twenty head of good horses. His barn is 100 by 40 feet in dimensions, and the harness shop, carriage barn and stable connected with it cover an area of 191 by 26 feet, and are well equipped in every particular. On June 15, 1904, Mr. Voorhees was married to Mabel Grigsby, who

was born in Blandinsville, a daughter of Jeff Grigsby and Fannie Taylor. Mr. Grigsby is one of the pioneer farmers of McDonough County, now living in retirement in Blandinsville Township where he owns upwards of 500 acres of land. Mrs. Voorhees is the oldest of a family of three children, all now living. Mr. and Mrs. Voorhees are the parents of one child, a son born in October, 1905. Politically, Mr. Voorhees is a Republican, and fraternally, a member of the M. W. of A.

**VOORHEES, Liscom Allen (deceased)**, former hardware merchant of Blandinsville, Ill., was born near Raritan, Henderson County, Ill., August 10, 1855, the second son of Jacques and Sarah (Allen) Voorhees, who came from Somerset County, N. J., in 1850. He was educated in the public schools and, during the latter years of his life, was engaged in the hardware and implement trade at Blandinsville, McDonough County, in which he continued until his sudden death on May 16, 1900.

Mr. Voorhees was married, September 6, 1876, at Raritan, Ill., to Miss Mary Frances Wassom, daughter of John and Mary (Huston) Wassom, who came from Tennessee at an early day and settled in the southern part of Henderson County, Ill., being one of the pioneer families of that locality. After marriage he resided on a farm one-half mile north of Old Bedford until November, 1891, when he entered the hardware and implement business at Blandinsville in partnership with his brother, Elmer E. Voorhees. At the time of his death he was the owner of 500 acres of valuable farming land situated in Henderson and McDonough Counties, and was also the proprietor of two business houses on Main Street in Blandinsville, occupied by his hardware and implement store, besides good residence property in the same place. Mr. and Mrs. Voorhees were the parents of four children, namely: Clara Ellen, wife of M. T. Kirkpatrick, who is engaged in the music business in Macomb, Ill.; John Jacques, who married Mabel Grigsby, of Blandinsville, is engaged in the livery business, and they have one son, Robert Neil; Alta Pearle, married George T. Daniels, a merchant tailor of Blandinsville, and they have one daughter, Mary Frances; and Herbert Allen, who is engaged in buying and selling live-stock.

The circumstances attending the death of Mr.

Voorhees were of a peculiarly pathetic and tragic character. On the morning of May 16, 1900, he left his home accompanied by a party of friends—Prof. B. E. Decker, W. S. Davis, J. A. Brakey, J. C. Bishop, William Gordon and George Griggs—for the forks of Crooked Creek, some sixteen miles southwest of Blandinsville, where they contemplated spending a couple of days fishing. Arriving at their destination in the early afternoon, they entered upon the object of their visit by the use of a seine in shallow water, but failing to secure the success anticipated, accompanied by one of his companions, Mr. Voorhees sought a more favorable location. Here finding himself in deeper water he was soon compelled to swim. Although a good swimmer, for some reason he was soon overcome, and none of the rest of the party being able to swim, they were unable to render him the needed aid. Assistance was obtained a few minutes later, but it came too late, and, when his body was recovered some twenty minutes later, life was extinct, and the party which had left Blandinsville in the morning with such bright hopes of a pleasant outing, returned the following evening bearing with them to his stricken family the lifeless remains of their friend and comrade. Mr. Voorhees was a man of much personal popularity; honorable and upright in all his dealings; generous in his treatment of the poor and the distressed; liberal in the support of the church with which his family was identified—and his sudden and unexpected taking off was deplored by a large circle of sorrowing friends, as shown by the honors paid to his memory on the day of his funeral.

**WADDILL, Charles R.**—Among the enterprising farmers of Tennessee Township, McDonough County, Ill., is the subject of this sketch, who was born in Tennessee Township March 8, 1855. His father, Wesley Waddill, was born in East Tennessee, and his mother, Mary E. (Lawyer) Waddill, was a native of Ohio. Wesley Waddill came to Tennessee Township with his parents, who were among the earliest settlers in this vicinity. His father entered land in Section 32, and Wesley Waddill also bought land in the township at a later period.

Charles R. Waddill is the second of four children. His only sister, Mrs. James R. Tabler, is older than he. He lived under the parental





*Dr A M Westfall*



roof until he was twenty-four years old. Then he occupied a rented place for two years, after which he moved to a farm of his own consisting of eighty-nine acres, in Section 30, where he has since lived, with the exception of the period between 1898 and 1901, which he spent in Plymouth, Ill., for the benefit of his health.

On June 16, 1886, Mr. Waddill was married to Hannah E. Follin, who was born and schooled in Richland County, Ohio. The children born of this union are: Louisa (Mrs. Erwin Ousterhont), who lives near Des Moines, Ia.; Walter, who also resides in that city; and Candice, who is with her parents. Politically, Mr. Waddill belongs to the Republican party.

**WADDILL, Clarence E.**, who is engaged in coal-mining and lives at Tennessee, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Tennessee Township, that county, May 7, 1869. He is a son of Daniel B. and Mary E. (Dull) Waddill, natives, respectively, of the States of Tennessee and Virginia. The grandfather, Thomas Waddill, was born in the State of Tennessee, and Grandfather William Dull was a Virginian. At an early period Thomas Waddill settled on the site of the present town of Tennessee, and in consideration of granting the railroad the right of way through his land, he induced that corporation to name the railroad station Tennessee, in honor of his native State.

Clarence E. Waddill was reared on his father's farm, and in early boyhood attended the public schools in his neighborhood. From the age of seventeen years he worked during the winter seasons in the coal mines. In 1899 he started a breeding barn, and now keeps three stallions. In politics, Mr. Waddill is a Republican. In fraternal relations, he is identified with the I. O. O. F. and the I. O. R. M.

**WALKER, Cyrus**, a much respected farmer now living in retirement in Macomb, Ill., was born in the vicinity of Columbia, Adair County, Ky., in September, 1832. He is the son of Cyrus Walker and Flora (Montgomery) Walker, the former born in Rockbridge County, Va., May 6, 1791, and died December 4, 1876, the latter born near Lexington, Ky., in 1794, and died December 5, 1862. The paternal grandfather, Alexander Walker, was a native of Virginia, born in 1765, and his wife's maiden name was Magdeline Hammond. Cyrus Walker, Sr., who was

a prominent and widely known criminal lawyer in western Illinois, first came to McDonough County in 1828, and having bought a section of land in Scotland Township, brought his family there in May, 1833. He was the father of seven children, of whom his son Cyrus was the youngest. He had in all 780 acres of land, which he divided among his children, the subject of this sketch receiving 152 acres of the old homestead, upon which he lived with his parents until their death. Mr. Walker continued to live on the place until his retirement from active labors, when in November, 1901, he moved to Macomb and bought a residence on South Dudley Street. Until then he had been a general farmer and stock-raiser, and had prospered in his undertakings. He has lived an industrious, useful life, and is now enjoying that repose to which many years of faithful exertion have entitled him. Mr. Walker was married September 11, 1860, to Mary L. McGaughery, who was born in Putnamville, Putnam County, Ind., in 1842, where she received her education in the public school. Eight children resulted from this union, namely: John Cyrus, Flora Esther, Cynthia Ann, Arthur, Guy, Grier, Pitt M. and Nancy G. Mr. Walker's political opinions are in accordance with the policies of the Republican party, and in religious belief, he is a Presbyterian. He voted for the first Republican candidate for President, John C. Fremont.

**WALKER, John D. (deceased)**, who was a much respected citizen of Macomb, Ill., for more than sixty years, was born in Athens County, Ohio, March 30, 1805, a son of John and Lydia (Sawyer) Walker. His father was born in Yorkshire, England, and his mother was also of English birth. The subject of this sketch utilized the meager opportunities afforded by the primitive schools of that early period. In his youth he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed many years, although at various times he pursued other occupations, being a farmer, butcher and tanner. While doing carpenter work he had charge of the building of the court-house at Lancaster, Pa. For two years he made his home in Zanesville, Ohio. Then he returned to his father's home and gathered up a drove of horses, which he took to Virginia and sold. He remained in Virginia eight months, working at his trade and then went to Pittsburg, Pa. In 1832, Mr.

Walker came to Macomb, where his first work was to build a log cabin on the site where the Universalist Church now stands. He subsequently moved to a farm east of Macomb, but returned to town and resumed carpenter work. In 1880 he built the house on South Dudley Street, where his widow now lives. At one time he owned considerable property in Macomb and elsewhere in McDonough County. He was notably generous, and his generosity often caused him financial embarrassment. He was a good shot and very fond of hunting, not having far to go to get what deer he wanted. In politics, he was an earnest Republican and took an active part in party affairs. His religious connection was with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Walker died of old age, December 3, 1892, and was buried in the old cemetery west of Macomb.

Mr. Walker was four times married. His first wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Rutan, was born and educated in Ohio, and to her he was married in 1829. Jane Sample became his second wife and bore him five children, namely: Matilda, Mary, Eliza, Lydia Jane and Martha. The third wife was formerly Mrs. Gash. His fourth marriage was to Mrs. Martha M. (Reed) Taylor, widow of J. C. Taylor, who bore him five children, namely: James E., Ella Rosamond, Lucius and Lucian (twins), and Hattie L. By Mr. Walker she had two daughters—Lillian Frances and Galetta Maude. Mrs. Walker's ancestry can be traced to a remote period. The first of the family to come to the United States was William Reed, who settled in Boston in 1630. George Washington was related to the Reed family.

**WARD, Quinton C.**, for many years a highly-respected resident of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., and generally known throughout the county and the surrounding country as a sagacious and successful banker, was born in Blandinsville Township, McDonough County, February 14, 1838. He is a son of Samuel and Harriet (White) Ward, natives of Washington County, Ky. His early ancestors on the paternal side came from North Carolina to Kentucky, where they settled and carried on farming. Grandfather Nathan Ward was born in Kentucky, and Grandmother Lucy (Fowler) Ward was a native of Maryland. Samuel Ward brought his family to Blandinsville Township,

McDonough County, in 1833, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his life. His son, Quinton C., grew up on the farm, attending the district schools of the neighborhood as opportunity offered, and assisting his uncle in farming. On leaving the farm, he engaged in merchandising, at Blandinsville, which he followed successfully for ten years. At the end of this period he entered into the banking business, in which he has since continued with successful results. As a financier Mr. Ward is sound and conservative, and his counsel is often sought in connection with investments.

On July 10, 1860, Mr. Ward was united in marriage with Aura Webb, who was born in Warren County, Ill., where in girlhood she received her education in the district schools. On political questions the opinions of Mr. Ward are in harmony with the Democratic party. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., belonging to Macomb Lodge No. 17, Morse Chapter No. 19, and Macomb Commandery No. 61.

**WARNER, Alfred.**—One of the most thorough and reliable farmers of New Salem Township, McDonough County, Ill., is Alfred Warner, who was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., July 7, 1842, a son of James and Densie (Rust) Warner, the former a native of Chenango County, N. Y., and the latter of Connecticut. The subject of this sketch is the youngest of twelve children. In boyhood he attended the common schools and, in 1855, came with his parents to Illinois and settled on a farm in Blandinsville Township, McDonough County. In 1858 he changed his residence to Eldorado Township, making his home with J. E. Harris until September, 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served throughout the war. He was in the Western Army, operating along the Mississippi River, until September 10, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. On his return to McDonough County, he bought eighty acres of land in New Salem Township, to which he moved a year later and on which he has since lived. He had added to the extent of his farm until it now comprises 160 acres of the choicest farming land in the State.

On October 28, 1875, Mr. Warner was united in matrimony with Priscilla Cox, who was born



*F. Kemper Westfall M. D.*



in Guernsey County, Ohio, where she attended the common schools in her girlhood. Mr. and Mrs. Warner became the parents of five children, namely: Mary, who lives on the home farm; Alice, Mrs. Horace Harris; and Delphine, Harold and Carl, who remain under the parental roof. In politics, Mr. Warner gives his support to the Democratic party, and for a number of years he held the office of Road Commissioner. Fraternally, he is a member of the G. A. R. He is a man of correct habits and faithful to his obligations, being esteemed by his neighbors as a useful member of the community.

**WATERS, Edward.**—Among the most enterprising and substantial farmers of New Salem Township, McDonough County, Ill., is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Waters was born in New Orleans, La., June 11, 1843, a son of James and Ella (Keys) Waters, the former a native of Ireland, and the latter of New Orleans. The parents of Mr. Waters died in New Orleans, and, when two years of age, he came with his brother to Morgan County, Ill., where he lived ten years, during which period he received a modicum of mental training in the district schools. He then came with William Rutledge to New Salem Township, McDonough County, where he worked four years for Clayburn Kerr, and continued his schooling when opportunity offered. He was afterward engaged in farming for one year and sold out his crop in order to join Company L, Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, in which he enlisted September 3, 1861. He served in the Western Army in connection with a scouting expedition, was engaged in several skirmishes, and was mustered out in the fall of 1864. On returning to McDonough County he rented a farm in New Salem Township, which he cultivated for one year. About two years after his marriage, he bought forty acres of land in Section 26, New Salem Township, on which he lived thirteen years. Three years previously he had purchased 160 acres in Section 36, in the same township. He has made all the improvements, including a fine residence and all the out-buildings.

On December 7, 1865, Mr. Waters was joined in wedlock with Lydia L. Kerr, who was born in Fulton County, Ill., and after receiving her elementary instruction in the public schools, pursued a course of study in Bloomington

College. Ten children were the offspring of this union, as follows: Ella J., who died at the age of twenty-eight years; George; M. Hettie and Gertrude, who are at home; Frank; Edward; Dora, who is at home; Grace, who died at the age of twenty years; Ralph, who died when three years old; and Vera, who is with her parents. On political issues Mr. Waters is a prominent Republican. He is an active partisan, and has served a term as Supervisor and filled the office of Road Commissioner. In fraternal affiliations, Mr. Waters is connected with the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and K. of P. Intelligent, energetic and honorable, he is one of the truly representative farmers of New Salem Township.

**WATSON, Dugald A.**, a well-known and substantial farmer of Macomb Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in this county, March 4, 1853. His parents, Alexander and Isabel (Galbraith) Watson, were natives of Argyleshire, Scotland. The grandfathers, Hugh Watson and Daniel Galbraith, were also of Scotch origin. Alexander Watson and his wife came from Scotland to the United States and, in 1851, located in McDonough County, where the father purchased a farm in Section 12, in Scotland Township. Both are now living retired in Macomb. Dugald A. Watson, who is the second of the seven children born to his parents, pursued his boyhood studies in the public school, after which he attended the Macomb Branch Normal School, remaining at home until he was twenty-seven years old. At that period he bought a farm of 160 acres in Sections 35 and 36, Macomb Township, which he has since successfully operated.

On February 19, 1880, Mr. Watson was united in marriage with Catherine McMillen, who was born in Scotland Township, where, in girlhood, she attended the public schools. The offspring of this union are: Alice C., Edgar and Clarence. As to religion, the subject of this sketch accepts the doctrine of the Presbyterian Church, and gives his political support to the Republican party. In 1895 and 1896 he held the office of Supervisor, and has served as School Director since 1893. Fraternally, Mr. Watson is identified with the M. W. A.

**WATSON, Hugh (deceased)**, formerly one of the most prominent and prosperous merchants of Macomb, Ill., was born near Campbelltown,

Argyleshire, Scotland, March 26, 1851, a son of Alexander and Isabella (Galbraith) Watson, natives of Scotland. Alexander Watson was a farmer by occupation, and, in 1857, came with his family to the United States. Proceeding west to Illinois, he located in the vicinity of Camp Creek, McDonough County, subsequently removing to Scotland Township, the same county, where he bought a farm and carried on agriculture until 1893. At that period he retired from active life and moved to Macomb, Ill., where he and his wife now reside.

In his boyhood Hugh Watson attended the district schools in Scotland Township, and later pursued a course of study in the Branch College, Macomb. Following this he worked for his father on the farm, and afterward he and his brother operated a threshing machine. About the year 1889 Mr. Watson bought the interest of Mr. Brooking, of the firm of Scott & Brooking, hardware and implement dealers, and was engaged in this line up to the time of his death, which occurred June 30, 1892. His untimely demise was the result of an accident which befell him while in the public service and engaged in the discharge of his official duty as Alderman of Macomb. He was a member of the Water Works Committee of the City Council, and was occupied in inspecting the construction of that system, when a scaffolding fell and struck his head, inflicting fatal injuries from which he died a few hours later. Mr. Watson was a liberal-minded and public-spirited man, was a model citizen, and took a constant and lively interest in all that pertained to the welfare of the community.

On March 29, 1882, Mr. Watson was married to Jennie S. Blazer, who was born November 3, 1854, near Table Grove, McDonough County, Ill., and in girlhood received her education in the schools in the vicinity of her home. She is a daughter of David and Nancy A. (Cavitt) Blazer, natives of Pennsylvania, where they became husband and wife. The Blazer family came west in 1853, and located in McDonough County. Dr. David Blazer, Mrs. Watson's father, enlisted at Chicago, in 1862, in the Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, in which he served three years. He lost his health during this period, and was honorably discharged. On account of the impairment of his health, he was compelled to retire from the practice of his profession and to undertake the

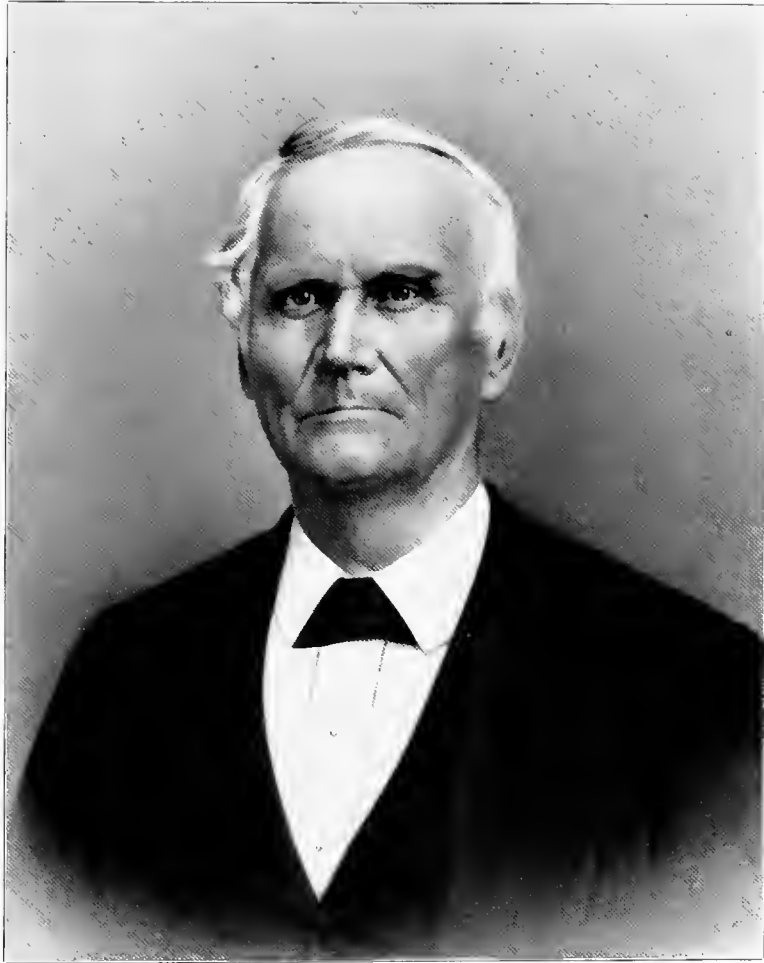
operation of a farm. He died March 26, 1873, and his widow now resides in Macomb. Dr. Blazer was a Presbyterian in his religious belief, and in politics, gave his support to the Republican party.

To Mr. and Mrs. Watson were born five children, namely: Alza C., a teacher in the public schools of Macomb; Florence M., a stenographer in the Illinois Manufacturing Company, of Macomb; Ruth E., who took a business-college course in Macomb; Irene A., who is a pupil in the Macomb High School; and Hugh Ivan, who died at the age of eight months. The four daughters are especially bright and intelligent young ladies, and their mother, who presides over the domestic circle in their pleasant home at No. 624 East Jackson Street, Macomb, is a most worthy and estimable woman.

In politics, Hugh Watson was an earnest Republican. Besides serving as Alderman, he held the office of Township Clerk for a number of years, and served a long period as Supervisor. While filling this office he was a member of the committee which supervised the erection of the County Poor House. Religiously, the subject of this sketch was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. In fraternal affiliation, he was identified with the I. O. O. F. and the M. W. A. In all the relations of life he was loyal to the highest ideals. He was a lover of home, a devoted husband and father, and the object of warm regard from hosts of friends throughout the city and county.

**WATSON, John**, who has been engaged in farming in Scotland Township, McDonough County, Ill., for more than half a century, is a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, where he was born March 9, 1824, a son of Hugh and Jane (McMillan) Watson, also natives of Scotland. Mr. Watson is the eldest of a family of five children, four of whom were boys. He learned the shoemaker's trade in Scotland after finishing his schooling in Glasgow, and worked there until he was thirty-two years old. The family then emigrated to the United States, proceeding directly to McDonough County, Ill., where they arrived in August, 1851. Three years later, together with his brothers and sister, he bought a farm in the north half of Section 12, Scotland Township, and lived with them until 1857. He then built a house and moved to his portion of the farm, to which he added until he had 200





*J. O. Wilson*



acres, eighty acres of which he has sold to his son. At first he worked at shoemaking together with farming, but later abandoned the trade work and devoted his whole attention to agriculture. When Mr. Watson came to this country the land was unbroken prairie, and very hard work was necessary in order to place it in cultivation. The timber used for his fences and buildings was hauled a distance of twenty-five miles.

On January 15, 1857, the subject of this sketch was married to Janette Douglas, who was born in Roxburyshire, Scotland, where she attended public school in her youth. Four children blessed this union, namely: Janette (Mrs. John McAllister), a resident of Scotland Township; Margaret (Mrs. Alexander McMillan), also living in that township; John H.; and Sarah, who lives across the road from the old homestead. Mr. Watson's religious belief is based on the creed of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, he is a Republican. He has done his full share in developing McDonough County, and the material and moral conditions, now observable in Scotland Township, attest the earnestness of his endeavors and those of his contemporaries.

**WEAR, George M.**, a successful farmer and stock-raiser, located on his fine farm of 153½ acres just southwest of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Lamoine Township, McDonough County, December 29, 1870, and received a thorough education in the public and Normal schools. He is a son of Hugh and Caroline (Holstine) Wear, who were born in McDonough County, the father in Lamoine Township. The paternal grandparents were Joseph and Mary (Downs) Wear, the former a native either of Virginia or of Tennessee. On the maternal side the grandparents were George and Matilda Holstine, the latter born in 1812. Great-grandfather Wear came to McDonough County in 1832 with his family of three sons and three daughters. Here he pre-empted land, which he cleared and cultivated until 1870, when he died. Grandfather Wear died November 20, 1894, at the age of eighty years. His son, Hugh, one of six children, lives in Lamoine Township on land which the great-grandfather obtained from the Government. George M. Wear, who is the third of five children born on the original homestead, lived there until

1894. He then moved to a farm about half a mile away, where he remained two years, and then moved to grandfather Wear's farm in the same township. There he lived until March 1, 1904, when he bought and occupied his present farm. His main crops are corn and grass, and he raises horses, hogs and cattle. He is an intelligent, energetic and progressive farmer, and his diligent application to the tasks before him, together with systematic methods, is producing most satisfactory results.

Mr. Wear was married December 16, 1894, to Glona Fugate, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. Five children have resulted from this union: Fay, Fern, Miriam, Pauline and Helen. Politically, the subject of this sketch is a Republican, and fraternally, is a member of the I. O. O. F. and M. W. A.

**WEIRATHER, George L.**, proprietor of a flourishing milling establishment in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Fulton County, Ill., in 1869, and there attended the common school in his neighborhood. He is a son of Ferdinand Weirather, a mechanic by occupation, who was a native of Germany, and Natalia (Weidensee) Weirather, who was also of German birth. Mr. Weirather came to McDonough County in 1894. For two years he was engaged in the ice business, and then commenced learning the milling business. In July, 1903, he leased the mill previously conducted by Nagle Brothers, where he does all kinds of milling in hard spring and native wheat, together with grinding corn, etc. The mill, which is of 100 barrels capacity, and located on both the railroad lines here, is equipped with all facilities for successful operation, and handles large quantities of feed. Under the careful and diligent management of Mr. Weirather its patronage is constantly increasing. The subject of this sketch was married in October, 1891, to Anna Albrecht, who was born in McDonough County.

**WELCH, William D.**, who has been for a long time successfully operating his fine farm in Hire Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Tennessee Township, McDonough County, January 17, 1834. He is a son of Jefferson and Adella (Caldwell) Welch, natives of Kentucky. Jefferson Welch and Adella Caldwell came to McDonough County in 1833, and their

marriage took place in that county the same year, making the second wedding ceremony performed in the county. The father, who served in the Black Hawk War, entered land in Tennessee Township, and, after clearing it, followed farming and stock-raising. William D. Welch obtained what mental instruction he could in the common schools of the neighborhood as opportunity offered, while assisting his father on the farm, also attending the college at Abingdon, Ill. He bought his present farm of 160 acres in Section 27, Hire Township, in 1871, and has made all the improvements on it, being the final owner of about 600 acres of choice farming land, all of which he has since sold but 160 acres.

Mr. Welch was married on February 28, 1877, to Eliza Hoffman, of Missouri, a daughter of Payton and Elizabeth (Milburn) Hoffman, natives of Kentucky. The children born of this union are as follows: Frank, Samuel, Anna (Mrs. W. D. Null), who resides in Hancock County, Ill.; Arthur, Jefferson, Essie, Robert and Melvin. Mr. Welch is a member of the Baptist Church, and politically, a supporter of the Democratic party. He has served one term as Road Commissioner and filled other local offices. He is a man of intelligence and strict probity, and has lived an irreproachable life. His success in agricultural pursuits is but the natural result of many years of industrious application to the work before him, and of frugal and upright habits of living.

**WESTFALL, Alonzo M., M. D.**, who is well known to the residents of Prairie City, McDonough County, Ill., and to the people of the surrounding country, as a skillful and successful physician and surgeon here practicing, is a native of Iowa, where he was born August 29, 1844. He is a son of Fielding L. and Malinda (Stapleton) Westfall, the former born in Ohio, and the latter in Indiana. Fielding L. Westfall was also a physician. He and his wife first settled in Macomb in 1845, moving thence to Prairie City in 1856, where he continued the practice of medicine until his death, in 1871, at the age of fifty-three years. His widow is still living at the age of ninety-one years, and makes her home with her son, the subject of this sketch.

After receiving his early education in the public school of his neighborhood, Dr. A. M.

Westfall completed his literary studies in the Prairie City High School, then studied medicine with his father, and commenced practice in connection with him in 1870. He has enjoyed for many years a large and lucrative patronage, and commands the confidence and respect of those to whom he renders professional service, and of the public in general. Dr. Westfall was united in marriage, March 16, 1864, with Mary A. Murray, a daughter of William and Lavina Murray, of Canton, Ill., and the Doctor and his wife have three children: Minnie A., William L., and Frank Kemper, who is engaged in the practice of medicine in Macomb, Ill. Politically, Dr. Westfall is a Republican, and fraternally, is affiliated with the Masonic Order, being present Past Master of Golden Gate Lodge No. 248, Prairie City; also a member of the I. O. O. F. and M. W. of A.

**WESTFALL, Elnathan Kemper, M. D.**—Among the veteran physicians of Western Illinois, whose careers have redounded to the credit of the medical profession in that section of the State, Bushnell, McDonough County, may well lay claim to one of the oldest, as to length of residence, in the person of Dr. Westfall, his life there having spanned a period of more than half a century, and his administration of the benefits of the healing art having extended through two generations of patients. His name is familiar as a household word to the people of Bushnell and the surrounding country, and his timely presence has been welcomed as an assurance of relief from the pangs of sickness in many homes. Dr. Westfall was born in Thorntown, Boone County, Ind., on January 8, 1839, the second son of Cornelius and Sarah (Davis) Westfall. His father was born March 7, 1778, in a stockade fort where the town of Beverley, W. Va., now stands. The mother, Sarah (Davis) Westfall, was born in the vicinity of Trenton, N. J., February 16, 1787.

The ancestors of the Westfall family were natives of Westphalia, Germany. During the Revolutionary War, Jacob Westfall, father of Cornelius, was an officer in the Virginia contingent of the Continental Army, and was in command of the stockade above mentioned at the time of the birth of Cornelius. The latter was variously occupied during his career, being successively a teacher, merchant, surveyor and farmer. He served with the troops of General



Adeline G. Wiser

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George Rogers Clark during the raids on the Indian towns in 1781, holding the position of First Lieutenant in Capt. George Jackson's company of Virginia State Regiment (Col. Zachariah Morgan). For disability incurred in this service he drew a pension during the last few years of his life, it being continued to his wife, Mary (King) Westfall, from 1838 (when she was eighty years of age) until her death in 1845. Jacob Westfall was also County Lieutenant of Randolph County, Va., in 1792, as such officer organizing and controlling the militia of the county. One of his verbatim reports appears in Volume 5, pp. 575-576 "Calendar of Virginia State Papers," on file in the State Library at Indianapolis, Ind. The paternal grandfather of Dr. Westfall was also a member of the colony which located the present city of Dayton, Ohio, and taught the first school opened there. Under the official authority of Miami County, he platted the town of Troy, Ohio, and as the county's agent, sold the lots thus platted. At one time he attended to nearly all the official business of Miami County, and for twenty-four years served in the capacity of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of that county. At a later period, he founded the village of Thorntown, Ind., on ground which was his property, the place being laid out in 1830. During the War of 1812, Cornelius Westfall was connected with the commissary department of the army which had its headquarters near Fort Wayne, and purchased cattle in the Ohio settlements, driving them through a wilderness beset by hostile Indians, in order to provide the troops with beef. Other supplies he transported on pack-horses. In 1854 he settled in Macomb, Ill., where he died September 8, 1856.

The childhood and early youth of Dr. Westfall were passed under the parental roof, and by the home fireside he received from a dutiful mother the rudiments of his mental education. He went to school in the old, red school-house at Thorntown, Ind., and was afterwards a pupil in the Mount Pleasant country school, near Bardolph, McDonough County, all his elementary education being obtained in buildings containing but a single room. When about seventeen years old the death of his father devolved upon him the care of his mother and sisters, and he was compelled to relinquish the leisurely life he had previously led, and con-

front the necessity of hard work. The next ten years he devoted to farming and school teaching, and these pursuits occupied his time until the outbreak of the Civil War. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Sixteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under the command of the lamented Capt. D. P. Wells, of which he was elected Orderly Sergeant on its organization. He was afterward promoted to be Second Lieutenant, then First Lieutenant, and served in the latter capacity until January 20, 1862, when he resigned on account of ill health. After some time spent in study of medicine with his brother, Dr. B. R. Westfall, of Macomb, in the winter of 1866-67, he took a course of lectures in the Hahnemann Medical College, in Chicago, and in May following, commenced the practice of his profession in Bushnell, Ill. In the nearly two-score years that have elapsed since that event, he has become an object of respect and confidence to hosts of people as a skillful and faithful physician, and, despite all the wear and strain of a long and arduous career, is still ready to make prompt and efficient response to the summons of duty.

Dr. Westfall has been twice married. His first wife was Emma Curl, to whom he was wedded in 1873, and who died the same year. On October 16, 1879, he was united in marriage, at Bushnell, Ill., with Irene Wann, who was born in Butler County, Pa., July 19, 1855. Mrs. Westfall is a daughter of Curtis Wann, who removed from Pennsylvania to Vermont, Fulton County, Ill., when she was but a child. Her father located in Bushnell, where he conducted a machine shop and foundry. He died at Salina, Kans., in 1900. Four children were the result of this union, namely: Mary Harriet, born February 28, 1881; Clara Ella, who was born July 4, 1883, and died December 15, 1886; Curtis Cornelius, born July 14, 1886; and Beverly Kemper, born November 1, 1893.

In politics, Dr. Westfall is a Republican. His first vote for a presidential candidate was cast for Abraham Lincoln, and he has ever since maintained an unswerving allegiance to the Republican party. For a considerable period he was an influential factor in its local councils, and took an active part in its campaigns. He held the office of Alderman in Bushnell for two terms, and was a member of the County Board of Supervisors. He served as Representative in the Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth General

Assemblies of Illinois, and acted in the capacity of Postmaster of Bushnell three terms. In fraternal circles, he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., K. of P. and M. W. A. He is also actively identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, and a regular attendant of the State Encampment.

Dr. Westfall has made his home in McDonough County for more than fifty-two years, during which period he has not been absent from its borders for any considerable length of time, except on three occasions, viz.: In 1858, when he spent a summer in Kansas; in 1861-62, while serving in the Civil War, and in 1864, when he made a trip to Montana with oxen, in order to regain the health which his experience in the army had impaired. He is hale and hearty at the age of sixty-eight years, and continues in the active practice of his profession. Genial in temperament, with spirits as elastic and buoyant as in life's meridian, he is still a vivacious and cordially welcome figure in the social life of the community with which he has been so long and conspicuously identified.

**WESTFALL, Frank Kemper, M. D.,** a physician of high prominence, who at the outset of his career has already attained a successful practice in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Prairie City, that State, January 21, 1880. He is a son of Alonzo Madison and Mary Ann (Murray) Westfall, the former having been a skillful and highly respected physician in Prairie City, Ill. Macomb was also the home of the paternal grandfather, who was a carpenter by trade, and built some dwellings and stores which are now landmarks of the olden times. He later studied medicine and practiced seventeen years in Prairie City, Ill., up to the date of his death. His widow is still living, and is one of the two or three surviving members of the Universalist Church, of Macomb.

The subject of this sketch graduated from the Prairie City High School in 1898. During vacation he clerked in a grocery, and afterward worked one year in a clothing store. He commenced the study of medicine in 1899, at Ensworth Medical College, in Missouri, where he spent one year. He then went to Chicago, where he entered the Hahnemann Medical College, from which he was graduated in May, 1903. In this institution he was favored with an alternate internship. He came from Prairie

City to Macomb in June, 1903, and commenced practice as a homeopathic physician. Within a brief period he has built up a good practice, making a specialty of children's diseases. He enjoys the confidence of his patients to an unusual degree for one of limited experience in the profession.

On September 15, 1904, at St. Joseph, Mo., Dr. Westfall was united in marriage with Dixie D. Hyde, who was born July 20, 1884. Her grandfather was a very wealthy man, and was one of the first settlers of St. Joseph. There he owned at one time, what is now Hyde Park and Hyde Valley. On political issues, Dr. Westfall takes his stand with the Republican party, and in religious faith, is a Presbyterian. He is also a member of the Ustion Medical Fraternity, of the McDonough County Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Association, and the American Medical Association; is also affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., as a member of Prairie City Lodge No. 248, and with the B. P. O. E. No. 1009. The subject of this sketch is attached to the medical staff of Marietta Phelps Hospital, and is laying the foundation of a useful and successful professional career.

**WETZEL, Granville L.,** who is the manager of a grain elevator in New Philadelphia, McDonough County, Ill., and also cultivates a farm in the vicinity, was born in Fulton County, Ill., September 21, 1849, a son of George and Sarah (Nebergall) Wetzel, of whom the former was born in Pennsylvania, and the latter, in Virginia. The father was, by trade, a cabinet-maker and carpenter, but when he came to Fulton County he engaged in agricultural pursuits. The subject of this sketch obtained his early instruction in the public schools of his neighborhood, and in 1876 came to Mound Township, McDonough County, where he was engaged in farming until 1900. At that period he took charge of Harris & Warren's grain elevator in New Philadelphia, in connection with which he also handles coal. The capacity of this elevator, which is situated on the Toledo, Peoria & Western tracks, is 30,000 bushels. Mr. Wetzel also operates a farm of eighty acres in Section 23, Mound Township. He is an intelligent and methodical farmer and his elevator management is efficient and successful.

On March 20, 1873, Mr. Wetzel was united in marriage with Sarah C. Butler, who was born





HUGH WILSON AND FAMILY



in Virginia. Three children have resulted from their union, namely: Edward L., Orville G. and Sherman A. Politically, Mr. Wetzel is a Republican. He served five years as Assessor of Mound Township, was also a member of the Board of Trustees, and at present is serving a two years term as Supervisor of Mound Township. Fraternally, Mr. Wetzel is connected with the I. O. O. F. and the M. W.

**WHALEN, Thomas P.**, well known in Macomb, Ill., as the proprietor of a thriving meat market, was born in Colchester Township, McDonough County, February 28, 1871, and there obtained his schooling. His father and mother, Peter and Bridget (Ryan) Whalen, were natives of Ireland, born in County Galway. His paternal grandfather, Peter Whalen, and his grandfather on the maternal side, John Ryan, were also born in County Galway. Peter Whalen came from Ireland to the United States in 1855, and spent a year in Pennsylvania, whence he came to Colchester Township, McDonough County. After remaining here eighteen months, he went to California and was engaged in gold-mining for four years. In 1866 he returned to Colchester Township, and was employed in the coal mines. He died January 27, 1895. He was the father of six children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the third in order of birth.

At the age of twenty-two years Thomas P. Whalen began working in the clay mines in McDonough County, and continued thus two years. He then married, and was for ten years engaged in farming in Colchester Township. At the end of this period he moved to Macomb, where he was employed in various ways for some time. In December, 1904, he went into the meat business on East Jackson Street, and conducts the only extensive meat market in this part of the city.

Mr. Whalen was married October 3, 1893, to Mattie Upp, who was born and educated in Macomb. Their union has resulted in four children, namely: Adefia, Estella, Deward and Mary. Politically, Mr. Whalen votes the Democratic ticket. In religious belief, he is a Catholic, and fraternally, is a member of the K. of C. The subject of this sketch is energetic, diligent and straightforward in his business dealings and is meeting with that degree of success which such characteristics merit.

**WHEELER, Richmond W.**, a prominent and prosperous manufacturer of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Pleasant Mount, Wayne County, Pa., November 6, 1830, a son of H. J. Wheeler and Marietta (Chittenden) Wheeler, both natives of Connecticut, the father of Winsted and the mother of Guilford.

The subject of this sketch availed himself in early life of the opportunities afforded by the public schools of his locality, and afterward devoted his attention to blacksmithing, carriage trimming, harness making and farming. In 1869, he came to Illinois and located in Knox County, where he followed the trade of a harness-maker. He moved to Bushnell in December, 1871, and entered into business with Nelson La Fourette & Co., who were engaged in the manufacture of pumps. The firm is now known as the Bushnell Pump Company—Mr. Nelson having retired—and makes all kinds of wooden pumps, wind-mills, croquette sets, wooden tanks, etc. It employs about twenty men besides salesmen on the road, who dispose of the output throughout the West and Northwest. The plant is situated on the tracks of the Toledo, Peoria & Western and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads.

In February, 1857, Mr. Wheeler was married to Clarissa B. Hubbell, who was born in Hancock County, N. Y., and two children have resulted from this union, namely: Thomas H. and Harriet C. (Mrs. Mack Pinckley). Mr. Wheeler is a careful and clear-headed business man and possesses the qualities essential to success. Politically, he is a Republican, and has been a member of the School Board for a number of years, serving also as a member of the City Council; is also an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

**WHITE, Samuel M.**, who is extensively engaged in stock-raising and general farming in Tennessee Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in that township July 19, 1850, and there availed himself of the opportunities afforded by the common schools in his vicinity. He is a son of Stephen A. and Elizabeth (McGee) White, and a grandson of Thomas White and Samuel McGee. Stephen A. White, who was born in Highland County, Ohio, came to Tennessee Township in 1840 and worked on a farm, marrying shortly after his arrival. Before his marriage he lived with the parents of

the lady who became his wife. He purchased land, in which he dealt for a number of years, and in 1885 retired from active efforts, moving to Colchester, McDonough County. He died in Macomb, Ill., in 1895.

Samuel M. White is the fourth of a family of ten children—seven boys and three girls. He lived with his parents until he reached the age of twenty years, when he married. He bought eighty-one acres of land in Chalmers Township, McDonough County, where he lived until January 1, 1877, when he sold out and bought a little over ninety acres in Tennessee Township, where he lived until February 1, 1894. He then moved to a farm of 400 acres which he owned in the same township. To this property he has added until he now owns 747 acres, all in Tennessee Township. He is considered one of the most substantial and successful farmers in this portion of the State.

Mr. White's first wife was Susan Burford, a native of McDonough County, to whom he was married November 4, 1869. The children of this union were Gertrude (Mrs. Harry Moon), and Maude (Mrs. O. A. Bolles). Some time after he was left a widower Mr. White took, for his second wife, Mary Frances Mort, who was born in Hancock County, Ill., where she enjoyed the advantages of the common schools. Four children are the offspring of this union, namely: Ernest L., Erwin N., Harry L. and Ina, all of whom are at home. In politics, Mr. White is a Democrat, and fraternally, belongs to the A. O. U. W.

**WHITTLESEY, Simeon**, a stationary engineer, of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Kenyon, N. H., May 14, 1845, a son of John R. and Ann (Whittier) Whittlesey, natives of New Hampshire, the former also born at Kenyon. John R. Whittlesey came with his family to Canton, Ill., at an early period, journeying by water. He was engaged in farming near Canton for eight years. Subsequently he located in the vicinity of Walnut Grove, Ill., where he bought eighty acres of land in Section 16, Walnut Grove Township, on which he continued farming.

Simeon Whittlesey is the fifth of a family of eight children, six of whom were boys. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-five years old, when he went to work at boiler-making in Bushnell, Ill. He was afterward

employed as engineer in a brick yard. He has worked in Bushnell and in its vicinity since 1864, except during a period of four years spent as an engineer in Iowa. His eldest brother, Duran, was fireman on the first coal-burning locomotive that was run through Macomb on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway. He first came to Macomb as engineer for the old Eagle Pottery Works, in which he was employed five years. On May 10, 1896, he went to work for the Macomb Pottery Company, where he is still engaged. His brother, Duran, is running a flouring mill in Canton, Ill., and Rush W., the brother next in age, who was a farmer in Creston, Iowa, died in 1880. The third brother, William A., was formerly Superintendent of the Bushnell Water Works. His eldest sister died in California in March, 1903. The sister next in age lives in Beatrice, Neb. His youngest brother, Alfred, who was an engineer in Bushnell, Ill., died June 22, 1891.

On December 6, 1878, Mr. Whittlesey was married to Mary A. Young, who was born and schooled in Walnut Grove Township. Two children, Osie May (Mrs. Ray Brooking) and Margaret A., resulted from this union. Mr. Whittlesey is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, politically, a Republican, and fraternally, belongs to the I. O. O. F.

**WHITTLESEY, W. H.**, former Superintendent of the City Water Works, of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., is a native of New Hampshire, where he was born in 1840. Mr. Whittlesey settled in Fulton County, Ill., in 1859, and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1880. In 1893 he took charge of the Bushnell Water Works as Superintendent. These works were established in 1889, and are owned by the city. The system was organized for the purpose of supplying the city with water for domestic and fire-extinguishing uses. It includes three wells, each 100 feet deep; one well, 1,351 deep; two reservoirs, with a capacity of 36,000 gallons each, and a 40,000-gallon standpipe. The water comes through sandstone. Two pressure pumps are used, having a capacity of 400 gallons per minute, with two boilers (of sixty-horse power each). There are from three and one-half to four miles of main, and fifty hydrants for fire protection. The works pump 150,000 gallons per day, and the operating expenses are \$100 per month. Mr. Whittlesey resigned his posi-



*C. H. Wright*



tion as Superintendent of the Water Works in the spring of 1906, and the City Council adopted the following preambles and resolution as an evidence of the public sentiment regarding him and his official labors:

"WHEREAS, Mr. W. H. Whittlesey has served the City of Bushnell for nearly thirteen years in the official capacity of Superintendent of Water Works, to the entire satisfaction of the City Council and citizens of the city, but is now determined to retire; and,

"WHEREAS, This city is justly proud of its system of Water Works, the efficiency of which depended largely upon the watchful care of the Superintendent; and,

"WHEREAS, The said task has been very arduous, involving service all days during the year, besides many night calls on account of fires; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this council, in accepting the resignation of Mr. W. H. Whittlesey, hereby tender him a vote of thanks and respect for his long, faithful service in the capacity of Superintendent of Water Works."

Mr. Whittlesey married Abbie J. Hersey, who was born in McDonough County, and the children (all sons) resulting from their union are: Abdellah, Ward and William.

**WILSON, Hugh**, one of the oldest living residents of McDonough County, was born in Industry Township, McDonough County, Ill., April 4, 1832, and in his boyhood here obtained what education was afforded by the primitive schools of that period. He is a son of John and Martha V. (Vance) Wilson, natives of Jackson County, Tenn. They came to McDonough County in 1826, and were the first settlers in the county, which then constituted a part of Schuyler County. They were married in 1828, being the first white people wedded in the county. After marriage they settled on a farm where they spent the remainder of their lives. Hugh Wilson was one of a family of twelve children, six boys and six girls, of whom all the boys and one girl are still living. He is living on the quarter-section of land on which he was born and reared, and has never had any other residence, with the exception of one year, when he lived in the village of Industry. He has, however, made three trips to California, spending a year on each trip. Mr. Wilson has been afflicted with rheumatism since 1885, but aside

from this is well preserved and hearty, as is also the companion who has shared his joys and sorrows for half a century. Two noble types of the hardy pioneers, who have together confronted many dangers and together endured untold privations, still together they abide in the old homestead environed by the affectionate care of a son and a daughter, who count it among their chief pleasures to minister to the comfort of their parents.

Mr. Wilson was married January 14, 1855, to Harriet Hobart, a native of Oneida County, N. Y., where she received her early education. The children resulting from their union are as follows: Nancy Ann (Mrs. W. P. Skiles), of Nebraska; Milo, at home; Traverse, also of Nebraska; Marilla B. (Mrs. J. P. Young), who died at the age of thirty-eight years; Mortimer, of Industry, Ill.; Carr, of California; Edward, of Colorado; Minnie (Mrs. C. E. Burnham), of Industry; Carrie, who is at home; Guy, of Industry; Roy, a resident of Alma, Neb.; and William, of Headrick, Okla. Politically, the subject of this sketch upholds the doctrines of the Prohibition party. He has held the office of constable for three terms. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M.

The parents of Mrs. Hugh Wilson were William Hobart, a native of Ireland, and Achsah Ingraham, of New York. They came to Industry Township, McDonough County, in 1850, removed to Iowa in the fall of 1859, and both died in that State. They were the parents of eleven children, Mrs. Hugh Wilson being the third. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson celebrated their golden wedding anniversary January 14, 1905. It is the devout prayer, not only of the children of this worthy father and mother spared from the pioneer period, but of their hosts of friends throughout McDonough County, that they may long survive as exemplars of those virtues which distinguished the early settlers of this region.

**WILSON, James Vance**, a veteran farmer of McDonough County, Ill., where he has lived for seventy years, was born in Industry Township, McDonough County, December 11, 1835, and is the fifth of twelve children born to his parents. In boyhood he attended the district school in his vicinity, and remained on the paternal homestead until he reached the age of nineteen years. He then worked for two years

on various farms, after which he kept a grocery in Industry village for the same length of time. In 1861 he bought a farm in the southwest part of Industry Township, on which he lived five years. This he then sold and bought the place where he now resides. His first purchase was eighty acres, to which he afterward added another eighty acres, and continued making additions until his present holdings amount to 400 acres. On this property he has erected the buildings and made all other improvements. He is quite a traveler, having made trips to California and Mexico.

On January 22, 1856, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage with Permillis Adkinson, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. Two children were the offspring of this union, namely: Paris, born in 1856; and Thomas who ly: Paris, born in 1856, and died February 17, 1858. The mother of these children died February 10, 1858. On October 11, 1859, Mr. Wilson married Clara S. Adkinson and the issue of their union was fourteen children, as follows: John A., born September 16, 1861; Leroy, born August 17, 1863; Amaranth, born November 1, 1865; Price, born December 21, 1867; Veronia, born December 7, 1869; Marguerite, born February 20, 1872; Eva, born February 22, 1874; Bernice, born October 3, 1876; Alva, who was born March 20, 1879, and died August 4, 1880; Nova, born May 1, 1881; Calvin, born March 12, 1884; Melvin born on the same date as Calvin, and Dottie, born September 25, 1887. On political questions Mr. Wilson is in accord with the Democratic party, has served one term as Supervisor. Fraternally, he is a member of the A. F. & A. M. The agricultural career of John Vance Wilson clearly demonstrates what measure of success is possible to one possessing the traits that have dominated his life—honesty, industry, energy and indomitable perseverance.

**WILSON, John O. C.** (deceased), one of the earliest residents of Macomb, Ill., as he was one of the worthiest, and the first of its citizens to perform the functions of Mayor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 12, 1805, and died in Macomb, March 18, 1880. He was a son of Robert and Elizabeth (O'Connor) Wilson, natives of Ireland. An ancestor of his mother, also named John O'Connor, was supposed to be akin to the royal blood of Ireland.

The O'Connor castle still stands. Both of his parents were very young when they came to the United States. His mother, when a little child, came to Philadelphia with her brother, who died six months after their arrival, leaving her without kindred. By occupation his father was a shoemaker. Although the subject of this sketch enjoyed but meager facilities for school instruction in his youth, he contrived, by dint of close application to his studies, to secure a fair common-school education. After his school days were over he learned the trade of a hatter, at which he worked from place to place. He was fond of visiting new scenes, and, with this inclination, traveled over a greater part of the country, tarrying briefly in one town and then journeying to another which attracted his attention. After his marriage in Kentucky he came to Illinois in 1833, buying a farm on which he lived eighteen months, and which is now owned by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Hettie Wilson.

On May 12, 1829, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage, at Lebanon, Ky., with Adeline L. Purdy. Her grandfather came from Ireland to the United States at an early period. He purchased a farm for each of his six sons, and presented each one with a slave. Some of these farms were situated on the site of the present city of Lebanon. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson became the parents of ten children, four of whom died, unnamed, in infancy. The others are as follows: Cincinnatus, deceased; Elizabeth Ann (Mrs. Clark), deceased; Cornelia, who lives with her mother; Dr. Robert Henry, a dentist in Kentucky; Samuel P., deceased; and Charles, who died at the age of one year. The mother of this family, commonly called "Grandma Wilson," was born January 28, 1810. She lives in Macomb, does her own work, and is as sprightly and interesting as many persons at a much younger age. In her ninety-sixth year, her mind is clear and her memory retentive.

Politically, Mr. Wilson was in early life a Whig. After the Civil War, he espoused the cause of the Democratic party. He served as Assessor of his township, filled the office of Deputy Sheriff, under "Dan" Campbell, was School Commissioner and School Superintendent, and was elected the first Mayor of Macomb. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the A. F. & A. M. Religiously, he became a member of the Presbyterian Church about six years





THOMAS C. YARD



before his death. John O'Connor Wilson was a man of keen intellect, broad information and strong force of character. He was, withal, a person of kindly nature and cordial sentiment. He possessed in a large measure the precise qualities essential to a civic official in the pioneer period, and left the lasting impress of his life on the early history of Macomb.

**WILSON, John W.**, who, for the past ten years, has been engaged in farming operations in Emmet Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Leeds, England, March 8, 1836, a son of Mark and Bessie (Naylor) Wilson, both natives of England. The grandfather, Robert Wilson, was an Englishman, who married a lady named Willis, also of English birth. In early life, after finishing his school studies, John W. Wilson learned the trade of a molder. In his twenty-first year, he came to the United States and worked at his trade in Boston, Mass., until the following year, when he went to St. Louis, and was there employed as a molder for two years, afterward being engaged in coal-mining for several years. When he came to Emmet Township he bought an eighty-acre farm, to which he soon after added forty acres more, which contained a vein of coal called the Randolph Mine. The mining portion he subsequently sold and purchased forty acres additional, and on this tract of 120 acres, he is engaged in general farming and raising cattle, hogs and horses. He is an industrious, careful and thrifty farmer.

On September 27, 1859, Mr. Wilson was married to Mary Teasdale, who was born and educated in Kendall, England. They became the parents of the following named children: George (deceased), Mark, John, Albert, Willis M., Mary (deceased), Laura and Frederick. In his religious associations, Mr. Wilson is a Methodist, and politically, has cast his fortunes with the Populist party. He has held the office of School Trustee and Director, and has also served as Justice of the Peace.

**WILSON, Mark**, who is successfully engaged in cultivating a farm of 110 acres which he owns in Sections 22 and 33, Emmet Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born June 2, 1862, in St. Louis County, Mo., a son of John W. and Mary A. (Teasdale) Wilson, natives of Eng-

land, which was also the native land of the grandfather, Mark Wilson. John W. Wilson, the father, was by trade a molder, and was also engaged in coal-mining until the subject of this sketch was one year old, when he moved to a farm in McDonough County containing coal land, upon which he operated a mine. Mark Wilson, the son, lived with his parents until he was twenty-one years old, when he went to California and worked in the red woods at Humboldt Bay for a year and a half. He then returned home and bought a farm in Emmet Township, McDonough County, where he lived five years. At the end of this period he sold out and bought another farm in the same township, which he cultivated for six years. This he also sold and removed to Macomb, where he spent one year, and then purchased his present farm, where he has lived since 1899.

Mr. Wilson was married January 24, 1889, to Mary L. Rorer, who was born in McDonough County, where she attended the public school. Three children have blessed their union, namely: Ralph Ernest, Mark Earl and Claude Frederick. Mr. Wilson is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, politically, is a Republican, and has held the office of Town Collector two terms. He was elected Supervisor in the spring of 1904, and has rendered faithful and efficient service in both positions. Fraternally, he is identified with the I. O. O. F.

**WILSON, William, Jr.**, an enterprising and successful farmer of Bethel Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Industry Township, McDonough County, August 13, 1878, a son of Hugh and Harriet (Hobert) Wilson, the former born in McDonough County and the latter in the State of New York. The paternal grandfather was John Wilson, and the grandfather on the maternal side was William Hobert, a native of Ireland. Grandfather John Wilson was the first white settler in McDonough County, where he was engaged in farming on pre-empted land in Industry Township.

William Wilson, Jr., was the youngest of a family of twelve children, and lived at home with his parents until he reached the age of twenty-one years. He then married and was engaged in farming on the home place for two years. Later he bought 380 acres of land in Bethel Township, on which he is engaged in

general farming and raising cattle, hogs and horses. His crops are chiefly corn, small grain and grass.

Mr. Wilson was married, August 22, 1899, to Maria Lillian Chipman, who was born in Schuyler County, Ill., where she attended the public schools. Two children are the offspring of this union, namely: Erma Rose, born June 14, 1900; and Gordon Earl, born September 14, 1901. Mrs. Wilson is a daughter of Levi and Maria Elizabeth (Swink) Chipman, born, respectively, in the State of Delaware and in Schuyler County, Ill. Her grandparents were Levi and Julia Chipman, and Peter and Elizabeth (Bechtol) Swink—the two last named having been natives of Kentucky.

Politically, Mr. Wilson is a supporter of the Prohibition party, and in religious faith, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally, he is connected with the M. W. and I. O. O. F. Few of the most prosperous farmers of Bethel Township have made a better record within so brief a period as has the subject of this sketch.

**WINSLOW, Melvin T. (deceased).**—Versatility and broad usefulness characterized the career of Melvin T. Winslow, who was a resident of Illinois from 1855 until his lamented death in Galesburg, December 23, 1904. Preferring a commercial life to a professional one, Mr. Winslow became known as a bookkeeper, banker, furniture and real-estate dealer, and holder of important Republican offices. Mr. Winslow came from a family of which much might reasonably be expected. His forebears were among the colonial settlers of New England, and had the thrift and practical traits fostered by their surroundings. He was born in Leroy, Jefferson County, N. Y., August 7, 1824, a son of Ansel Winslow and grandson of Benjamin and Rebecca (Ellis) Winslow, all natives of Rochester, Mass. His mother, formerly Lucinda Tainter, was born in Sommers, Conn., a daughter of Jonathan and Jemima (Root) Tainter.

The profession of medicine, around which centered the early ambitions of Dr. Winslow, seems to have proved an unsatisfying outlet. From the public schools he entered a medical college in the State of New York, and, after graduating, located in Clayton, in the same State, where he practiced until 1855. The de-

sire to identify himself with a growing community then took possession of him, and he came to Quincy, Ill., where he was bookkeeper for a large department store for about a year. In 1856 he entered the banking establishment of Randolph & Company, of Macomb, remaining with that firm for five years, and for the following few years he was connected with the bank of M. L. Holland. In 1871 he obtained a charter for the Union National Bank, capitalized the same for \$60,000, and was teller and bookkeeper of the institution until 1876. He then became Cashier of the savings department of the First National Bank, and in 1882 resigned his position and purchased the furniture stock of B. F. Martin & Son. In 1892 he sold out his furniture business and became interested in real estate, conducting the same until the beginning of the illness which terminated his life.

Mr. Winslow's well-known integrity and public-spiritedness created a demand for his political services, and he creditably filled the office of City Treasurer of Macomb, member of the Board of Education and member of the City Council. For years he was a member and earnest supporter of the First Baptist Church. His first marriage, which occurred in Jefferson County, N. Y., November 22, 1849, was with Sarah Blunt, of Jefferson County, who died in February, 1856, leaving three children: Myra Rosalind, of New York; Percy Ambrose, of Clayton, N. Y.; and Joseph Melvin, of Quincy, Ill. Mr. Winslow was later united in marriage to Sarah A. Wolberton, of which union three children were born: Eliza, Sarah A., and Walter. Mr. Winslow was one of the solid, substantial men of Macomb, and his name invariably was associated with conservative and reliable business methods. He both made and kept friends, and his influence was felt in many avenues of city life, all of which were dignified by his uprightness and simplicity of character.

**WISSLEAD, James Edward**, who is the owner of a fine farm in Sciota Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Lincolnshire, England, on December 25, 1850, a son of Edward and Mary A. (Loise) Wisslead, natives of England.

Edward Wisslead came to the United States with his family, and proceeded to Illinois, where, in 1856, he settled in Blandinsville



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Township, McDonough County, and locating on Section 13, there engaged in farming and stock-raising. In the spring of 1856 he bought 480 acres of land in Section 7, Sciota Township, to which he moved, and on which he spent the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits. He died April 25, 1900, his wife having passed away March 12, 1886. James Edward Wisslead is one of a family of five children, four of whom are still living. He attended the public schools of his neighborhood when he was a youth, and remained under the paternal roof, assisting his father in the work of the farm until 1877. In that year he commenced farming for himself. He now owns 240 acres of the home place in Sciota Township and 132 acres in Hancock County. His general farming and stock-raising are carried on in a thorough manner, and with successful results. On November 15, 1877, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Elizabeth Hodges, a daughter of William and Mary (Watts) Hodges, natives of Somersetshire, England. Mrs. Wisslead, who is eighth in order of birth of a family of nine children, was born and educated near Roseville, Warren County, Ill. Two children—Alfred E. and Frank Levi—are the offspring of this union. Politically, Mr. Wisslead supports the principles of the Democratic party.

**WOERLY, Alphonso**, proprietor of a successful machine shop, in Macomb, Ill., was born in Alsace, Germany, March 16, 1860, and there underwent his mental training in the public school. His father and mother, George and Mary A. (Von Rosbach) Woerly, were also natives of Alsace. Having learned the machinist's trade in Germany, the son came in 1883, to the United States, locating in McDonough County, where he was engaged in farming for ten years in Chalmers Township. He then moved to Macomb, and worked in various shops in that city for ten years longer. In 1902, he purchased the machine shop of George R. Cooper, on East Calhoun Street. This shop does all kinds of general repairing in the machine line, making a specialty of engines and threshing machines. Mr. Woerly is a thoroughly competent machinist, careful and painstaking, and the work turned out at his shop is such as to give general satisfaction.

The subject of this sketch was married in 1884 to Florence Ulrich, who was born in Al-

sace, Germany, and attended school in this country. Nine children have been born to them, namely: Annie, Leo, Albert, Catherine, Louis, Martin, Lena, Bertie and Francis. In politics, Mr. Woerly supports the principles of the Democratic party. His religious connection is with the Catholic Church.

**WOLFE, E. T.**, a highly respected farmer and stock-raiser, now living in comfortable retirement in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Indianapolis, Ind., in 1847, his father and mother, Jacob and Mary Jane (Tyner) Wolfe, also being natives of that State. In his early youth, the subject of this sketch enjoyed the advantages of the common schools in his locality, having been brought, when an infant, from Indianapolis to Prairie City, Ill. In that vicinity and near Walnut Grove he was successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising until his removal to Bushnell in the fall of 1904. His farm, consisting of 320 acres, is located on Section 25, Bushnell Township. There he has served as Road Commissioner, School Director and in other official positions. On moving into Bushnell he purchased a residence and retired from active business life.

Mr. Wolfe was united in marriage in 1872 with Permelia Clark, a native of Illinois, and their union has resulted in three children, namely: Edward C., Charles (deceased), and William. By many years of unremitting toil and careful method, the subject of this sketch has entitled himself to the agreeable leisure which he now enjoys, while still in possession of his physical and mental faculties unimpaired.

**WOODS, Edward**, who was for many years engaged in agricultural pursuits in McDonough County, Ill., and is now a highly respected resident of Macomb, where he is living in comfortable retirement, was born in New Salem Township, McDonough County, July 4, 1832. His parents, Salem and Cornelia (Grow) Woods, were natives of New York, the father having been born in Madison County, in that State, and the mother in Norwich, Chenango County. His grandparents on both sides, Samuel and Phoebe (Holton) Woods, and Jacob and Sarah (Mead) Grow, were all born in the State of New York.

Mr. Woods' father and mother came to Mc-

Donough County in the fall of 1831, and their son, Edward, here enjoyed the advantages of the public school. He was the youngest of five children, and remained with his parents until their death. His father died September 17, 1880, at the age of eighty years and four months, and his mother passed away in August, 1893, aged ninety-eight years and seven months. Mr. Woods inherited eighty acres of the home farm and purchased eighty acres more, which he subsequently sold, still retaining the eighty acres of the homestead. He retired from active business in the fall of 1892, and built a fine residence in Macomb, which he now occupies in ease and contentment, enjoying the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

Mr. Woods was married January 8, 1857, to Sarah A. Adcock, a native of Kentucky, where she received her early training in the public school. Three children have resulted from this union, namely: Manford; Lawrence, who died at the age of fourteen years; and Orel. In politics, Mr. Woods supports the Republican party. His religious faith is that of the Universalist Church.

**WOODS, J. B.**, a prosperous and substantial farmer of New Salem Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born at Pennington's Point, New Salem Township, March 19, 1850. His father, Daniel D. Woods, was a native of New York State, and his mother, Jemima (Hammer) Woods, was born in McDonough County, Ill. The paternal grandparents, Salem and Cornelia (Grow) Woods, were natives of the State of New York. The grandparents on the maternal side were J. E. D. Hammer and Nancy (Pennington) Hammer, of whom the former was born in Kentucky. Daniel D. Woods lived with the subject of this sketch from 1899 until March 2, 1902, when he died, his wife having passed away April 3, 1897.

J. B. Woods is the second of a family of five children, three of whom were girls. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years old, when he began farming where he now lives. At the age of twenty-five years he bought forty acres of land to which he has added until he now owns 315 acres in Sections 8 and 9, where he moved at the time of his marriage. He carries on general farming, raises horses and hogs, and feeds other stock.

In December, 1878, Mr. Woods was married to Luella Seaburn, who was born in New Salem Township, and in her youth attended the public and high schools. Two children are the offspring of this union, namely: Dovie Irene (Mrs. James Rexroat), born February 23, 1881; and Guy R., born October 2, 1883. Politically, Mr. Woods is a Republican, and fraternally, is a member of the K. of P. and the M. W. A.

**WRIGHT, Charles H.**, who is successfully engaged in the milling business in Blandinsville, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Huron County, Ohio, on June 21, 1855, and there, in his youth, attended the district schools. He is a son of James and Eliza (Wakefield) Wright, natives of England. Mr. Wright was reared on a farm and engaged in agriculture until he came to McDonough County, his experience in this line covering about eighteen years. Previously he had been conducting an extensive stock ranch in western Kansas, where he raised and fed large numbers of cattle. On August 24, 1904, he located in Blandinsville and purchased the mill of W. P. Wright, which he has since operated. He does all kinds of custom milling, and is engaged in the manufacture of flour. The capacity of his mill is fifty barrels of flour per day. He is also interested in an electric light plant, for lighting houses and for municipal purposes. The same power is used for both the electric light plant and the mill. On December 28, 1880, Mr. Wright was married to Jennie Ryder, who was born in Huron County, Ohio, on September 29, 1859. Their union resulted in one child, Lillian (Mrs. Fred Bowman), who resides in Liberal, Kans. Politically, Mr. Wright is a Democrat, and fraternally, is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. and the M. W. of A.

**YARD, Thomas C.**—It is impossible to follow the long career of Thomas C. Yard without feeling the uplift of encouragement and renewed appreciation of those qualities which, since the beginning of time, have led men to wealth, honor and noble citizenship. The advantages of good birth and good training were included in the equipment of this early pioneer. During the brief sojourn of his parents in historic Stamford, Fairfield County, Conn., he was born December 4, 1830. His father, Job Yard, was a native of Somersetshire, Southwestern





*Arvid S. Gjerstad*



England, and as a young man came to the United States and lived for a time in New York City. He later married Frances Chorley, also born in Somersetshire, England, a daughter of William Chorley, and with his wife moved to Connecticut, settling on a farm near Stamford for a couple of years. His next venture was as a merchant in New York City, and while thus employed he contracted the western fever and decided to identify his fortunes with the prairies of the Central West. Reaching McDonough County April 18, 1833, he found a great expanse of sparsely settled country, offering unlimited opportunity to men of courage, patience and forethought. Purchasing 160 acres he set himself to the task of turning its primeval sod to the light of the sun, of putting in seed, and in the fall gathering his harvest. With this went the privation incident to living in a pioneer home, of subsisting on few articles of diet, and depending largely upon the game that fell before the marksmanship of the settlers. The work of improving the land was necessarily slow, and at the time of his death in 1839, six years after his arrival in the county, Mr. Yard had but forty acres under the plow. His wife survived him until 1875, having bravely performed her task as helpmate and mother of succeeding pioneers. She had seven children, of whom Thomas C. is the third in order of birth. A resident of McDonough County since he was three years old, Thomas C. Yard has witnessed every stage of growth in the heart of a splendid agricultural region. He has seen towns arise and lend vigor and vitality to the prairies, and witnessed the failure and success of new arrivals, according as they were strong or weak in weathering the storms of adversity. For a few months each winter, when his labor was not in demand at home, he attended the crudely built school some distance from his father's farm, but in later life the meagerness of this opportunity came to him with insistent force, driving him to add to his scant knowledge whenever opportunity offered. Today he is a well informed and keenly intelligent man, abreast of the times and able to renew his youth in a contemplation of the aims and ambitions of the rising generation.

Upon the marriage of Mr. Yard and Louise Phelps, of Oneida County, N. Y., December 28, 1854, a change was effected in his plans, the young people starting up housekeeping on

a small farm of fifty-four acres, which then represented the extent of their purchasing power. As a money maker this property did not long meet the demands of its occupants—a difficulty easily remedied, as their harvests were abundant and their household conducted with strict economy. More land was purchased from time to time until Mr. Yard was the possessor of 730 acres, 210 of which comprised the old homestead in Emmet Township. From the time of his marriage until June, 1895, Mr. Yard lived on the same farm, and during that time a transformation took place which seems hardly possible to the boys of today who witness the unexampled prosperity surrounding them. In June, 1895, Mr. Yard removed from the farm to the home he had purchased in Macomb, where he still lives, and near where he owns another house and lot. He has one of the largest incomes from personal property of any of the retired farmers of the town. Mr. and Mrs. Yard are the parents of nine children: Frances Elizabeth, William C., Emma L., Leander F. (all deceased); Clara A., wife of H. L. Booth; Thomas A. (deceased); Edmund L., of Florence, Colo.; Truman P., of McDonough County, and Jessie O., wife of J. Ledgewood, also of that county. Mr. Yard is a Republican in politics, and in early life was an active local worker. His fine personal qualities have drawn to him the friendship of many and the good will of all, and his career of great usefulness, of integrity and worth, stands clearly outlined on the history of this fertile and well favored county.

**YEAST, Andrew.**—The reputation for excellent farming and broad citizenship established by that early settler, John Leonard Yeast, is being maintained by Andrew Yeast, son of the pioneer, and one of the most successful of the younger generation of agriculturists of Sciota Township. The elder Yeast, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work, carved his prosperity out of small beginnings, and at the time of his death in 1900 left one of the best equipped farms in the township.

Andrew Yeast was born on the farm he now occupies in Sciota Township, in December, 1875, and received his education, with many attendant disadvantages, in the district schools of his neighborhood. He was reared to work and economy, and to a scientific knowledge of

soil-culture and stock-raising. He has 160 acres devoted principally to stock, raised and fed for both market and breeding purposes. He has a well built and comfortably furnished home, presided over by his wife, formerly Pearl Henry, whom he married in Macomb in 1904, and who is a daughter of Levi and Nellie (Alexander) Henry, early settlers of McDonough County. To Mr. and Mrs. Yeast have been born a daughter, Greta Darline, a bright and promising child, now in her second year. Mr. Yeast devotes himself to his farm duties to the exclusion of outside interests, and has no time or inclination for political or other honors. He is energetic and business-like, honorable and obliging, and is regarded as a stable and promising factor in the community.

**YEAST, Edgar L. (deceased).**—Among the agriculturists of McDonough County, Ill., a worthy representative of the younger element was the well-known gentleman whose name stands at the head of this sketch. Mr. Yeast was a native of McDonough County, having been born in Mound Township, November 30, 1867, a son of John Leonard and Nancy Yeast, who were natives of Pennsylvania. The occupation of the father was that of a farmer, and he was thus engaged in Mound and Sciota Townships for many years, and in this pursuit his labors were rewarded by well-merited success.

The early education of Edgar L. Yeast was obtained in the district schools of Sciota Township, McDonough County, and he remained at home, assisting in the working of the paternal farm until he reached the age of twenty-one years. At that period he applied himself to farming on his own responsibility, in Section 12, Sciota Township, where he was successfully engaged until his death July 31, 1906. Mr. Yeast was the owner of 160 acres of land, on which all the improvements were made by himself. He carried on general farming, and devoted considerable attention to the raising and feeding of cattle, making the breeding of Short-horns a specialty.

On March 2, 1893, Mr. Yeast was united in marriage, in Henderson County, Ill., with Cassie Sanderson, who was born in that county, and there in early youth received the benefit of public school advantages. Mrs. Yeast is a daughter of James and M. E. Sanderson, her

father being among the early settlers of Biggsville, Henderson County, Ill., where he has been a prosperous farmer. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Yeast resulted in four children, as follows: Nannie, Marie, James and Enid. In politics, the subject of this sketch was a supporter of the Democratic party, although he was not actively interested in political campaigns. He was careful, systematic and diligent in his farming operations, and as a citizen sustained all measures tending to promote the welfare of his township. His death was a cause of deep sorrow to his near relatives and a large circle of friends, as well as an acknowledged loss to the community.

**YEAST, John**, a prominent farmer in Sciota Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Fulton County, Ill., August 18, 1863, and received his elementary education in the public schools of McDonough County. He is a son of John Leonard and Nancy (Griffin) Yeast, natives of Pennsylvania. John E. Yeast came to McDonough County in 1867, and bought 160 acres in Section 13, Sciota Township, from Hugh Ling, later increasing his land interests until he was the possessor of 640 acres. He was a Democrat in politics, and served creditably in several township offices.

The subject of this sketch is one of a family of eleven children, of whom nine are still living. He was brought by his parents to McDonough County in 1867, and remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-three years old. He then commenced farming for himself on Section 14, Sciota Township, where he owns 120 acres of land. He built his present residence in 1901, and has made other improvements.

On December 26, 1886, Mr. Yeast was married to Agnes James, who was born in McDonough County. The children born of this union are: Nina, Chester, Jessie, Guy and Davis. Religiously, Mr. Yeast is a member of the Methodist Church, in politics he is a Democrat, and was elected Township Assessor in 1905. Fraternally, he is associated with the Modern Woodmen of America.

**YEAST, John Leonard (deceased)**, formerly a prominent and prosperous farmer in Sciota Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Grantsville, Md., April 4, 1836, a son of

Adam and Susan (Morley) Yeast, both of whom were natives of that State. Mr. Yeast left his home in Maryland when he was about twenty-one years of age, and coming to Illinois, located in Fulton County, where he was engaged in farming for several years. Subsequently he followed his customary occupation at a point just south of Bushnell, McDonough County, for about four years. In 1868 he settled on a farm of 160 acres in Section 16, Sciota Township, on which he made the necessary improvements and there spent the remainder of his life. Ultimately, he became the owner of 560 acres of land, and was considered one of the most extensive and successful farmers in the county. He was engaged in general farming, but in later years devoted his attention principally to raising stock. He departed this life in 1900, having made an admirable record as a farmer and as a citizen, and leaving behind him a spotless reputation. He was a man of remarkable energy, strict integrity and conscientious fidelity to the dictates of duty.

Mr. Yeast was united in marriage, in Fayette County, Pa., with Nancy Griffin, a most estimable woman, who was born in that State, a daughter of William and Emeline Griffin, also natives of Pennsylvania. There her father died, her mother afterward removing to the West. Mr. and Mrs. Yeast became the parents of the following nine children, namely: William Leroy, who lives in McDonough County; Carrie and Emma, who are with their mother; John D., who occupies the home farm; Edgar, George and Andrew, who reside on the homestead; Harry, who lives in Good Hope, McDonough County; and Leonard, whose residence is in the same county, just south of Macomb. In 1903 the mother of this interesting family, together with her daughters, moved to Good Hope, where she built a comfortable and attractive residence.

In politics, Mr. Yeast was a supporter of the Democratic party, and was prominent and influential in its councils. He served as Road Commissioner, and in 1882 held the office of Supervisor of Sciota Township, in both of which positions he acquitted himself with efficiency and to the entire satisfaction of the people of his township. Religiously, Mr. Yeast adhered to the faith of the Methodist Church. He lived a useful life, enjoying the respect and

confidence of all who came in contact with him, and his death was deeply lamented, not only by his family and intimate friends but throughout the entire community.

**YETTER, Fred L.**, a prosperous farmer and at present County Treasurer of McDonough County, Ill., now residing at Macomb, was born December 15, 1867, and in his youth attended the public and central preparatory schools. He is a son of Johnson Yetter, born near Philadelphia, Pa., and Samantha (Davidson) Yetter, born in the vicinity of Springfield, Ohio. His paternal grandfather was John Yetter, and his grandfather on the maternal side was John Davidson—the latter a native of New York State. Fred L. Yetter is the fourth of the children born to his parents, among whom was but one sister. He was reared on a farm and, his father having died in 1887, continued to live and work there until 1903. At that period he changed his residence to Macomb, retaining, however, his farming interests.

Mr. Yetter was married September 11, 1890, to Saloma Dowell, who was born in the vicinity of Zanesville, Muskingum County, Ohio, and received her early education in the public school. The children resulting from this union were H. Rex and Bernice, who died at the age of eighteen months. Politically, Mr. Yetter is a Republican. He was appointed census enumerator of Blandinsville Township in 1900, in 1903 was elected County Treasurer of McDonough County, and assumed the duties of that office on December 1st of that year for the term expiring December 1, 1907. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his fraternal affiliations are with the I. O. O. F. (Military Tract Lodge No. 145), M. W. A. and Macomb Lodge No. 1006, B. P. O. E. Mr. Yetter is a man of sound judgment and superior intelligence, has served the public to the satisfaction of his constituents and is popular in the community.

**ZIMMERMAN, Charles E.**, a well-known farmer and stock-raiser of Hire Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in McDonough County in 1861, a son of John and Eliza (White) Zimmerman, the former of German birth and the latter a native of Ohio. John Zimmerman, who was a farmer by occupation, came to the United States with his parents

when he was four years old, and first arrived in Hire Township, McDonough County, in 1853. Here he grew to manhood and devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. During his residence here he was very successful and acquired from 500 to 600 acres of farming land.

Charles E. Zimmerman is one of a family of six children born to his parents, five of whom are still living. He obtained his early mental training in the common schools of his neighborhood, and after he reached years of maturity, applied himself to farming. He has a farm of 160 acres in Section 32, Hire Township, which he has been engaged in cultivating, and on which he has been raising stock for eighteen years. He is also interested in buying and shipping stock. The improvements on his farm were all made under his management.

In 1882, Mr. Zimmerman was united in marriage with Iva E. Parker, a native of McDonough County, and nine children have been born to them, namely: D. D., Ralph E., John R., Charles H., Iva C., Fred, Cliff, Clyde and Hervey.

The religious belief of Mr. Zimmerman is that of the Baptist Church. He served for two years as Assessor of Hire Township. Fraternally, he is a member of the M. W. and the I. O. O. F. Mr. Zimmerman is a straightforward, upright citizen, full of vital energy, well informed in his vocation, and represents the best agricultural element in McDonough County.

**ZIMMERMAN, George M.**, a well-known farmer of Hire Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in that township on March 16, 1859, and obtained his early education in McDonough County. He is a son of John and Eliza (White) Zimmerman, natives of Ohio, in which State the paternal grandfather, John Zimmerman, was also born. John Zimmerman, the father, came to McDonough County in 1846 when a youth. His father took up land there and followed farming. When about twenty-one years old our subject started farming for himself, first on a place three and one-quarter miles west of here, and afterward in Hire Township, in 1881. In 1885 he bought eighty acres of land in Section 35, Hire Township. He now owns 300 acres in McDonough County, on which he has made all the improvements, and carries

on general farming, feeding and stock-raising. He operates all the farms himself—fifty acres in Section 36, Hire Township; 100 acres in Section 31, Emmet Township; some land in Colchester Township, and ninety acres in Hancock County, Ill. At one time the elder Zimmerman owned about 500 acres in Tennessee and Hire Townships. He died August 21, 1903, and the mother October 9, 1905.

On February 27, 1881, Mr. Zimmerman was married to Lizzie Bright, a native of McDonough County, and daughter of William and Almyra (David) Bright. The father was a native of England and the mother of Fulton County, Ill. The children resulting from this union are as follows: John F., Ray Thomas, Nellie May, William, George Glynn and Marie. John F. married Mand Young and resides near his father, and Nellie May is the wife of Frank Wisherd, who lives in Indian Territory. They have one child, Iva. Politically, Mr. Zimmerman is a Democrat, and fraternally, he is affiliated with the M. W. A. and Mystic Workers.

**ZOOK, John N.**, who, in partnership with William H. Dawson, is successfully engaged in the grocery and provision business in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Fulton County, Ill., June 25, 1846. His father was David Zook, who was a native of Pennsylvania. In his boyhood the subject of this sketch received his education in the district schools of his neighborhood, and afterward followed farming until he was thirty years of age. Subsequently he was engaged in carpenter work for about three years, and the next three years spent at work in a brick yard, for a like period being employed as a salesman on the road. In 1897 Mr. Zook went into partnership with William H. Dawson in the grocery and provision line, under the firm name of Zook & Dawson. The firm handles a full line of staple and fancy groceries and all varieties of provisions, and from a very small beginning its members have built up a trade that is second to none in this vicinity. Mr. Zook has good business qualifications in this direction, and merits the success which he has attained. The subject of this sketch was a soldier in the Civil War, having served in the Fifty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry from 1864 until its termination.

On June 25, 1885, Mr. Zook was united in marriage with Mrs. Theresa Hamilton, a native of Connecticut. Politically, he is a member of the Republican party, and always votes a straight ticket. Fraternally, he is connected with the A. F. & A. M., M. W., K. T. and G. A. R., and is a Past Commander of Carter Van Vleet Post No. 174.















